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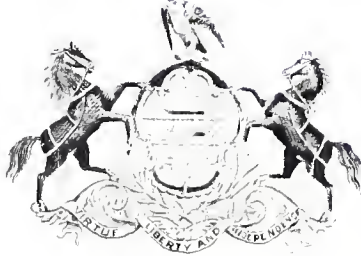


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INDEX

Volume XVI--"Labor and Industry" Monthly Bulletins for 1929

Note: The twelve numbers of Volume XVI, 1929 of "Labor and Industry" are paged separately. The number of the month precedes the colon and the number of the page follows it.

	Month	Page
A Farewell Statement of Charles A. Waters.....	4:	3
Accidents:		
An Analysis of Machine Accidents to Employed Minors.....	10:	10
Ainsworth, Cyril.....	3:	22
Bricker, Elizabeth B., M.D.....	1:	4
" " " ".....	8:	15
Brown, Wm. P., M.D., Medical Secretary, Pennsylvania Tuberculosis Society.....	3:	18
Buildings:		
Building Permits in the Principal Cities and Boroughs of Pennsylvania in 1928.....	6:	17
Departmental Notes.....	2:	27
" " 	3:	17
" " 	4:	17
" " 	5:	5
" " 	7:	14
" " 	8:	11
" " 	9:	25
" " 	10:	16
" " 	11:	6
Dewey, Philip H.....	10:	8
Directory of Offices.....	1:	36
" " 	2:	60
" " 	4:	39
" " 	5:	31
" " 	6:	53
" " 	7:	46

Directory of Offices(continued).....	8:51
" " "	9:50
" " "	10:44
" " "	11:42
" " "	12:48
Gould, T. J.....	3: 4
Horner, W. H.....	2:17
" " "	7: 3
" " "	8: 3
Immel, Harry D.....	1: 3
" " "	2: 6
" " "	3: 3
" " "	5: 3
" " "	8: 6
" " "	9: 3
" " "	10: 3
Industrial Board.....	1:10
" "	2:29
" "	2:34
" "	4:15
" "	5: 4
" "	6:11
" "	7:15
" "	8:12
" "	9:11
" "	10:17
" "	11: 5
" "	12:12
Industrial Relations:	
Mediation and Arbitration of Labor Disputes...	10:20
Industrial Standards:	
A Comparison of the Several State Codes and the American Standards Association Codes on Textile Machine Guarding.....	10: 3
Protection from Fire and Panic.....	5:22
Regulations for Spray Coating.....	8:15



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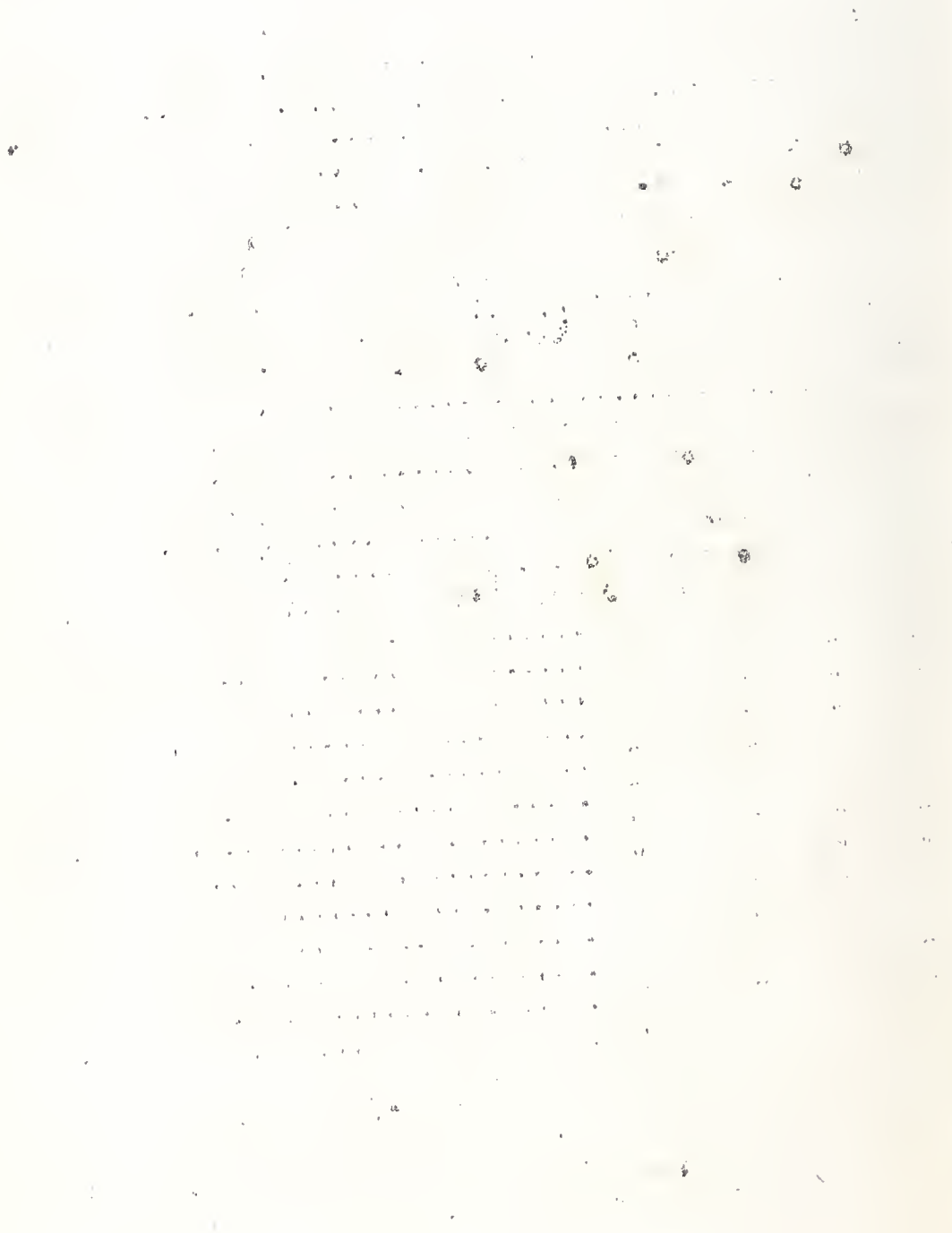
<https://archive.org/details/laborindustry16unse>

Inspection:

A Brief History of the Bureau of Inspection..	3: 4
The Mines and Quarries Section Demonstrates	
Worth of Specialized Inspection.....	2:10
Jarrard, W. E.....	11: 3
Maguire, W. J.....	1:16
" " ".....	2:59
" " ".....	3:27
" " ".....	4:18
" " ".....	5:10
" " ".....	6:17
" " ".....	6:29
" " ".....	7:21
" " ".....	8:24
" " ".....	9:26
" " ".....	10:21
" " ".....	11:18
" " ".....	12:18
McConnell, Beatrice.....	6: 3
" ".....	10:10
" ".....	12: 3
McClusky, James.....	2:28
Publications of the Department of Labor and	
Industry.....	11:22
".....	12:44
Quigley, T. J.....	2:10
Rehabilitation:	
Address of Welcome, American Vocational Assoc.	2: 3
Conference with President Hoover.....	7:11
Rehabilitation Conference.....	7:12
Some results of the Work of the Bureau of	
Rehabilitation.....	9: 5
Vocational Training in the Public Schools..	8: 6
Reninger, Henry A., President, National Safety	
Council.....	4:14
Riddle, S. S.....	9: 5
Safety:	
A Safe New Year.....	1: 3
After the Safety Campaign.....	9: 3

Safety:(continued)

American Car and Foundry Company Plant, Berwick, Pa.....	11: 3
Campaign Pledges.....	3:16
Do You Believe in Signs?.....	5: 3
In Support of the Safety Campaign.....	6:15
Low Voltage Transformer Developed by Westing- house for Protection of Workers in Exposed Places.....	3: 9
National Safety Council.....	4:14
Organized Labor Joins in Move to Save Workers' Eyes.....	2: 8
Pennsylvania Safety Program, Tentative.....	3:20
Safety Education Urged.....	11:17
Safety in Building Construction.....	8:25
Safety in Chromium Plating.....	1: 4
Safety in Construction.....	5: 3
Safety Pledge Goes Over, The.....	2: 6
They Put Safety First.....	1:13
" " " "	2:13
" " " "	3:12
" " " "	4: 9
" " " "	5: 6
" " " "	6:13
" " " "	7:19
" " " "	8:18
" " " "	9:12
" " " "	10:18
" " " "	11:13
" " " "	12:16
Should We Fear Disease?.....	3:18
State Workmen's Insurance Fund:	
Benefits of Compensation Insurance.....	10: 8
Some Advantages of Insuring with the Pennsyl- vania State Workmen's Insurance Fund.....	7:10
State Workmen's Insurance Fund, The.....	1: 7

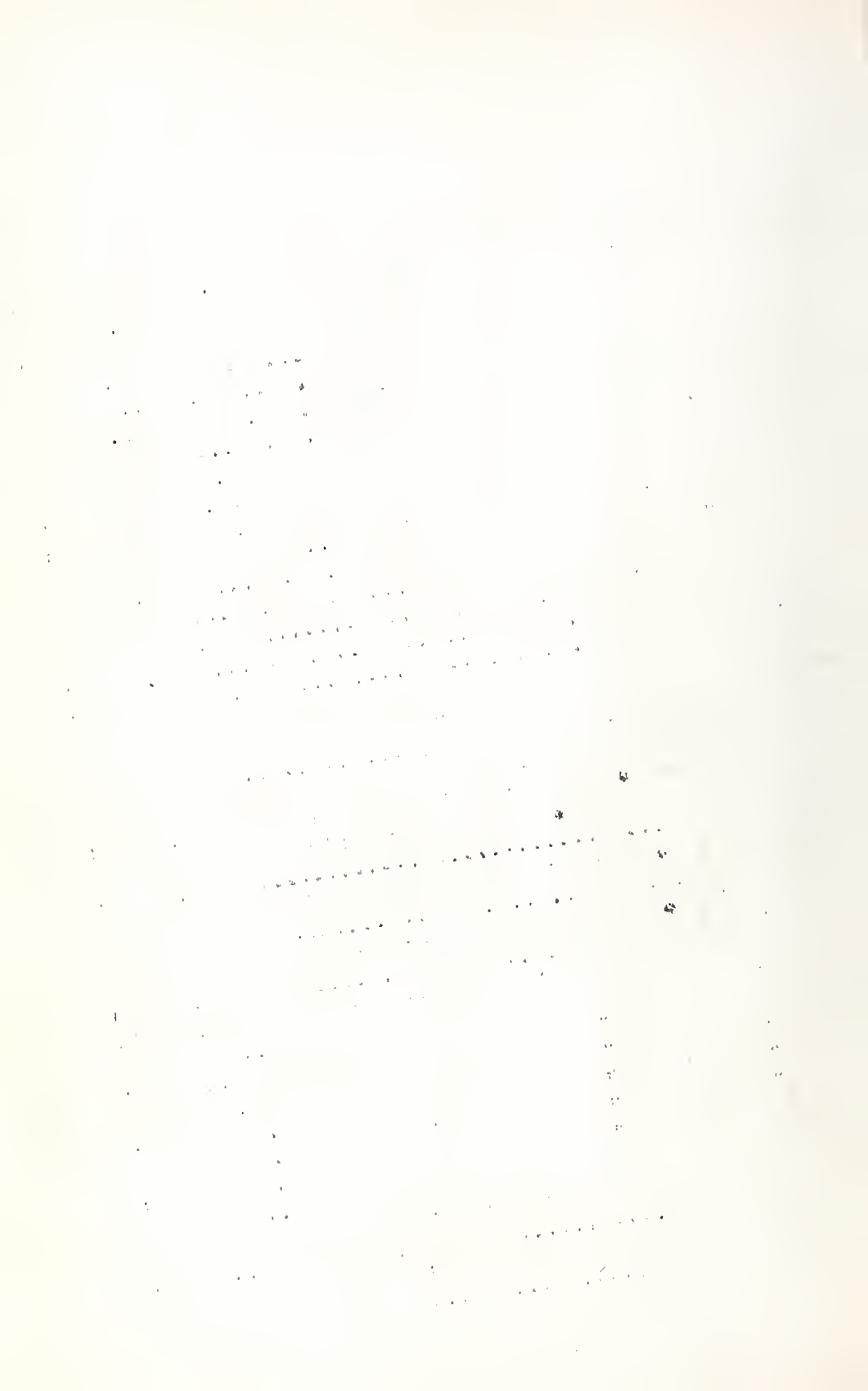


Statistics:

Review of Industrial Statistics.....	1:16
" " " "	2:35
" " " "	3:27
" " " "	4:18
" " " "	5:10
" " " "	6:29
" " " "	7:21
" " " "	8:24
" " " "	9:26
" " " "	10:21
" " " "	11:18
" " " "	12:18
Van Warner, G. W.....	1: 7
" " " "	7:10
Waters, Charles A.....	2: 3
" " " "	4: 3

Women:

Hours of Work and Earnings of Women Employed in Industrial Home Work.....	6: 3
Workmen's Compensation:	
Amendments to the Workmen's Compensation Law..	7: 3
Annual Report of Bureau of Workmen's Compensation.....	2:17
Compensation Status of Illegally Employed Minors, The.....	12: 3
Liability of an Employer Under the Workmen's Compensation Law.....	8: 3
Decisions of Workmen's Compensation Board.....	2:31
" " " " "	3:24
" " " " "	4: 5
" " " " "	5: 8
" " " " "	7: 5
" " " " "	9:17
" " " " "	11: 7
" " " " "	12:14
Schedule of Hearings of Workmen's Compensation Board, 1929.....	1: 9
Schedule of Hearings of Workmen's Compensation Board, 1930.....	12:13



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Contents

	<i>Page</i>
A Safe New Year	3
Harry D. Immel, Director, Bureau of Inspection	
Safety in Chromium Plating	4
Elizabeth B. Bricker, M.D., Chief, Hygiene and Sanitation Section	
The State Workmen's Insurance Fund	7
George W. Van Wagner	
Schedule of Hearings of Workmen's Compensation Board	9
Industrial Board	10
They Put Safety First	13
Review of Industrial Statistics	16
William J. Magnire, Director, Bureau of Statistics	
Five-Year Comparative Statement of Accidents Reported	35
Directory of Offices	36

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P 38.14
1.3
V. 76
1929

A SAFE NEW YEAR

BY HARRY D. IMMEL,

Director, Bureau of Inspection

Pennsylvania's industrial safety year is off with an auspicious start.

The November safety engineering conference in Harrisburg, the most representative gathering of industrial safety men and women ever assembled in this state, endorsed it. Every branch Safety Council in the Commonwealth has pledged coöperation. Central Trade Councils have promised to put the strength of organized labor behind it.

As this is written, there is at hand the report of the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Labor and Industry showing so decided a reduction in accidents for November that the spirit of the safety campaign seems to have taken hold in the closing weeks of 1928. And November's accident reduction in comparison with the same month of 1927 was attained in the face of an increase in man-hours of labor, as indicated by the Philadelphia Federal Reserve Bank's cross-section of both employment and wage payments.

During 1928 the Bureau of Inspection conducted a special educational drive for goggle wearing as a means of eye protection. In the first eleven months of 1928 there were 485 eyes lost in Pennsylvania industries as compared with 519 in the same period of 1927, a reduction of 34.

Safety education produces definite results in proportion to the amount of energy expended. Promptly and properly supported, the Department's 1929 safety campaign cannot fail to accomplish a lasting good.

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SAFETY IN CHROMIUM PLATING

BY ELIZABETH B. BRICKER, M.D.,
*Chief, Hygiene and Sanitation Section,
Department of Labor and Industry*

Within the last eight years the problem of using chromium in electroplating parts has been given a great deal of study. Because of this, the method is now being used very largely in many industries. For more than seventy years it has been known that chromium can be deposited electrically. And from time to time work has been done towards perfecting the processes involved. The knowledge acquired had not up to within recent years been used industrially to any great extent, if at all.

More recent research has developed methods which have led to a very wide adoption of this type of plating in a number of industries.

The two great advantages of the use of this metal are its hardness and its property of resisting tarnish under a great number of conditions. It retains its brightness under ordinary conditions longer than do most other types of coatings, and under extraordinary conditions it tarnishes more slowly. Among these latter are exposure to salt air, to high degrees of humidity and temperature, to many laboratory fumes, and to nitric acid. It is attacked by both hydrochloric and sulphuric acids, more rapidly by the former than by the latter.

These properties have caused chromium plating to be used very largely in a number of industries within the past two years and its use is constantly increasing.

The most conspicuous place in which it is now being used is in the automobile industry where it is, to a great extent, being substituted for nickel plating.

Where reflecting surfaces are needed such as in locomotive headlights it is replacing silver plating. While the luminous value of silver is ninety-five per cent and chromium ninety per cent, after a few weeks' use that of silver is only about one-half that of chromium. This is due to the deposit of sulphides and other materials which tarnish silver rapidly.

Other important articles on which a bright, permanent finish is desired are plumbing fixtures, watch cases, automatic coin boxes in wash rooms, and surgical instruments. This list of articles is being added to constantly.

Its property of extreme hardness makes its use of great value in

situations where constant or hard usage is necessary. One of the places where it has proved to be especially valuable is in its use on the plates from which the United States currency and securities are printed. These plates last twice as long as the steel plates formerly used, and four times longer than the nickel plates. It is being used more and more in other branches of the printing industry. Additional uses of this method, where hardness is particularly desired are being introduced. It is through the research laboratories of the large industries and of the United States Bureau of Standards that new uses for this process and improved methods of its application are being developed.

As is often the case, new methods of manufacture introduce new health hazards. Sometimes the hazards have been recognized only after the health of a great number of workers has been impaired. With this process such has not been the case. The dangers to persons coming in contact with the dusts or with the solutions of chromium compounds have long been well known. Even were this not so, the reddish brown fumes rising from a plating tank when plating is in progress would have aroused suspicion.

The manufacturers using this process have endeavored to guard the men doing the plating by adequate exhausts installed in connection with the plating tanks. Recently the United States Public Health Service made a preliminary investigation into the health hazards of this process and the methods now used and which may be used to overcome these hazards.

The investigators conducted their survey from two angles: one, a study of the process itself as used in six plants; the other, the physical examination of twenty-three persons, fourteen of whom were chromium platers, five were not platers but worked near the plating tanks, and four were never in the plating room but served as controls.

In the investigation of the process, air samples were taken, usually above the plating tanks at the approximate breathing level of the operator. These samples were analyzed for the amount of chromic acid present. The exhaust ventilation was measured at different points over the tank and at different controlled rates of exhaust. All these findings were correlated.

Of the persons working in the plating room, almost all showed one or more signs of having been affected by the chromic acid. These signs were inflammation of the mucous membrane lining the nose, ulcerated septum, perforated septum, nose bleed, and chrome holes, most of these being on the hands. Only two of the platers showed no ill effects from their work. One of these had been employed at the

work twenty days and in that time only intermittently; the other had been employed a year but he had taken the precautions to anoint his nasal passages with vaseline and to wash his hands frequently.

This study, while covering a small number of workers and installations, points quite conclusively to the necessity for definite protection.

The best type of exhaust ventilation is that provided through a slotted duct installed along the edges of the tank or through the center of the tank with openings on each side, the air being drawn laterally across the tanks. - The best effect is obtained if the air is not drawn over a greater distance than eighteen inches. The velocity of the exhaust at the entrance to the ducts should be not less than 2,000 feet per minute, a higher rate being preferable.

The workers should have frequent medical examinations for evidences of injury and all injuries should be promptly treated. The plant care should include frequent washing of the parts exposed to the chronic acid fumes or solutions with water or with a five per cent solution of sodium bisulphite, sodium thiosulphate or ammonium polysulphide.

The mucous membrane of the nose should be protected by anointing it several times a day with vaseline or spraying it with albolene or similar material.

Rubber gloves, boots, and aprons should be used if there is any danger of the acid coming in contact with the skin. If possible, the parts being plated should be placed into and taken from the tanks by mechanical conveyers.

The floors in the vicinity of the tanks should be flushed down frequently with water.

The report of this investigation appears in *Public Health Reports*, Volume 43, number 36, and may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, United States Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.

This study and the experience of the industries engaged in chromium plating show that the workers can be properly protected. This protection can be obtained by the installation of adequate equipment, its correct operation, and by seeing that the men in the vicinity of the tanks use such precautions as will make the work safe for them to do.

THE STATE WORKMEN'S INSURANCE FUND

BY GEORGE W. VAN WAGNER,
State Workmen's Insurance Fund

The State Workmen's Insurance Fund is now engaged in the renewal of its large list of policyholders for the year 1929. During the past thirteen years the State Fund has occupied an enviable position among insurance carriers writing compensation insurance business in Pennsylvania. From 1916 to 1927 the State Fund enjoyed the privilege of underwriting compensation insurance 10 per cent less than that charged by any other company, while in the case of minimum premiums, the State Fund's reduction in a large majority of classifications was 50 per cent. The present state administration, however, acting on the theory that no insurance company should enjoy special advantages not granted to all carriers, the 10 per cent differential was removed as of January 1, 1928, and all policies for the year 1928 were underwritten at the same manual rates which all other insurance companies were compelled to charge. The special permission granted the State Fund to underwrite minimum premiums at 50 per cent less than other companies has been removed, effective January 1, 1929, so that with respect to its rates, the State Fund is now operated on the same plan as any other insurance carrier. However, while the State Fund has always paid a substantial dividend to its policyholders, it is entirely probable that since the Fund is compelled to collect the same rates as other insurance carriers, that the dividends of the State Fund will be that much larger. While, of course, no prediction can be made at this time as to the rate of dividend that will be declared on account of 1928 business, it is expected that it will be substantial in amount.

The total premiums collected for the year 1928 give every indication of exceeding those of the year 1927, for which year the amount was in excess of \$3,700,000. Premiums are now being collected by the State Fund for the renewal of policies January 1, 1929, and it is interesting to note that they are being received in greater volume than during any previous year of the State Fund's existence. From a simple beginning in 1916, with a premium income of \$770,000.00, to a premium income in excess of \$3,700,000.00 in 1927, indicates clearly and beyond any doubt that the State Fund offers a very satisfactory means to the employers of Pennsylvania as a medium through which they may obtain compensation insurance at net cost.

During the year 1928 there were 149,279 policies covering Work-

men's Compensation liability insurance issued by all insurance carriers licensed to do business in Pennsylvania. It should be a source of pride to the policyholders of the State Fund to know that of this number, over 34,000 were issued to subscribers in the State Workmen's Insurance Fund.

Perhaps another way of visualizing the scope of the State Fund's business activities can be had from the fact that coal mine policies issued by the State Fund during the year 1927, granted coverage, under the Workmen's Compensation Act, to approximately 75,000 employes of coal mines while the policies issued to industrial risks granted coverage, under the Workmen's Compensation Act, to approximately 200,000 employes of policyholders.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION BOARD

Schedule of Hearings for 1929

Pittsburgh	January 9-10-11
Seranton	January 30
Wilkes-Barre	January 31
Shenandoah	February 1
Harrisburg	February 13
Philadelphia	February 14-15
Pittsburgh	March 6-7-8
Harrisburg	April 2
Philadelphia	April 3-4-5
Seranton	April 17
Wilkes-Barre	April 18
Shenandoah	April 19
Pittsburgh	May 1-2-3
Harrisburg	May 21
Philadelphia	May 22-23-24
Pittsburgh	June 19-20-21
Harrisburg	July 9
Philadelphia	July 10-11-12
Seranton	July 16
Wilkes-Barre	July 17
Shenandoah	July 18
Pittsburgh	September 25-26-27
Harrisburg	October 8
Philadelphia	October 9-10-11
Seranton	November 13
Wilkes-Barre	November 14
Shenandoah	November 15
Pittsburgh	November 20-21-22
Harrisburg	December 10
Philadelphia	December 11-12-13

INDUSTRIAL BOARD

The regular monthly meeting of the Industrial Board was held on Wednesday, December 12, 1928.

The following new rules and interpretations were approved:

Rules

1. New Regulations for Stage, Orchestra, Organ Console and Lumber Elevators.

2. Requiring locking devices to be stamped with model number.

“Every locking device installed in this Commonwealth shall be stamped or otherwise have irremovably placed thereon a type or model number which shall correspond to the type or model number listed with the Department when such device was approved, and no change shall be made in the design of approved locking devices unless the Industrial Board is notified and has acquiesced in such change.”

3. Amendment to Rule 252 (q) of Elevator Regulations, rule now reading as follows:

“All openings on double button control freight elevators shall be provided with car gates equipped with electric contacts so constructed and installed that the car will be held immovable when the gate is in an open position.”

Interpretations

1. Interpretation of Rule 263, paragraph (a).

“It is interpreted that iron or steel chains, tapes or other iron or steel cross section possessing the required strength of cables as established in Rule 263 of the Elevator Regulations shall be considered the equivalent of cables.”

2. Interpretation of Rule 242 (a) of Elevator Regulations.

“Where it is contemplated to extend the height of existing shaftways it is required that the auxiliary equipment necessary shall meet the requirements of the Elevator Regulations for new construction except where it is impracticable to install such equipment for use with the original installation. In such a case the equipment used shall be of the same type as that in the original installation as accepted by the Department.”

3. Interpretation of Rule 225 (c) of Elevator Regulations.

“Where elevators are installed in contiguous shaftways and it is necessary that the counter-weights of such elevators be

placed between the elevator cars, side exits are not required to be installed."

Rules and Interpretations Rescinded

1. The rule approved October 17, 1928, permitting construction of boilers for use with equipment of historical value is now rescinded.

2. Interpretation of paragraph P-291 of Boiler Regulations specifying location of fusible plugs is now rescinded.

It will be noted that new Regulations have been adopted governing the construction and maintenance of Stage, Orchestra, Organ Console and Lumber Elevators. These new rules apply to all such equipment installed and operated within the jurisdiction of the Department of Labor and Industry. They will be a part of the Elevator Code.

The following devices were also approved:

<i>Name of Company</i>	<i>Device</i>
Potter Manufacturing Co., Chicago, Ill.	Extension of approval of single entrance tubular fire-escape to include an elbow section.
C. J. Anderson & Co., Chicago, Ill.	Change of present listing of approval of type "O" locking device to "Type 'O' locking device for vertical operated bi-parting doors of freight elevators."
C. J. Anderson & Co., Chicago, Ill.	Change of present listing of approval of type "N" locking device to "Type 'N' locking device for vertical operated biparting doors of freight elevators."
Crompton & Knowles Mfg. Co., Worcester, Mass.	Shuttle Guard for Woolen Looms.
National District Telegraph Co., New York City.	Types No. 226, No. 100-A and No. 236 Fire Alarm Systems.
National District Telegraph Co., New York City.	Type No. 4-J Pre-Signal Fire Alarm System.
Buffalo Fire Door Company, Buffalo, N. Y.	Type 2002-A Locking Device for swinging doors of freight elevators.

<i>Name of Company</i>	<i>Device</i>
General Elevator Company, Baltimore, Md.	Type 2 Locking Device for automatic control passenger elevators when equipped with retiring cam.
Otis Elevator Company, New York City.	Type "B" Electric Car Door and Gate Operator for automatic control elevators combined with Otis Type "L" locking device.
Otis Elevator Company, New York City.	Type "C" Electric Car Door and Gate Operator for automatic control elevators when used with an approved locking device.
American Cable Company, New York City.	Tru-Loc Cable Fastening.
Elevator Supplies Company, Hoboken, N. J.	"ES" Electric Door Operator for passenger elevators when used with an approved locking device.
Warsaw Elevator Company, Warsaw, N. Y.	Extension of approval of Type "B" locking device to passenger elevators of car switch control when equipped with retiring cam and provided with three inch range.
Sinking Spring Block Co., Sink- ing Spring, Pa.	Concrete block for bearing walls.

THEY PUT SAFETY FIRST*

The Conkling-Armstrong Company, of Philadelphia, manufacturers of terra cotta chiefly for the building trade, and employing 175 men, had no lost-time accidents in the first 6 months of 1928.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company Repair Shop, at Emporium, with 60 employes, had one lost-time accident in 1927.

The Pennsylvania Powder Company, at Emporium, manufacturers of high explosives, with 20 employes, reports no lost-time accidents in 1928 up to September 6.

The Hercules Powder Company, of Emporium, manufacturing high explosives, reports 2 lost-time accidents among 115 employes in the first 8 months of 1928. Both accidents occurred to the same employe and are reported to have been easily avoidable.

The Sylvania Products Company, of Emporium, manufacturing radio tubes, had 2 lost-time accidents among 200 employes in the first 8 months of 1928.

The Creseent Refractories Company, at Blue Ball, Clearfield County, employing 160 men, operated in 1928 up to August 15 without a single lost-time accident and was still going with a clear record on that date.

The A. Meeky Company, of Philadelphia, manufacturing juvenile vehicles, had no lost-time accidents in 1927. During the first half of 1928 this company reported one lost-time accident among 100 male and female employes.

Last April the J. E. Baker Company, of York, with wide quarrying interest in Pennsylvania, and employing about 700 men, established a safety organization at the solicitation of the Mines and Quarries Section of the Bureau of Inspection of the Department of Labor and Industry. In May this concern reported an accident reduction of 14 per cent; in June a reduction of 24 per cent; and in July a reduction of 81 per cent, as compared with the corresponding months of 1927. The personal interest of John E. Baker, head of the company, was largely responsible for this remarkable result which is cited as an outstanding example of what the new individual plant educational policy of the Bureau of Inspection is accomplishing.

*This will be a monthly feature in LABOR AND INDUSTRY. Pennsylvania concerns are invited to submit from time to time safety records that they consider worthy of publication. Address: Director, Bureau of Inspection, Department of Labor and Industry, or your Divisional Supervisor of the Bureau.

The Conway Yards of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, with 401 men employed in the Transportation Department, finished the month of July, 1928, without a lost-time accident. This was the third month without accidents during the present year.

The Colona Manufacturing Company, of Monaca, with 93 male and 25 female employes, reports 2 lost-time accidents for the first 6 months of 1928.

Not satisfied with its record of one lost-time accident among 24 employes up to August 7, 1928, the Stauffer Chemical Company, of Trainer, has decided to form a safety committee of 3, including the manager, foreman and master mechanic. A meeting of all employes will be held every two weeks to discuss accident prevention, and a weekly inspection made to discover unsafe conditions.

With 90 per cent of its operation punch press work, the Allison Steel Products Company, of Chester, employing 60 persons in sheet steel fabrication, reports no lost-time accidents in 1928 up to August 7. The manager, foreman and master mechanic constitute an active safety committee.

The Stephen Greene Company, printers, of Philadelphia, with an average of 300 employes, reports no lost-time accidents from January 1, 1927, to June 28, 1928, with its record still running.

H. D. Justi and Sons, of Philadelphia, manufacturers of dental supplies, with an average of 130 employes, had no lost-time accidents in 1927.

The U. S. Pencil Company, of Philadelphia, engaged in wood-working, with an average of 80 employes, had no lost-time accidents in 1927.

There were no lost-time accidents among 180 employes of the Security Bank Note Company, printers, of Philadelphia, in 1927.

The Pennsylvania Flexible Metallic Tubing Company, of Philadelphia, with an average of 60 employes, had a clear record for lost-time accidents in 1927.

The Philadelphia Plant of the General Electric Company went through 1927 with a record of no lost-time accidents for 31 of its 42 departments. The total average of employes during the year was 2,534 of which number 1,627 were employed in the departments with perfect records. Among the departments with no-accident records were the Machine Balcony with 185 employes, and the Screw Machine

Department with 135 employees. Mr. T. G. Collins, Supervisor of the Industrial Service Department, asks, "Are there any plants in Philadelphia doing similar work that have made better records?"

The R. H. Hood Company, of Philadelphia, manufacturing textile machinery, had no lost-time accidents in 1927 or in 1928 up to July 24 with the record continuing. This concern has an active safety committee.

The Paul and Beekman Company, of Marcus Hook, with 25 male and female employees engaged in manufacture of chaplets and other steel articles, had no lost-time accidents in 1928 up to August 1. Most of the work is punch press operation. The manager, foreman of each department, and 2 other workers constitute a safety committee.

The Seamless Tube Works of the National Tube Company, at McKeesport, experienced its last accident to date on November 6, 1926, in the Job Shop Department where 145 men had on August 2 worked 633 days without injury. In the Mechanical Department on the same date 152 men had gone 320 days without accident. In the Shipping Department 14 men experienced no accidents in 1,874 days. In the Scrap Department 22 men had completed 1,506 days without accident, their last mishap having occurred on November 17, 1924.

The Crown Chocolate Company, of McKeesport, with 125 employees averaging 9 hours a day, had on August 2, 1928, operated without a lost-time accident since October 2, 1927.

The East Liberty Plant of the National Biscuit Company, with 635 employees in its Cracker Department, had 3 lost-time accidents during the first 7 months of 1928 and one of these occurred on a delivery truck. The Bread Department, with 400 employees, had 3 accidents during the same period, all of which occurred making deliveries.

The Shaw Perkins Manufacturing Company, of West Pittsburgh, with an average of 65 employees, had no lost-time accidents in 26 months up to July 26, 1928, with the record continuing. This concern has not had a serious accident in 12 years and attributes its good record to an active safety organization.

The Cresson-Morris Company, of Philadelphia, engineers and machinists, had 6 lost-time accidents for a total of 108 days lost in 1927. In 1928, up to July 27 with 370 men employed, this concern had 3 lost-time accidents for a total of 77 days lost.

REVIEW OF INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS

PREPARED BY

The Bureau of Statistics

The Labor Market

The strong upward movement of general employment in October did not carry through into November. The gains in employment, payrolls, and working time which were reported quite generally during October seemed to warrant the expectation of continued gains in employment during November. The anticipated employment increases, however, did not materialize. Instead, the employment reports for November, 1928, show a slight recession in employment and payrolls, and the reports from State Employment offices show an increase in the ratio of applicants to open jobs. Reports received from more than 800 manufacturing plants during November show a net decline of 0.1 per cent in employment and 2.4 per cent in payrolls as compared with October. The ratio of applicants for employment over jobs open showed an 8 per cent increase over October. These decreases in employment and payrolls were mainly due to the customary seasonal reductions in many lines. Reduced employment was shown for less than half of the 51 industries represented in the report, and substantial gains in employment were shown for the metal, transportation, and textile groups. The 2.4 per cent reduction in manufacturing payrolls for the first half of November as compared with payrolls for the first half of October is partly due to the widespread observance by Pennsylvania's industries of the Armistice Day holiday. Even with these decreases reported for November, the general employment situation is very much improved over the condition at this time last year. The index number for manufacturing employment in the State for November, 1928, is 0.3 per cent higher than for November, 1927, and the index of wage payments is 3.3 per cent above the figure for the same month last year. The manufacturing employment index number based on the 1923-25 average was 89.2 for November, 1928, and the wage payment index for November based on the same average was 93.2.

Another comparison with last year's record which has some significance in showing improvement of employment conditions over last year is that manufacturing employment in November, 1927, showed an 0.7 per cent decrease as compared with October, whereas this year the decrease was only 0.1 per cent.

The report from State Employment offices shows that a total of 7,780 persons applied for work during the four-week period covered in the November report. Employment openings numbered only 3,818, and positions were secured for 2,925 persons. The ratio of applicants per 100 openings for November, 1928, was 204 to 100 as compared with 209 to 100 for November, 1927. The ratio of applicants to openings as recorded at State Employment offices for 11 months in 1928 was 223 to 100 as compared with 216 to 100 for the first 11 months in 1927.

The slackening of construction work in late autumn months reduced the demand for construction workers somewhat; generally though employment in the construction industry throughout 1928 has kept apace with last year. The large volume of public building work in progress throughout the State has helped to keep construction workers fairly well employed. Manufacturing industries exhibited a good demand for workers during November particularly for male workers in the metal trades and for women operators in the textile industries. Many furloughed workers on transportation lines were recalled during the month, but the demand for extra workers for this industry at State Employment offices was light. Early Christmas buying created some demand for extra help in the mercantile industry, the demand being principally for female help in retail stores. Unskilled labor continues to present a perplexing unemployment problem as reports for November indicated much unemployment for this group. It is gratifying, however, to see that this situation is gradually being overcome and to know that the number of applicants for work of this class was 12.9 per cent less in November than in October and was 22.3 per cent less in November, 1928, than in November, 1927.

Employment, Earnings, and Hours Worked in Manufacturing Industries

Examination of the employment and payroll reports received from 803 manufacturing plants during November revealed few extraordinary changes for any firm. It is true that there was a small net decrease both in employment and wages recorded for the month, but apparently there were no unusual factors responsible for the decreases. The largest decreases in employment were shown for the electrical apparatus, men's clothing, confectionery, ice cream, lumber, and furniture industries.

Nine of the 17 firms in the electrical apparatus group showed small reductions in employment, but the large decrease for the industry was due to the report of one firm which showed a decrease of nearly 1,000 employes during the month. Seasonal curtailment of production is given as the reason for the decrease.

In the men's clothing industry a 12.6 decrease in employment was reported. This decrease was largely due to the fact that one firm, normally employing more than 200 workers, is moving to a new location and closed down for a month during the period of transfer. Slight decreases in employment were reported by 7 other shops.

The decreases of employment and payrolls for the confectionery industry are somewhat unusual coming at a time when the industry normally is showing a seasonal increase in business. The cause of the decreases was not explained in the reports.

The ice cream industry showed further contraction of employment which is attributed to decreased consumption of ice cream during the cool months.

Timbering operations also are curtailed in the late fall months and employment in lumber and planing mills show corresponding reductions.

Furniture production has passed its fall peak and furniture factories showed a slight seasonal reduction in employment during November.

Cement production dropped sharply during the month and the weekly earnings of workers in the cement industry were well below the October figures.

The most important gains in employment and payrolls during November were shown for the metals, transportation, and textile groups. In the iron and steel forgings industry, increased employment was reported by 7 of the 10 firms. Firms manufacturing forgings used in automobile manufacture showed the largest gains. Foundries also were busy and small gains in employment were reported by nearly all firms.

Improved business was reported for the hardware and tool industry. One chain manufacturer hired more than 200 men during the month. Increases in average earnings of workers were reported from 7 firms.

Automobile production and the manufacture of auto parts continues at a high rate, and these industries in Pennsylvania are running far ahead of last year.

Railroad car construction continues slack, although car repair shops have shown vast improvement in recent months. Three car repair shops report large gains in employment, and another reports going from a 5-day to a 6-day schedule.

In the textile industry, small gains in employment were shown for nearly all groups. Cotton goods, carpets and rugs, women's clothing, and shirts and furnishings reported the largest gains.

In the shoe industry, there were large reductions in the average earnings of workers. Nearly all factories reported reduced working time and business was seasonally dull. Manufacturers of other leather products report a fairly good volume of business.

In general, except for seasonal factors, manufacturing employment showed little change from October. The improvement noted in the metal industries seems to forecast good business conditions for the early months in 1929. The decreases in payrolls and the 1.4 per cent decrease in hours worked during November as compared with October seemed entirely due to the Armistice Day holiday; and with manufacturing industries continuing to show gradual improvement over last year, there is reason to believe that 1929 will be a prosperous business year.

Industrial Accidents and Compensation Costs

The total of industrial accidents in Pennsylvania for the month of November, 1928, shows a large decline compared with the total for October. Reports of 159 fatal accidents and 12,763 non-fatal accidents were received at the Bureau of Workmen's Compensation during November as compared with 169 fatal and 15,091 non-fatal accidents during October, or decreases for November of 5.9 per cent for fatal accidents and 15.4 per cent for non-fatal accidents. Comparison of the November accident totals with those for the corresponding month last year also reveals a substantial reduction in accidents. The total of fatal accidents for November, 1928, was 33, or 17.2 per cent, less than for November, 1927, and the non-fatal accident total was 324, or 2.5 per cent less. The large decrease in fatal accidents as compared with November last year is due to the fact that the report for November, 1927, included reports of 26 deaths which occurred in the gas holder explosion in Pittsburgh on November 14, 1927.

It is interesting to note that the accident totals for 9 of the first 11 months in 1928 have been less than those for the corresponding months last year. The months of May and October were the only two in 1928 when the industrial accident totals exceeded those reported for the corresponding months last year. The totals of fatal and non-fatal accidents reported to the Department during the first 11 months of 1928 as compared with last year are as follows:

	<i>Fatal</i>	<i>Non-fatal</i>
11 months, 1927.....	1,903	147,071
11 months, 1928.....	1,935	139,423
Increase (+) or decrease (—) in 1928.....	+32 (1.7%)	—7,648 (5.2%)

The totals given above represent the accident totals for all industries including the general industrial, coal mining, and transportation and public utility groups. The inclusion of the accident figures for the Mather mine disaster in the figures for the coal mining industry for 1928 explains the increase in fatal accidents. If the fatal accidents of this disaster were excluded from the comparison, an 8.5 per cent decrease in fatal accidents would be shown in the total for all industries instead of a 1.7 per cent increase. The summary accident figures for 11 months in 1928 compared with those for the same period in 1927 for the three main industry groups show very commendable accident reductions for all three groups and particularly for the transportation and public utility industry. The accident figures for both years are as follows:

	Industrial		Coal mining		Transportation and public utilities	
	Fatal	Non-fatal	Fatal	Non-fatal	Fatal	Non-fatal
11 months, 1927	823	89,103	825	46,385	255	11,683
11 months, 1928	775	86,385	964	44,281	196	8,757
Increase (+) or decrease (-):						
Number	- 48	- 2,718	+ 139	- 2,104	- 59	- 2,926
Increase (+) or decrease (-):						
Per cent	-5.8	- 3.1	+16.8	- 4.5	-23.1	- 25.0

The large reduction in accidents for the transportation and public utility industry is clearly indicative of one of two conditions. Either the industry has achieved a remarkable record of accident reduction, or firms in the industry are not reporting accidents to the Department as required by law. However, a preliminary check-up of the latter supposition has revealed no instances where disregard of the provisions of the accident reporting law could be charged. The fact that fatal accidents for this group also show nearly a 25 per cent reduction tends to give credence to the 25 per cent reduction in non-fatal accidents because it is reasonably certain that all fatal accidents have been reported.

The 159 fatalities reported for November show the following totals for each principal industrial classification; construction and contracting 18, or 2 less than last month; manufacturing 31, an increase of 3; anthracite coal mining 41, a decrease of 8; bituminous coal mining 22, a drop of 13 from last month; transportation 15, a gain of one; public utilities 4, also a gain of one; quarries and non-coal mines 5, an increase of 4; trade 7, a gain of 5; hotels and restaurants one this month but none in October, state and municipal 4, a decrease of 2; and miscellaneous industries 11, the same number as last month,

The increase in fatalities for the trade group was due principally to automobile accidents in which employes of the delivery service of retail stores were involved. Two employes of one store were killed when their truck collided with a telegraph pole. Improper handling of material in stores and warehouses also contributed to the fatal total for the mercantile industry. Two retail store employes died from strains due to heavy lifting, and another fell from a platform and was killed because the material he was carrying blocked his vision.

The increase in quarry fatalities is somewhat in the nature of a seasonal increase. Records for the last few years show that quarry fatalities are higher than normal during the late fall months. Last year six quarry fatalities were reported for the month of November. In speaking of quarry and non-coal mine accidents, a very excellent record of accident reduction for this industry has been made since the time accidents in the quarry and non-coal mine industry were given special attention by the Department of Labor and Industry through the establishment of a separate section for quarry and non-coal mine inspection and accident prevention late in the year 1925. Special safety regulations for quarries were promulgated in January, 1926. The effect of special attention to accident prevention in this industry is shown by the fact that for the first 11 months in 1928 fatal accidents in quarries have shown a 33.3 per cent reduction compared with last year, and non-fatal accidents have shown a 3.9 per cent decrease.

Compensation agreements were approved in 6,519 cases during November, 1928, involving payments of compensation to injured workers or their dependents amounting to \$1,179,920. This amount was made up as follows:

125 fatal cases.....	\$320,697
319 permanent disability cases.....	245,172
6,075 temporary disability cases.....	408,456

The permanent disability cases compensated in November included awards for the loss of 42 eyes, including 2 cases of double loss; 4 arms; 14 hands, including 1 double loss case; 166 fingers; 119 phalanges; 7 legs; and 14 feet. Awards in 16 cases were made for facial disfigurement and in 9 cases for miscellaneous permanent total disability such as is caused by a broken back, etc.

A perceptible decrease in the severity of injuries was noted in the November cases. The average length of disability for the temporary disability cases compensated during November was only 38 days as compared with 41 days for the October cases and as compared with 46 days for all temporary disabilities compensated during the first 11

months in 1928. The average severity of injuries for the first 11 months of this year, however, is 4.5 per cent higher than for last year.

Compensation awards for the first 11 months of 1928 total \$14,061,259, as compared with \$12,127,785 for the first 11 months in 1927, a gain in 1928 of \$1,933,474, or 15.9 per cent.

REPORT OF ACTIVITIES OF STATE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES FOR THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER, 1928

123

INDUSTRIES	Persons Applying for Positions			Persons Asked for by Employers			Persons Sent to Positions			Persons Receiving Positions		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
GRAND TOTAL	7,780	5,359	2,421	3,818	2,659	1,159	4,383	2,938	1,405	2,925	2,104	821
Total: Industrial Group (skilled)	3,209	2,477	792	1,412	1,153	259	1,695	1,238	457	901	769	132
Building and Construction	355	355	.....	176	176	.....	159	159	.....	89	89	.....
Shipbuilding	314	314	.....	186	186	.....	179	179	.....	163	163	.....
Chemicals and Allied Products	18	18	.....	4	4	.....	8	8	.....	2	2	.....
Clay, Glass and Stone Products .....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	12	80	.....	80	.....	.....	.....
Clothing	16	5	11	37	1	36	9	1	8	1	1	.....
Textiles	53	24	29	22	1	21	11	1	10	10	1	9
Food and Kindred Products	30	25	5	3	2	.....	14	12	2	1	1	.....
Leather, Rubber and Composition Goods	19	13	6	6	.....	6	6	.....	6	6	.....	6
Lumber, Woodwork and Furniture	29	29	.....	17	17	.....	16	16	.....	7	7	.....
Paper and Printing	14	13	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
Metals and Metal Products	577	564	13	383	374	9	371	361	10	167	158	9
Mines and Quarries	7	7	.....	2	2	.....	2	2	.....	2	2	.....
Transportation and Public Utilities	211	209	2	60	58	2	78	72	6	54	54	.....
Hotel and Restaurant	331	91	240	90	23	67	145	31	114	49	17	32
Wholesale and Retail Trade	135	56	79	52	17	35	43	17	26	30	11	19
Miscellaneous	1,160	754	406	361	292	69	573	379	194	329	263	56
Total: Other groups	4,511	2,882	1,629	2,406	1,506	900	2,698	1,750	948	2,624	1,335	689
Professional and Technical	421	320	101	108	96	12	260	199	61	57	50	7
Agriculture	32	32	.....	6	6	.....	15	15	.....	5	5	.....
Semi-skilled	1,119	434	685	546	138	408	554	150	404	305	89	216
Unskilled	1,920	1,820	100	1,035	266	35	1,134	1,102	32	956	932	24
Casual and day workers*	1,019	276	743	711	266	445	735	284	451	701	259	412
October, 1928	8,120	5,290	2,830	4,296	3,164	1,132	4,557	3,597	1,260	3,509	2,663	816
September, 1928	10,538	6,616	3,922	5,699	3,997	1,702	6,188	4,386	1,802	4,355	3,188	1,167
August, 1928	7,953	5,254	2,699	3,954	2,911	1,043	4,430	3,194	1,236	2,958	2,262	696
November, 1927	8,971	5,978	2,993	4,294	2,768	1,526	4,921	3,292	1,474	3,213	2,222	991
November, 1926	11,924	7,726	4,198	8,313	5,783	2,530	8,321	5,970	2,351	6,910	5,000	1,910
November, 1925	11,011	8,579	2,432	7,816	6,141	1,675	8,185	6,568	1,617	7,171	5,803	1,368

*The placement of each casual or day worker is recorded for only one (1) placement per week.

EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS IN PENNSYLVANIA

GROUP AND INDUSTRY	EMPLOYMENT				PAYROLLS				AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS— week ended		
	No. of Plants Reporting	Index numbers 1923-1925=100			Total weekly payroll week ended Nov. 15, 1928	Index numbers 1923-1925=100					
		No. of wage earners week ended Nov. 15, 1928	Nov. 1928	Per cent change compared with Oct. 1928		Nov. 1928	Per cent change compared with Oct. 1928	Nov. 1928			
ALL INDUSTRIES (51)	803	265,464	89.5	— 0.1	+ 0.3	\$6,949,722	93.2	— 2.4	+ 3.3	\$26.18	\$26.73
Metal products:	235	109,513	89.2	+ 0.2	+ 7.7	3,119,415	95.2	+ 2.4	+ 16.4	28.48	29.23
Blast furnaces	9	1,840	42.0	+ 3.2	- 16.0	54,318	44.9	+ 3.7	- 11.8	29.52	29.45
Steel works and rolling mills	44	53,664	77.7	+ 0.9	- 2.4	1,555,747	82.8	- 3.2	+ 5.9	28.99	30.17
Iron and steel forgings	10	2,024	94.1	+ 5.7	+ 15.6	59,296	113.7	+ 11.6	+ 28.9	29.30	29.74
Structural iron work	10	4,487	106.3	- 2.6	+ 11.8	127,808	109.8	- 5.6	+ 17.4	28.48	29.42
Steam and hot water heating appliances	17	4,359	91.0	- 1.9	+ 10.6	133,376	102.4	- 2.5	+ 22.3	30.60	30.34
Stoves and furnaces	9	1,031	86.8	+ 2.2	- 4.7	31,133	91.8	- 5.2	- 1.3	30.26	32.57
Foundries	38	7,690	87.7	+ 3.4	+ 7.3	220,113	93.1	+ 2.2	+ 14.5	28.62	28.98
Machinery and parts	40	9,771	106.3	+ 1.8	+ 14.8	306,939	117.4	+ 1.7	+ 22.9	31.41	31.37
Electrical apparatus	17	13,257	136.7	- 6.0	+ 80.0	338,064	220.9	- 8.1	+ 66.5	25.50	26.09
Engines and pumps	10	3,607	97.7	0.0	+ 11.0	105,000	105.4	- 3.2	+ 38.1	29.11	30.07
Hardware and tools	20	6,617	85.3	+ 4.7	+ 1.8	158,310	88.3	+ 1.3	+ 9.7	23.92	24.72
Brass and bronze products	11	1,166	106.5	- 3.3	+ 29.4	29,251	100.7	+ 0.1	+ 27.1	25.09	24.21
Transportation equipment:	40	27,433	66.5	+ 0.2	- 16.8	782,377	65.1	- 1.2	- 18.7	28.52	28.55
Automobiles	6	4,705	92.3	+ 0.5	+ 38.8	153,804	104.6	+ 4.1	+ 51.4	32.69	29.61
Automobile bodies and parts	11	7,036	83.9	- 0.1	- 20.4	218,977	80.6	- 4.2	+ 18.9	31.12	32.41
Locomotives and cars	13	10,926	53.4	- 1.8	- 26.5	272,588	46.0	- 5.3	- 31.9	24.95	25.81
Railroad repair shops	6	3,445	85.4	+ 5.6	+ 2.4	95,430	89.4	+ 3.2	+ 5.2	27.70	28.36
Shipbuilding	4	1,321	25.2	+ 4.6	- 43.0	41,578	27.3	+ 18.2	- 36.1	31.47	27.86
Textile products:	163	54,418	97.7	+ 1.0	- 4.9	1,205,691	105.0	- 1.9	- 7.4	22.16	22.84
Cotton goods	14	3,601	82.3	+ 3.4	- 7.8	89,995	88.6	+ 7.0	- 8.7	24.99	24.14
Woolens and worsteds	15	6,186	90.9	+ 2.6	- 10.0	125,777	87.0	- 5.1	- 17.5	20.33	22.03
Silk goods	39	17,102	101.1	+ 0.4	- 3.2	327,105	105.5	- 2.0	- 6.8	19.13	19.59
Textile dyeing and finishing	9	1,865	116.9	- 0.1	- 4.6	48,621	127.8	- 4.1	+ 1.3	26.07	27.14
Carpets and rugs	10	2,790	87.4	+ 4.4	- 14.9	66,860	83.0	- 3.8	- 22.6	23.96	26.03
Hats	4	3,854	96.9	+ 0.7	+ 0.9	90,948	89.7	- 1.1	+ 14.2	23.60	24.02
Hosiery	27	11,161	109.9	+ 0.5	- 6.5	314,496	138.5	- 3.1	- 4.7	28.18	29.34
Knit goods, other	15	3,272	92.5	+ 0.2	+ 9.7	66,737	106.7	+ 1.9	+ 19.4	20.40	20.07
Men's clothing	10	863	74.6	- 12.6	- 22.6	15,015	65.6	- 21.2	- 28.3	17.40	19.30
Women's clothing	9	1,173	110.7	+ 4.1	+ 1.9	18,213	120.3	+ 7.4	+ 4.0	15.53	15.08
Shirts and furnishings	11	2,551	98.4	+ 3.1	- 1.8	41,924	100.4	+ 4.0	+ 0.8	16.43	16.31

GROUP AND INDUSTRY	No. of Plants Report- ing	EMPLOYMENT				PAYROLLS				AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS—						
		No. of wage earners week ended Nov. 15, 1928	Index numbers 1923-1925=100			Total weekly payroll week ended Nov. 15, 1928	Index numbers 1923-1925=100		Nov. 1928	Per cent change compared with Nov. 1927	Nov. 15, 1928	Oct. 1928				
			Per cent change compared with													
			Nov. 1928	Oct. 1928	Nov. 1927		Nov. 1928	Oct. 1928					Nov. 1927			
Foods and tobacco:	101	23,409	99.8	- 2.3	+ 2.5	\$482,430	100.9	- 3.1	+ 2.3	\$20.61	\$20.77	Oct. 15, 1928	week ended			
Bread and bakery products	30	4,376	105.8	+ 0.5	- 2.5	125,245	100.6	- 0.2	- 4.1	28.62	28.82					
Confectionery	13	4,597	100.0	- 5.0	- 0.8	85,455	104.9	-12.6	- 3.1	18.59	20.21					
Ice cream	11	1,201	80.8	- 4.4	+ 0.9	38,235	87.0	- 7.3	+ 0.8	31.84	32.88					
Meat packing	14	2,223	102.4	+ 3.3	+ 4.0	68,459	107.5	+ 7.1	+ 7.0	30.80	29.71					
Cigars and tobacco	33	11,012	100.6	- 2.9	0.0	165,036	102.0	- 2.3	- 2.1	14.99	14.88					
Stone, clay and glass products:	66	15,535	81.9	- 0.5	-10.1	432,472	83.5	- 3.4	- 7.3	27.84	28.63					
Brick, tile and pottery	30	4,637	88.4	+ 0.1	- 4.6	114,507	87.9	- 2.8	- 1.0	24.69	25.43					
Cement	14	5,402	75.3	- 1.3	-23.0	169,155	81.1	- 7.2	-21.7	31.31	33.29					
Glass	22	5,496	90.1	- 0.3	+ 2.3	148,810	90.9	+ 1.1	+ 9.4	27.08	26.68					
Lumber products:	43	4,844	80.2	- 5.2	- 4.2	116,781	90.6	- 1.1	+ 7.9	24.11	23.11					
Lumber and planing mills	17	2,062	68.5	- 6.7	-11.8	46,825	74.9	- 5.3	- 8.5	22.47	22.14					
Furniture	20	2,070	87.5	- 5.3	+ 9.9	57,331	102.2	+ 0.8	+ 28.7	27.70	26.01					
Wooden boxes	6	712	111.6	- 0.3	-14.2	13,125	127.7	+ 6.7	+ 0.8	18.43	17.24					
Chemical products:	49	11,142	97.7	- 0.3	+ 2.7	319,721	104.8	- 1.4	+ 0.7	28.70	29.62					
Chemicals and drugs	29	1,417	91.7	- 2.3	+ 3.1	38,263	92.8	- 3.0	+ 0.2	27.00	27.19					
Coke	3	2,758	119.2	+ 0.3	+ 6.2	86,290	122.8	- 0.3	+ 5.0	29.09	29.23					
Explosives	8	604	139.5	+ 4.7	+11.5	15,565	130.2	+ 6.9	+ 4.2	25.77	25.25					
Paints and varnishes	9	1,021	126.2	- 1.3	- 7.6	27,788	132.9	- 3.0	- 8.1	27.22	27.70					
Petroleum refining	5	5,342	87.1	- 0.3	+ 2.5	157,875	94.4	- 2.2	+ 0.1	29.55	30.07					
Leather and rubber products:	49	10,922	95.7	- 1.7	- 6.0	239,272	94.8	- 8.6	- 7.9	21.91	23.54					
Leather tanning	17	5,583	101.0	- 2.5	- 6.7	139,793	102.8	- 5.3	- 7.8	25.04	25.76					
Shoes	22	3,748	87.2	- 1.5	- 6.7	59,997	76.7	-17.1	-15.4	16.01	19.03					
Leather products, other	6	691	129.7	+ 4.1	- 3.0	16,122	131.6	+ 8.8	+ 13.3	23.33	22.33					
Rubber tires and goods	4	900	76.7	- 2.3	- 8.8	23,360	81.4	-13.1	- 9.3	25.96	29.22					
Paper and printing:	57	8,248	94.1	- 0.3	- 1.8	251,563	109.3	+ 0.6	+ 2.8	30.50	30.25					
Paper and wood pulp	13	3,608	83.1	- 0.8	- 3.9	169,220	98.0	- 0.5	+ 2.6	30.27	30.19					
Paper boxes and bags	6	770	103.6	+ 2.6	- 6.3	12,180	125.8	+ 1.5	- 5.1	15.82	13.98					
Printing and publishing	38	3,870	106.3	- 0.4	+ 1.8	130,163	120.0	+ 1.4	+ 4.4	33.63	33.06					
Construction and contracting*	30	4,815	103.6	- 1.4	- 6.1	126,783	93.0	- 5.4	- 6.1	26.33	27.53					

*Not included in total for all Industries.

EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS IN PENNSYLVANIA—(Continued)

GROUP AND INDUSTRY	No. of Plants Reporting	Total Weekly Employe Hours Week Ended			Average Hourly Earnings Week Ended	
		Nov. 15, 1928	Oct. 15, 1928	Per cent change	Nov. 15, 1928	Oct. 15, 1928
ALL INDUSTRIES: (45)	472	7,442,220	7,544,722	— 1.4	\$.572	\$.571
Metal products:	171	3,678,413	3,750,840	— 1.9	.606	.603
Blast furnaces	7	82,640	80,543	+ 2.6	.588	.587
Steel works and rolling mills	27	1,827,651	1,887,391	— 3.2	.632	.628
Iron and steel forgings	8	57,841	79,787	+10.1	.576	.564
Structural iron work	7	99,492	104,825	— 5.1	.566	.571
Steam and hot water heating appliances	14	160,012	167,718	— 4.6	.599	.574
Foundries	31	319,494	311,363	+ 2.6	.604	.606
Machinery and parts	32	418,918	408,718	+ 2.5	.614	.618
Electrical apparatus	14	271,472	283,515	— 4.2	.519	.524
Engines and pumps	10	169,265	179,063	— 5.5	.620	.606
Hardware and tools	13	205,714	212,618	— 3.2	.523	.526
Brass and bronze products	8	35,914	35,299	+ 1.7	.552	.547
Transportation equipment:	30	939,662	914,952	+ 2.7	.635	.632
Automobiles	6	232,834	225,616	+ 3.2	.661	.655
Automobile bodies and parts	8	345,307	349,991	— 1.3	.612	.624
Locomotives and cars	8	210,291	196,344	+ 7.1	.610	.591
Railroad repair shops	4	91,251	90,692	+ 0.6	.678	.675
Shipbuilding	4	59,979	52,309	+14.7	.693	.673
Textile products:	67	1,110,929	1,123,245	— 1.1	.453	.462
Cotton goods	11	74,749	74,063	+ 0.9	.462	.474
Woolens and worsteds	9	114,252	124,401	— 8.2	.462	.468
Silk goods	21	426,256	433,141	— 1.6	.420	.421
Textile dyeing and finishing	4	32,345	33,160	— 2.3	.490	.490
Carpets and rugs	5	85,312	79,036	+ 7.9	.522	.544
Hosiery	5	267,292	266,824	+ 0.1	.510	.535
Knit goods, other	8	54,504	56,826	— 4.1	.418	.418
Shirts and furnishings	4	56,259	55,854	+ 0.7	.312	.315

EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS IN PENNSYLVANIA—(Concluded)

27

GROUP AND INDUSTRY	No. of Plants Reporting	Total Weekly Employee Hours Week Ended			Average Hourly Earnings Week Ended	
		Nov. 15, 1928	Oct. 15, 1928	Per cent change	Nov. 15, 1928	Oct. 15, 1928
Foods and tobacco:	47	340,904	358,292	- 4.9	\$.484	\$.486
Bread and bakery products	20	113,137	113,918	- 0.7	.516	.512
Confectionery	5	85,178	102,806	-17.1	.396	.418
Ice cream	8	44,513	47,233	- 5.8	.567	.579
Meat packing	9	66,507	62,864	+ 5.8	.561	.556
Cigars and tobacco	5	31,569	31,471	+ 0.3	.330	.334
	39	424,670	432,806	- 1.9	.549	.555
Stone, clay and glass products:						
Brick, tile and pottery	19	135,976	135,285	+ 0.5	.524	.536
Cement	8	163,995	173,384	- 5.4	.535	.547
Glass	12	124,699	124,137	+ 0.5	.595	.586
	32	122,460	131,009	- 6.5	.558	.526
Lumber products:						
Lumber and planing mills	13	37,298	41,947	-11.1	.571	.537
Furniture	15	74,365	78,256	- 5.0	.578	.540
Wooden boxes	4	10,797	10,806	- 0.1	.376	.375
	21	307,745	296,647	+ 3.7	.562	.602
Chemical products:						
Chemicals and drugs	12	49,285	50,821	- 3.0	.489	.489
Paints and varnishes	6	44,370	46,481	- 2.4	.554	.563
Petroleum refining	3	214,090	260,345	+ 6.9	.581	.640
	25	218,143	235,493	- 7.4	.479	.484
Leather and rubber products:						
Leather tanning	9	107,719	110,168	- 2.2	.523	.526
Shoes	8	61,832	69,998	-11.6	.320	.371
Leather products, other	4	9,700	8,755	+10.8	.526	.529
Rubber tires and goods	4	38,842	46,572	-16.6	.601	.578
	40	299,294	301,438	- 0.7	.597	.591
Paper and printing:						
Paper and wood pulp	10	186,144	188,719	- 1.4	.542	.532
Paper boxes and bags	3	9,011	9,117	- 1.2	.322	.324
Printing and publishing	27	104,139	103,662	+ 0.5	.721	.724
	24	185,131	185,859	- 0.4	.597	.632
Construction and contracting*						

*Not included in total for all industries.

EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS IN THE CITY AREAS IN PENNSYLVANIA

CITY AREAS	No. of Plants Reporting	EMPLOYMENT				PAYROLLS			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS— week ended				
		No. of wage earners week ended Nov. 15, 1928	Index numbers 1923-1925=100		Total weekly payroll week ended Nov. 15, 1928	Index numbers 1923-1925=100							
			Nov. 1928	Per cent change compared with Oct. 1928		Nov. 1928	Per cent change compared with Nov. 1927						
Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton	78	20,959	87.1	+ 0.7	— 6.0	\$549,440	82.7	— 1.0	— 3.1	\$26.21	Nov. 15, 1928	\$26.64	
Altoona	14	2,286	.....	+ 1.8	.....	53,905	.....	+ 5.9	.....	.....	23.58	.....	22.09
Erie	12	3,971	100.6	+ 0.8	+ 3.8	117,362	99.4	+ 1.5	+ 1.9	.....	29.55	.....	30.20
Harrisburg	34	7,091	97.8	0.0	+ 6.2	146,515	91.6	— 12.2	+ 5.1	.....	20.66	.....	23.53
Hazleton-Pottsville	21	4,790	102.7	— 0.6	+ 2.6	163,330	97.8	+ 2.4	+ 2.4	.....	21.61	.....	20.96
Johnstown	13	930	97.4	— 6.6	— 10.9	26,616	92.3	+ 4.4	+ 15.6	.....	28.62	.....	25.59
Lancaster	29	4,326	98.6	+ 0.4	— 9.2	65,501	92.2	+ 1.3	— 8.5	.....	22.08	.....	21.86
New Castle	11	5,746	105.8	+ 1.0	— 1.7	166,335	101.1	— 2.6	+ 9.9	.....	28.96	.....	30.01
Philadelphia	242	89,334	90.0	— 1.4	+ 3.0	2,411,064	90.7	— 3.0	+ 3.1	.....	26.99	.....	27.39
Pittsburgh	91	53,226	89.8	+ 0.7	— 0.6	1,699,801	84.1	— 3.1	+ 7.1	.....	28.70	.....	29.83
Reading-Lebanon	62	21,463	95.8	+ 3.0	+ 2.6	559,462	95.4	— 1.9	+ 5.3	.....	26.07	.....	27.41
Scranton	31	5,123	105.8	+ 4.2	+ 6.0	15,421	115.9	— 4.0	+ 3.9	.....	18.63	.....	20.18
Sunbury	26	8,330	65.7	— 2.8	— 15.9	176,092	68.0	— 2.9	— 16.4	.....	21.14	.....	21.20
Wilkes-Barre	21	5,583	96.8	— 0.9	— 12.6	110,565	100.3	+ 1.4	— 9.4	.....	19.76	.....	19.50
Williamsport	22	5,658	76.6	— 4.4	— 5.9	135,971	84.9	— 2.6	+ 11.6	.....	20.88	.....	24.27
York	43	6,248	93.5	— 3.2	— 2.7	124,135	93.7	— 5.8	— 2.0	.....	19.37	.....	20.45

Compiled from Records in the Bureau of Workmen's Compensation COMPENSATION AWARDED AND PAID

	AWARDED				PAID			
	Total Compensation Awarded	Fatal Compensation Awarded	Permanent Disability Compensation Awarded	Temporary Disability Compensation Awarded	Total Compensation Paid	Fatal Compensation Paid	Permanent Disability Compensation Paid	Temporary Disability Compensation Paid
1923								
July	\$1,184,414	\$532,603	\$226,248	\$425,563	\$9,46,573	\$341,208	\$229,802	\$425,563
August	1,328,342	514,711	363,471	450,160	1,028,538	311,846	266,532	450,160
September	1,161,762	416,783	284,751	460,228	942,608	247,849	234,531	460,228
October	1,115,791	389,655	265,610	460,526	1,132,300	346,460	322,314	460,526
November	1,179,920	462,680	303,784	408,456	974,325	320,667	245,172	408,456
December .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total—1923	\$14,001,259	\$5,771,674	\$3,289,675	\$4,999,910	\$11,231,043	\$3,246,334	\$2,984,739	\$4,999,910
1927								
July	\$1,389,540	\$304,010	\$294,561	\$490,969	\$1,204,067	\$307,034	\$406,084	\$490,969
August	1,140,955	484,986	271,678	384,291	1,081,893	256,510	441,092	384,291
September	426,300	426,300	287,559	345,120	902,607	278,397	279,090	345,120
October	1,120,444	514,306	238,283	367,845	1,017,146	325,006	324,295	367,845
November	1,065,356	511,597	184,993	308,856	\$24,175	246,064	208,355	308,856
December	1,214,804	431,969	327,799	455,036	983,473	276,065	232,352	455,036
Total—1927	\$13,343,489	\$5,772,868	\$3,266,464	\$4,344,157	\$11,697,889	\$3,492,703	\$3,800,969	\$4,344,157
*Grand Total	\$149,046,343	\$71,198,324	\$31,171,313	\$46,676,706	\$104,768,314	\$31,958,675	\$56,132,933	\$46,676,706

*Since the inception of the Act—January 1, 1916.

****PERMANENT INJURIES**

	Loss of Legs		Loss of Arms		Loss of Hands		Loss of Feet		Loss of Eyes	
	No.	Amt. Awarded	No.	Amt. Awarded	No.	Amt. Awarded	No.	Amt. Awarded	No.	Amt. Awarded
1928										
July	5	\$12,734	1	\$2,580	19	\$43,574	14	\$26,468	30	\$50,163
August	14	34,836	11	30,218	21	45,386	15	30,045	58	104,876
September	13	34,216	2	5,101	21	49,222	12	21,774	40	75,053
October	10	25,382	3	8,935	18	41,966	14	26,590	35	61,434
November	7	21,062	4	9,203	14	31,717	14	27,728	42	75,836
December										
Total—1928	115	\$293,921	63	\$167,007	204	\$454,387	163	\$314,408	485	\$808,655
1927										
July	8	\$20,056	6	\$14,731	26	\$51,976	20	\$34,814	46	\$65,013
August	13	31,089	6	13,768	22	43,184	13	20,310	51	75,731
September	14	33,780	4	10,169	13	26,602	12	22,607	02	93,165
October	10	25,800	5	11,610	17	36,456	13	23,264	43	61,651
November	11	27,211	1	2,572	14	28,563	6	10,742	31	47,654
December	11	28,380	2	2,440	17	36,215	17	31,594	69	107,843
Total—1927	128	\$319,780	63	\$153,843	214	\$431,661	159	\$282,506	588	\$882,420
*Grand Total	1,362	\$3,039,498	958	\$2,146,238	3,051	\$5,619,586	1,880	\$3,142,015	7,533	\$10,573,066

*Since the inception of the Act—January 1, 1916. **Multiple losses separated respectively.

****PERMANENT INJURIES—(Concluded)**

	Loss of Fingers		Loss of Phalanges		Facial Disfigurement		Miscellaneous	
	No.	Amt. Awarded	No.	Amt. Awarded	No.	Amt. Awarded	No.	Amt. Awarded
1928								
July	96	\$38,846	85	\$19,030	8	\$3,853	6	\$29,000
August	110	43,169	96	21,539	15	9,920	9	46,482
September	114	43,892	84	20,391	8	2,811	7	32,291
October	124	51,766	97	21,106	2	510	6	27,921
November	166	66,124	119	26,642	16	8,111	9	42,361
December								
Total—1928	1,303	\$516,066	1,053	\$231,077	138	\$62,019	96	\$442,075
1927								
July	118	\$40,259	104	\$19,791	21	\$9,072	10	\$37,849
August	112	36,970	83	15,624	12	5,310	9	29,692
September	125	45,165	115	21,164	15	6,966	7	27,941
October	124	44,892	102	20,628	7	1,958	3	13,234
November	105	55,481	69	12,444	5	3,840	4	16,396
December	165	56,754	121	23,860	14	6,136	8	34,577
Total—1927	1,502	\$509,066	1,202	\$226,122	119	\$55,331	90	\$365,795
**Grand Total	8,066	\$2,825,101	6,719	\$1,291,519	502	\$280,847	533	\$2,253,443

*Since the Inception of the Act—January 1, 1916. **Multiple losses separated respectively

Note: The above tables present changes in a number of items from similar tables previously published. The changes have been made as information received subsequent to the publication of former tables made such corrections necessary.

ACCIDENTS OCCURRING DURING COURSE OF EMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED TO THE BUREAU OF WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION DURING NOVEMBER, 1928

Cause	Construction and Contracting						Coal Mining				Manufacturing																							
	Building Construction			Other Construction			Contracting		Anthracite		Bituminous		Total of All Industries																					
	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N		
Total of all causes	159	12	763	12	774	2	375	4	439	11	2	332	22	1,913	5	191	31	4,340	3	208	2	340	2	156	1	396	1	111	4	306	..	169	..	243
Working machinery and processes ..	4	1	661	..	18	..	25	..	14	..	43	..	92	..	5	4	765	..	11	..	20	..	70	..	38	..	29	..	78	..	41	..	72	
Boilers and pressure apparatus ..	..	..	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	8	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Pumps and prime movers ..	..	..	42	..	5	..	4	..	10	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	13	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Transmission apparatus ..	2	..	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Elevators and hoists ..	8	..	73	2	5	..	1	..	..	..	16	..	9	..	..	..	22	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cranes and derricks ..	6	..	224	1	15	..	19	1	22	..	9	..	11	2	..	..	124	1	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cars and engines ..	32	..	963	1	..	..	6	..	9	..	314	5	377	1	30	..	56	..	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Motor vehicles ..	13	..	526	..	31	2	34	1	26	..	7	..	5	..	..	..	139	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other vehicles ..	1	..	94	..	8	..	2	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hand trucks ..	3	..	166	..	6	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	110	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Water and air craft ..	3	..	9	1	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Handling objects—by hand ..	6	..	2,785	..	174	..	94	..	86	1	491	..	277	..	..	..	1,102	..	46	..	131	..	17	..	99	..	22	..	68	..	36	..	47
Hand tools ..	3	..	1,231	..	65	..	47	..	45	..	273	..	208	..	..	..	374	..	16	..	23	..	13	..	42	..	11	1	36	..	9	..	15
Electricity ..	4	..	75	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	17	..	..	..	18	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Explosive substances ..	3	..	130	..	4	..	4	..	9	2	50	..	15	..	..	..	29	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hot and corrosive substances ..	5	..	444	..	42	..	13	..	8	..	13	..	18	..	..	..	275	1	12	..	16	..	6	..	25	..	6	1	9	..	7	..	10
Falling objects ..	45	..	1,917	..	76	..	31	..	55	25	615	17	637	1	37	1	326	..	12	..	39	..	2	..	12	..	2	1	23	..	10	..	15	
Falls of persons ..	17	..	1,695	..	197	..	60	1	78	1	221	..	104	..	..	..	535	1	48	..	27	..	20	..	68	..	17	..	33	..	30	..	42
Stepping upon or striking against objects ..	1	..	772	1	101	..	20	..	4	..	148	..	62	..	..	..	236	..	12	..	22	..	12	..	24	..	10	..	13	..	10	..	19
Miscellaneous ..	5	..	504	1	28	..	11	..	21	..	109	..	67	..	6	..	144	..	3	..	12	..	6	..	3	..	5	..	13	..	2	..	7	

* F.=Fatal. N. F.=Non-fatal.

FIVE-YEAR COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF ACCIDENTS REPORTED

55

Month	1924			1925			1926			1927			1928		
	Fatal	Non-Fatal	Total	Fatal	Non-Fatal	Total	Fatal	Non-Fatal	Total	Fatal	Non-Fatal	Total	Fatal	Non-Fatal	Total
January	283	15,280	15,513	200	15,339	15,539	150	12,815	12,965	170	14,497	14,667	161	11,975	12,136
February	181	14,812	14,993	171	14,208	14,379	149	11,958	12,107	184	13,101	13,285	146	11,912	12,058
	414	30,092	30,506	371	29,547	29,918	299	24,773	25,072	354	27,598	27,952	307	23,887	24,194
March	212	15,989	16,201	158	15,517	15,675	185	15,606	15,791	162	14,332	14,494	145	12,539	12,684
	626	46,081	46,707	529	45,064	45,593	484	40,379	40,863	516	41,930	42,446	452	36,426	36,878
April	151	13,931	14,082	180	14,251	14,431	144	14,249	14,393	169	12,693	12,862	139	10,928	11,067
	777	60,012	60,789	709	59,315	60,024	628	54,628	55,256	685	54,623	55,308	591	47,354	47,945
May	157	13,940	14,097	170	14,523	14,693	171	14,521	14,692	172	12,869	13,041	360	13,041	13,401
	934	73,952	74,886	879	73,838	74,717	799	69,149	69,948	857	67,492	68,349	951	60,395	61,346
June	175	14,324	14,499	194	15,656	15,850	163	15,333	15,396	185	13,441	13,626	191	12,503	12,694
	1,109	88,876	89,385	1,073	89,494	90,567	962	84,382	85,344	1,042	80,933	81,975	1,142	72,898	74,040
July	185	14,917	15,102	178	16,440	16,618	190	15,586	15,776	176	12,548	12,724	141	12,291	12,432
	1,294	103,199	104,487	1,251	105,934	107,185	1,152	99,968	101,120	1,218	93,481	94,699	1,283	85,189	86,472
August	187	14,661	14,848	188	15,141	15,329	183	16,513	16,696	172	13,660	13,832	176	13,633	13,809
	1,481	117,854	119,335	1,439	121,075	122,514	1,335	116,481	117,816	1,390	107,141	108,531	1,459	98,822	100,281
September	167	14,230	14,397	141	14,428	14,569	231	15,866	16,097	160	13,279	13,439	148	12,747	12,895
	1,648	132,084	133,732	1,580	135,503	137,083	1,566	132,347	133,913	1,550	120,420	121,970	1,607	111,569	113,176
October	180	15,839	16,019	155	13,982	14,137	166	16,389	16,555	161	13,564	13,725	169	15,091	15,260
	1,828	147,923	149,751	1,735	149,485	151,220	1,732	148,736	150,468	1,711	133,984	135,695	1,776	126,660	128,436
November	194	13,389	13,583	133	12,273	12,406	181	14,849	15,030	192	13,087	13,279	159	12,763	12,922
	2,022	161,312	163,334	1,868	161,758	163,626	1,913	163,585	165,498	1,903	147,071	148,974	1,935	139,423	141,358
December	187	14,018	14,205	141	12,612	12,753	203	14,699	14,902	150	11,619	11,769			
Totals	2,209	175,330	177,539	2,009	174,370	176,379	2,116	178,284	180,400	2,053	158,690	160,743			

NOTE:—The figures in italics represent the cumulative totals by month under each classification.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY

DIRECTORY OF OFFICES

Harrisburg:Office of the Secretary,
Industrial Board,
Workmen's Compensation Board,
South Office Building,
Bureau of Bedding and Upholstery,
400 North Third Street,
Bureau of Employment,
Executive Bureau,
Bureau of Industrial Relations,
Bureau of Industrial Standards,
Bureau of Inspection,
Bureau of Rehabilitation,
Bureau of Statistics,
Bureau of Workmen's Compensation,
Bureau of Women and Children,
South Office Building,
State Workmen's Insurance Fund,
Fourth and Blackberry Streets,

BRANCH OFFICES

Allentown:Lehigh Valley State Employment Office,
529 Hamilton Street,
State Workmen's Insurance Fund,
304 Colonial Building.

Altoona:Cooperative State Employment Office,
Post Office Building,
Bureau of Rehabilitation,
Workmen's Compensation Referee,
Commerce Building,
State Workmen's Insurance Fund,
333 Central Trust Building.

Dubois:Bureau of Rehabilitation,
Workmen's Compensation Referee,
Deposit National Bank Building.

Erie:State Employment Office,
1026 French Street.

Franklin:State Workmen's Insurance Fund,
413 Franklin Trust Building.

Greensburg:State Workmen's Insurance Fund,
306 Coulter Building,
Workmen's Compensation Referee,
608 First National Bank Building.

Harrisburg:State Employment Office,
Second and Chestnut Streets.

Hazleton:Bureau of Inspection,
Hazleton National Bank Building.

Johnstown:Bureau of Inspection,
427 Swank Building,
State Employment Office,
219 Market Street,
State Workmen's Insurance Fund,
910 U. S. National Bank Building.

Kane:Workmen's Compensation Referee,
Kane Trust and Savings Building.

Lancaster:	Cooperative State Employment Office, Y. M. C. A. Building. Bureau of Inspection, Workmen's Compensation Referee, Woolworth Building.
Lock Haven:	State Workmen's Insurance Fund, 214 Vesper Street.
McKeesport:	Cooperative State Employment Office, Y. M. C. A. Building.
Meadville:	Bureau of Inspection, Masonic Building.
New Castle:	Cooperative State Employment Office, Y. M. C. A. Building, West Washington Street.
Oil City:	Cooperative State Employment Office, Y. M. C. A. Building.
Philadelphia:	State Employment Office (Main Office), Bureau of Rehabilitation, 1519 Arch Street. Bureau of Inspection, Bureau of Workmen's Compensation, Workmen's Compensation Referee, Workmen's Compensation Board, Manhattan Building, Fourth and Walnut Streets. Bureau of Women and Children, 1924 Chestnut Street. State Workmen's Insurance Fund, 1004 Commercial Trust Building.
Pittsburgh:	Bureau of Inspection, Bureau of Rehabilitation, Bureau of Workmen's Compensation, Workmen's Compensation Referee, Fulton Building. State Employment Office, 622 Grant Street. State Workmen's Insurance Fund, 904 Park Building.
Pottsville:	Bureau of Rehabilitation, Workmen's Compensation Referee, 1 Ulmer Building. State Workmen's Insurance Fund, Baird Building.
Reading:	State Employment Office, 533 Penn Street.
Scranton:	State Employment Office, 116 Adams Avenue. Bureau of Inspection, Workmen's Compensation Referee, State Workmen's Insurance Fund, 418 Union National Bank Building.
Sunbury:	State Workmen's Insurance Fund, 9 Witmer Building.
Towanda:	State Workmen's Insurance Fund, 216 Poplar Street.
Wilkes-Barre:	Bureau of Rehabilitation, Workmen's Compensation Referee, Coal Exchange Building. State Workmen's Insurance Fund, 174 Carey Avenue.
Williamsport:	Bureau of Inspection, Workmen's Compensation Referee, Heyman Building. Cooperative State Employment Office, Y. M. C. A. Building, 343 West Fourth Street.
York:	Bureau of Workmen's Compensation, Central National Bank Building. State Workmen's Insurance Fund, 917 Wayne Avenue.

Note. State Employment Offices are conducted in cooperation with the United States Employment Service.

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Contents

	<i>Page</i>
Address of Welcome	3
Charles A. Waters, Secretary of Labor and Industry	
The Safety Pledge Goes Over	6
Harry D. Immel, Director, Bureau of Inspection	
Organized Labor Joins in Move to Save Workers' Eyes	8
The Mines and Quarries Section Demonstrates Worth of Special- ized Inspection	10
Thomas J. Quigley, Chief, Mines and Quarries Section	
They Put Safety First	13
Annual Report of Bureau of Workmen's Compensation	17
William H. Horner, Director, Bureau of Compensation	
Departmental Notes	27
James McClusky	28
Industrial Board	29
Recent Decisions of the Workmen's Compensation Board	31
Industrial Board	34
Review of Industrial Statistics	35
Five-Year Comparative Statement of Accidents Reported	59
William J. Maguire, Director, Bureau of Statistics	
Directory of Offices	60

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ADDRESS OF WELCOME

By CHARLES A. WATERS, *Secretary of Labor and Industry*, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, at the Sectional Meeting on Rehabilitation Education, Convention of American Vocational Association, Philadelphia, December 13, 1928

It is a pleasure to welcome to Pennsylvania, rehabilitation officials of the Federal Government, of the several states and others interested in the humanitarian and economic efforts to return to suitable occupational activity persons disabled by permanent physical handicaps.

I extend this welcome on behalf of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the Department of Labor and Industry, under which the active rehabilitation work is performed in Pennsylvania, in full and complete coöperation with the Bureau of Vocational Education of the State Department of Public Instruction and with the financial and administrative assistance of the Federal Government through the Federal Board for Vocational Education.

Rehabilitation of disabled persons is one of the most constructive projects instituted under governmental auspices. In the work of rehabilitation, Pennsylvania was one of the pioneers among the states. Rehabilitation service was definitely established in this Commonwealth by legislation in 1919, when an appropriation was made to institute the work on a state-wide basis, almost one year before the Federal assistance legislation was enacted. Active field work in Pennsylvania was begun January 1, 1920 and when the Federal assistance legislation was enacted for rehabilitation, several months later, Pennsylvania accepted the benefits and provisions of the Federal Act.

The diversity of industries in Pennsylvania, with a high ratio of industrial activity of an extremely hazardous character, provides an unusual field for rehabilitation work in this Commonwealth. The majority of the disabled persons coming to the attention of the rehabilitation service in Pennsylvania is permanently disabled as the result of industrial casualties. Those applicants present in their separate individualities, characteristics and sometimes latent capabilities virtually a cross section of our industrial personnel. As is the experience of other states, physically handicapped persons require individual service from a rehabilitation agency, varying from placement in selected employment, as soon as possible after convalescence, even to ambitious training leading to the professions. Between those extremes are training programs, ranging from apprenticeship at a suitable wage in a manufacturing establishment to training in vocational schools for trades requiring highly developed skill and ability.

On December 1 of this year, the Bureau of Rehabilitation of the Pennsylvania Department of Labor and Industry had separate lists and file records of 10,440 disabled persons reported from all sections of the Commonwealth and to whom the Bureau had offered its services. Of that number 7,590 had definitely registered with the Bureau and many had been assisted, by training and otherwise, into suitable employment. Vocational training has been provided for virtually all types of occupational activity for which employment was suitable and available for persons permanently physically handicapped.

The rehabilitation of disabled persons is not in itself a new activity. Many agencies of a public and private character have been working generally toward that end in connection with other functions. Rehabilitation for civilians has, however, within the last decade become a new activity in so far as it has been definitely recognized by legislation and definite appropriations made for the specific purpose of returning disabled persons to suitable employment.

Rehabilitation, under Federal and State auspices has a great work before it. Students of statistics estimate that approximately 180,000 persons, in the United States, become permanently disabled annually through industrial and public accidents. It has been further estimated that of every 100,000 accidents, 62 result in permanent total disability and 3,788 result in permanent partial disability; 762 are classed as fatal and 95,388 as resulting in temporary disability. Those figures do not include the persons disabled by congenital defect, the scourge of infantile paralysis and other diseases which leave a permanent partial disability and usually require that the victim be trained for and guided into a suitable occupational task which can be properly performed in spite of the disability.

To you, rehabilitation workers, the records of permanently disabling accidents, industrial and otherwise, are more than statistics. Those records mean to you, individuals, each of whom must be visited and, in many instances, constructive coöperation obtained, within the community, from relief agencies, employers, employes, representatives of the medical and educational professions for the return of the individuals who comprise those statistics to suitable work.

The permanent benefits of rehabilitation have been definitely demonstrated in the recent survey of rehabilitated cases conducted by the several states in conjunction with the Federal Board for Vocational Education.

In Pennsylvania, a study of 1,206 cases of disabled persons reported as rehabilitated during the four years June 30, 1920 to June 30, 1924

was made and it was discovered by definite investigation that, of that number, 975 were in 1927 continuing in suitable, remunerative, occupational activity. The permanent economic value of rehabilitation as well as the coincident humanitarian benefits have been definitely indicated by that study. Eighty per cent of the total number of disabled persons returned to suitable employment with the aid of the Pennsylvania Bureau of Rehabilitation, three to seven years prior to the investigation, were still at work.

Such definite records give basis to the contention that persons rehabilitated and placed in suitable employment at an average wage of approximately \$1,000 a year, may be considered as remaining in employment for approximately five succeeding years and thus contributing to the Commonwealth the production represented by \$5,000 of payroll. I am speaking exclusively of Pennsylvania. The same study was made in all states. However, the Pennsylvania Rehabilitation Bureau is returning approximately 450 disabled persons to suitable occupational activity each year and if the ultimate economic measure of their value to the Commonwealth be rated at only \$5,000 each, the financial return for one year's work of the Bureau of Rehabilitation in Pennsylvania may be considered finally as the production represented by a payroll of at least \$2,250,000.

Rehabilitation has a strong human appeal and from the humanitarian viewpoint alone, rehabilitation work should be continued and expanded under governmental auspices. However, when one considers the tremendous economic advantages resulting both to the disabled persons and to the community as a whole, there is every reason to believe that the work of returning disabled persons to suitable employment through vocational guidance, training and suitable placement is only at its beginning.

THE SAFETY PLEDGE GOES OVER

BY HARRY D. IMMEL,
Director, Bureau of Inspection

Industry has taken to the safety pledge developed by the Pennsylvania Department of Labor and Industry in connection with the 1929 state-wide safety campaign to an extent that was scarcely anticipated. The pledge promises to become the most popular and effective general feature of the campaign.

The pledge poster for shop display, with place for signature of the concern's chief executive, is popular because it is right in line with the modern idea that plant safety, to be effective, must begin at the top. The pledge poster puts the management squarely on record.

The pledge slip, to be signed by the individual worker, takes hold because it affords means of causing every employe to feel that he or she has a definite part in producing safety in that establishment.

Six great companies in Allegheny County in January requisitioned one hundred thousand pledge slips. Within the next few weeks thousands of concerns all over the State will be pledged with their workers. In a month or two the shop which has not given this evidence of its determination to help make the 1929 industrial safety campaign in Pennsylvania a success will be the exception rather than the rule.



I PLEDGE MYSELF TO DO MY BEST IN PENNSYLVANIA'S
SAFETY CAMPAIGN, TO BE RESPONSIBLE FOR NO ACCI-
DENTS TO MYSELF OR TO ANYONE SO THAT LIFE MAY
BE HAPPIER AND LABOR MORE PROFITABLE FOR ME AND
MY FELLOWMEN.



COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY

Form 1-144



THIS ESTABLISHMENT IS 100% PLEDGED
TO
HELP MAKE
PENNSYLVANIA'S 1929 SAFETY CAMPAIGN
A SUCCESS



COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY

Signature

Title

Form 1-145

ORGANIZED LABOR JOINS IN MOVE TO SAVE WORKERS' EYES

The attitude of the worker always has been the most important factor in eye accidents in industry. On that account the Bureau of Inspection of the Pennsylvania Department of Labor and Industry especially welcomes the coöperation offered by the American Federation of Labor, in an educational campaign to reduce industrial eye losses. This stand of organized labor should give force to the intensive drive for eye protection which was started by the Bureau of Inspection in 1928, and which will be continued throughout 1929 together with its state-wide industrial safety campaign.

The result of the 1928 safety campaign speaks for itself in records just compiled by the Bureau of Statistics, which show that there were 521 eyes lost in Pennsylvania's industries in 1928 as compared with 588 in 1927, a reduction of 67, or 11.4 per cent. The cost of compensating eye injuries in Pennsylvania amounts to approximately \$820,000 annually.

In connection with the safety campaign of the Bureau of Inspection there is available for shop use a linen poster, calling attention to the regulations of the Department of Labor and Industry which require not only that the employer provide goggles for use of employes where eye hazards exist, but that the worker wear them. These posters in the quantities required by employers may be obtained upon application to the central office of the Department of Labor and Industry at Harrisburg, or by application to any supervising office of the Bureau of Inspection. The article from the International Labor News Service and reprinted in the *Trades Union News* of Philadelphia follows:

A nation-wide educational campaign for the prevention of blindness and the conservation of vision among the industrial workers of America and among their families will be launched immediately as a joint effort of the American Federation of Labor and the National Society for the Prevention of Blindness, it was announced here by President William Green, president of the A. F. of L.

The Society for the Prevention of Blindness has for some twenty years led the fight for conservation of vision; the Federation of Labor is now joining hands with this society for an intensive campaign within the membership of the Federation because of requests for assistance in health education which have come to the Washington head-

quarters of the A. F. of L. from various State and local labor bodies and because of the growing seriousness of the eye hazards of industrial occupations.

Eye Hazards Avoidable

In announcing the campaign, President Green said: "The campaign is being undertaken because of our conviction that the eye hazards of industrial occupations—that is, accidents, diseases affecting the eye, and eyestrain—now constitute probably the most serious cause of blindness and impairment of vision among workmen in America. It is the belief of the officers of both organizations that a very large percentage of industrial blindness is preventable and that many of the eye hazards in the home, on the street and in other places outside of industry, which at present threaten the sight of the wives and children of our workmen, also are avoidable."

The announcement of the campaign by the A. F. of L. and the Society for the Prevention of Blindness says: "The seriousness of the situation which this campaign seeks to correct may be appreciated when one thinks of the following few facts:

Causes \$20,000,000 Loss

"The industries of this country are at present paying approximately \$10,000,000 a year compensation to workmen who have been totally or permanently blinded while at work; this expense is inevitably reflected in the cost of commodities and thereby in the cost of living;

"The direct loss to the working men and women of America through lowered efficiency or earning capacity following blindness or serious impairment of vision is probably much more than \$10,000,000 a year;

"There is a further loss, intangible, but probably even more serious than the foregoing, in the tragedy which enters every home in which a person has been blinded or has lost part of his sight permanently—a tragedy which often spells disaster.

"Close students of industrial condition are now convinced that 98 per cent of all industrial accidents are preventable; if this applies also to the eye hazards of industry, this joint effort of the A. F. of L. and the Society for the Prevention of Blindness and the society's program within the industries themselves and among employer groups should result in the saving of many men's and women's eyes."

THE MINES AND QUARRIES SECTION DEMONSTRATES WORTH OF SPECIALIZED INSPECTION

BY THOMAS J. QUIGLEY,

*Chief, Mines and Quarries Section, Bureau of Inspection,
Department of Labor and Industry*

The Mines and Quarries Section of the Bureau of Inspection of the Pennsylvania Department of Labor and Industry, having completed the first full calendar year of its active operation believes that the industry may be interested in a report of its activities. It is felt that there may be a special interest in this report because the Quarries Section represents the first definite step of the Bureau of Inspection toward a classified inspection service by specialists, outside the more technical fields of elevator and boiler inspection.

It is gratifying to be able to state that even in the comparatively brief period of operation the work of the Quarries Section seems to have had a definite influence on accident reduction. There is no question at all about the effect that the service has had in promoting a better understanding and a spirit of coöperation between the concerns engaged in this industry in Pennsylvania and the Department. It should be borne in mind that the organization of the section is not yet complete. It is believed that, with additional personnel and some improvements in operation which the last year's work has shown to be desirable, even better service can be afforded.

As a foundation for the work the industry coöperated in the framing of regulations which have met with general approval. Much of the success of the work of the section for quarry safety has been due to the acceptance of these regulations.

A considerable amount of preliminary educational work and application of regulations was done in 1927, so that a comparison of the accident records of mines and quarries for 1926, 1927, and 1928 should be interesting. These records are:

	<i>Fatal Accidents</i>	<i>Non-Fatal Accidents</i>
1926	41	2,685
1927	45	2,402
1928	32	2,295

As compared with 1926 it will be noted that the accident records of 1928 show a decrease of 9 fatal accidents, a percentage decrease of 22,

and a decrease of 390 non-fatal, or a percentage decrease of 14.5. As between 1927 and 1928 the percentage decreases in 1928 were 28.9 in fatals and 4.5 in non-fatals.

During the year 1928 the inspectors in the Quarries Section made 1,325 general inspections, 1,340 visits, issued 508 orders, received 438 compliances, investigated 295 accidents, and held 67 plant safety meetings.

Special activity for reduction of eye accidents was conducted by the section in 1928. That work was so successful that today the industry is cooperating almost 100 per cent in the enforcement of goggle wearing. The result has been a marked decrease in eye injuries.

As a special educational feature the Quarries Section supervised the preparation last year of a two-reel film, illustrating safety in quarry operation. All of the material for this film was obtained in Pennsylvania quarries.

The economic incentive to quarry safety work in Pennsylvania is impressive. The efforts already put forth have resulted in lower quarry rates for compensation insurance in this State than in any other state, notwithstanding that Pennsylvania is the largest producer. Pennsylvania's quarry insurance rate at this time is \$3.60 per \$100.00 of payroll. For Alabama it is \$4.77; Indiana, \$5.32; Illinois, \$6.57; Kansas, \$7.44; Georgia, \$7.76; Maryland, \$7.99 and New York, \$9.87. Only through accident-prevention activity can this comparatively low insurance rate in Pennsylvania be maintained.

Some outstanding safety records made by Pennsylvania quarries may be of interest and are here given:

Nine Pennsylvania quarries, entering the contest conducted by the United States Bureau of Mines, finished last year without a lost-time accident. The White Haven Quarry of the General Crushed Stone Company won the National Crushed Stone Association trophy, having had the best record of any quarry in the National Crushed Stone Association contest.

Four cement plants in Pennsylvania won the trophy awarded by the Portland Cement Association, having operated during the entire year of 1928 without a lost-time accident. They were the plants at Fogelsville, Bath, Sandts Eddy, and Ormrods No. 3.

It is worthy of note that these four winning cement plants and two others; the Bessemer Lime and Cement Company of Bessemer, Pa., and the Hercules Cement Corporation at Nazareth, Pa., which lost the trophy on account of one accident each during the year, were plants at which safety meetings were conducted by the Department of Labor

and Industry during the year 1928, as well as the following plants which did not enter the contest.

The Penn Dixie Company, Dexter No. 4 Quarry, completed three years without a lost-time accident.

The John T. Dyer Quarry at Trap Rock operated 166,786 man hours in 1928 without a lost-time accident. The company celebrated this achievement January 14th by holding a meeting of all employes at the Diamond Theatre at Birdsboro.

The Copley Cement Company Plant at Copley operated the entire year of 1928 with but one lost-time accident, a total of two lost-time days for the year.

The Union Furnace Quarry of the Charles Warner Company operated without a lost-time accident in 1928.

Such records are concrete evidence of what individual concerns in the industry can do to prevent accidents. The Mines and Quarries Section will provide whatever assistance it can, but it must be realized that the really important work for safety is that which the concern, itself, does. Continued coöperation between the Mines and Quarries Section and the industry should result in such further reduction of accidents in 1929 as to provide an important contribution to the success of Pennsylvania's state-wide industrial safety campaign.

THEY PUT SAFETY FIRST*

The annual No Accident Contest conducted at Erie in August, 1928, by the Erie Safety Council, the Manufacturers' Association and the Liberty Mutual Insurance Company showed a gratifying reduction in lost-time accidents for the same plants that competed in two previous years. There were several additional plants in the contest this year and, on the whole, results were very satisfactory, Mr. S. M. Lippincott, secretary of the Erie Safety Council, and general manager of the campaign reports that 27 plants competed in the August contest and concluded the month with a total of 63 lost-time accidents among 13,560 employees. For purpose of comparison, the records of 22 plants which competed in each of the three years of the contest follow: 1926, 77 lost-time accidents, 6,135 employees; 1927, 36 lost-time accidents, 7,905 employees; 1928, 33 lost-time accidents, 7,250 employees. Of the 27 plants competing this year 7 went through the month without a lost-time accident.

The following concerns participated in the 1928 Annual August No Accident Contest conducted jointly by the Erie Safety Council, the Erie Manufacturers' Association, and the Liberty Mutual Insurance Company: American Sterilizer Company, Bucyrus-Erie Company, Burke Electric Company, Continental Rubber Company, Erie Art Metal Company, Erie Bolt and Nut Company, Erie City Iron Works, Erie Forge Company, Erie Forge and Steel Company, Erie Foundry Company, Gloekler Manufacturing Company, Griffin Manufacturing Company, General Electric Company, Hammermill Paper Company, Heisler Locomotive Works, Jarecki Manufacturing Company, Metric Metal Works, National Foundry Company, Odin Stove Manufacturing Company, Reed Manufacturing Company, The Sims Company, Skinner Engine Company, Standard Stoker Company, Union Iron Works, Weil-McLain Company, H. F. Watson Co., Hays Manufacturing Company.

The United States Cast Iron Pipe and Foundry Company has had such good results from a no-accident campaign which began on February 1, 1928, at its Scottdale works that the campaign will be continued indefinitely. Up until September 21st only 8 lost-time accidents

* This will be a monthly feature in LABOR AND INDUSTRY. Pennsylvania concerns are invited to submit from time to time safety records that they consider worthy of publication. Address: Director, Bureau of Inspection, Department of Labor and Industry, or your Divisional Supervisor of the Bureau.

were recorded. A record of 142 working days without a lost-time accident has been registered.

The Quaker Manufacturing Company, operating a shirt factory, at Williamsport, with 43 employes, reported under date of September 26, 1928, one lost-time accident in 26 years of operation. That accident occurred in 1916 and resulted from the fall of an employe.

The Andomar Silk Company, of Peekville, with 65 employes, reports not a single lost-time accident in 7 years of continuous operation up to September 17, 1928.

No lost-time accidents were experienced among the 28 employes of the American Towel and Supply Company, conducting a laundry in Philadelphia, during the first 9 months of 1928.

The Columbia Steel Company, at Butler, presents these interesting figures of accident reduction comparing the first 6 months of 1927 and the same months of 1928: 1927, 112 lost-time accidents, frequency 57.8, man-hours worked 1,937,411, days lost (actual and computed) 25,476, compensation \$22,425.00; 1928, number of accidents 16, frequency 9.1, man-hours worked 1,759,689, days lost (actual and computed) 1,764, compensation \$3,595.51. These figures include 3 fatalities for 1927 and none for 1928.

The outstanding feature of the Annual August No Accident Contest among Erie industries this year was the saving of the life of a workman of the General Electric Company by the prone pressure method of resuscitation. The workman had received a charge of 600 volts while working on a crane, first aid being applied while he was still on the crane high in the air. He was able to return to work the next day.

The Duquesne Light Company, of Pittsburgh, with approximately 2,800 employes, had 34.3 accidents per million hours worked during the first 8 months of 1927 as against 16 per million hours worked during the same period of 1928. This represents a reduction of 18.3 per million hours worked, or a frequency reduction of 53 per cent.

H. D. Justi and Sons, of Philadelphia, manufacturers of dental supplies, with an average of 130 employes, had no lost-time accidents in 1927.

The Freeburg Silk Mills, at Freeburg, with 20 employes working 300 days a year reports one lost-time accident since 1925.

The Girard Model Works, Incorporated, of Girard, reports under date of September 17, 1928, no lost-time accidents since November 15, 1927, among 145 employes.

The Standard Tin Plate Company, at Canonsburg, with 1,800 employes, had 321 lost-time accidents in 1926, 141 in 1927, and 44 during the first 6 months of 1928. The record to date for 1928 gives promise of a remarkable reduction in both frequency and severity in 1928.

The U. S. Pencil Company, of Philadelphia, engaged in woodwork-ing, with an average of 80 employes, had no lost-time accidents in 1927.

Good housekeeping and avoidance of accidents are the chief requisites for participation in a 5 per cent bonus on earnings provided by the Harrisburg Pipe and Pipe Bending Company, of Harrisburg, and available to all employes beginning January 13, 1929.

The Union Switch and Signal Company, at Swissvale, provides free inoculation against colds for all employes desiring the treatment.

Coincident with the state-wide industrial safety campaign of the Pennsylvania Department of Labor and Industry this year, the Manufacturers' Association of Montgomery County is fostering a safety contest among the industries of that county. A handsome plaque is the prize for which the industries will compete. An annual award is proposed. Any concern winning the plaque three times will obtain permanent possession.

The York Safe and Lock Company, of York, has provided special medical service for ailing employes, to continue during the influenza epidemic.

The safety committee for the Viscose Plant, at Lewistown, reports a decrease in accidents from 3.31 per hundred in 1927 to 1.59 in 1928. The number of employes increased from 3,410 in 1927 to 3,709 in 1928. and April 1, 1929, will see a further increase of 2,000 employes. The lost-time accidents dropped from 113 in 1927 to 59 in 1928. The loss in days for 1927 was 927, and for 1928 the loss was reduced to 834 days.

“Safety-ize” is the title of an attractive, yet inexpensive, mimeographed publication of the recently organized York County Safety Council. Through this medium the membership is kept informed of the council’s activities and provided with common sense safety advice in readable form.

ANNUAL REPORT, BUREAU OF WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION, 1928

BY WILLIAM H. HORNER, *Director*

The number of industrial accidents resulting in a time loss of two days or more reported to the Bureau of Workmen's Compensation during the year ending December 31, 1928 was 152,513 including 2,080 fatal cases. There was a decrease of 8,230 in the number of accidents reported during the year 1928 as compared with 1927 or a reduction of about 5.1 per cent.

The number of fatal accidents reported during the year 1928 was slightly in excess of the number reported during 1927. This increase was due to the disastrous explosion in the bituminous coal industry during the month of May which resulted in 194 fatalities. This was the worst disaster since the Workmen's Compensation Law became effective in 1916, and resulted in a compensation liability of approximately \$750,000.00.

A comparison of the number of fatal and non-fatal accidents reported to the Bureau during the years 1927 and 1928 by industrial classification is shown in the following tables:

	1928		
<i>Industrial Groups</i>	<i>Fatal</i>	<i>Non-Fatal</i>	<i>Total</i>
Construction and Contracting..	227	18,355	18,582
Manufacturing	356	52,501	52,857
Coal Mining:			
Anthracite	474	25,417	25,891
Bituminous	544	22,580	23,124
Quarrying and Mining other than Coal Mining	32	2,295	2,327
Transportation and Public Util- ities	213	9,441	9,654
Trading:			
Retail	50	6,584	6,634
Wholesale	11	1,696	1,707
State and Municipal	101	3,778	3,879
Miscellaneous	72	7,786	7,858
Total	2,080	150,433	152,513

	1927		
Construction and Contracting..	231	19,031	19,262
Manufacturing	395	56,363	56,758
Coal Mining:			
Anthracite	502	26,817	27,319
Bituminous	389	23,267	23,656
Quarrying and Mining other than Coal Mining	45	2,402	2,447

<i>Industrial Groups</i>	<i>Fatal</i>	<i>Non-Fatal</i>	<i>Total</i>
Transportation and Public Utilities	273	12,412	12,685
Trading:			
Retail	47	6,287	6,334
Wholesale	11	1,475	1,486
State and Municipal	92	3,383	3,475
Miscellaneous	68	7,253	7,321
Total	2,053	158,690	160,743

Summary of Accidents Reported

In order that a comparison may be made of the accident trend year by year the following table shows the number of fatal and non-fatal accidents reported to the Bureau of Workmen's Compensation each year since 1916.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Fatal</i>	<i>Non-Fatal</i>	<i>Total</i>
1916	2,670	252,946	255,616
1917	3,072	224,808	227,880
1918	3,403	181,441	184,844
1919	2,569	149,975	152,544
1920	2,528	172,451	174,979
1921	1,924	138,273	140,197
1922	1,890	144,365	146,255
1923	2,412	198,023	200,435
1924	2,209	175,330	177,539
1925	2,009	174,370	176,379
1926	2,116	178,284	180,400
1927	2,053	158,690	160,743
1928	2,080	150,433	152,513
Total	30,935	2,299,389	2,330,324

In order that the Workmen's Compensation Law may be satisfactorily administered, it is of the utmost importance that accidents be reported promptly to the Bureau and compensation agreements filed for approval with the least possible delay.

During the year 1927 a study of the records in the Bureau disclosed that the average time required for reporting accidents was eighteen and a fraction days while the average time required for filing agreements for the payment of compensation was forty-eight days.

Using these figures as a basis a campaign was inaugurated during the latter part of the year 1927 for the purpose of securing a reduction in these figures during the year 1928. The records of the first nine months of the year 1928 show that the average time for reporting accidents has been reduced to seventeen and a fraction days while the average time for filing agreements for the payment of compensation has been reduced from forty-eight to forty-four days. The 1928 record for the insurance companies is nineteen days for reporting accidents and forty-four days for filing agreements while the 1928 record of

companies operating as self-insurers is fifteen days for reporting accidents and forty-three days for filing agreements for the payment of compensation.

While this improvement is commendable, the elapsed time can be further decreased by proper effort on the part of the companies whose record is above the average.

Compensation Cases

During the year 1928 compensation payments were authorized either by agreements or awards in 80,906 cases. Due to the amendments to the Workmen's Compensation Law which became effective January 1, 1928, the compensation cost for the year increased approximately 15 per cent. The total amount of compensation liability in these 80,906 cases was \$15,284,012, as compared with \$13,329,629 in 1927. This liability was subdivided as follows:

Fatal cases	\$6,238,121
Permanent disability cases	3,579,530
Temporary disability cases	5,466,361

During the thirteen years the Workmen's Compensation Law has been effective in the State of Pennsylvania, compensation payments were made or authorized in 923,983 cases. The total amount of this compensation liability was \$150,269,096, distributed as follows:

Fatal cases	\$71,664,771
Permanent disability cases	31,461,168
Temporary disability cases	47,143,157

The amount paid for medical, surgical, and hospital services, medicines and supplies as required by law is not included in these figures and is estimated as amounting to approximately one-third of the compensation liability.

The records in the Bureau at the close of the year 1928 show an outstanding compensation liability in fatal and permanent injury cases amounting to \$44,511,212 to be paid in weekly installments extending over a number of years. There are constantly in the open files of the Bureau between 25,000 and 30,000 cases in which compensation payments are being made.

Fatal Compensable Cases

The number of fatal cases in which compensation payments were authorized during the year 1928 was 1,827, amounting to \$6,238,121, or an average of \$3,414 per case. Widows, who were receiving compensation payments, re-married in 229 cases. Because of these re-marriages lump sum payments were made to the widows for one-third

of the number of weeks remaining in the three hundred week period as provided in the Compensation Aet.

There were no minor dependents in 617 fatal eases in 1928. In these fatal eases the sole beneficiaries are as follows: widows in 387 eases; fathers in 22 eases; mothers in 80 eases; and fathers and mothers in 128 eases.

Since the Workmen's Compensation Law became effective in 1916, the number and sex of the beneficiaries under the Aet was made up as follows: 15,517 widows; 1,816 fathers; 2,689 mothers; children under sixteen years of age: 17,841 sons; 17,437 daughters; 35 brothers, and 31 sisters.

The yearly compensation liability in fatal eases under agreements or awards as well as the amount paid towards defraying funeral expenses in eases where there were no beneficiaries under the Aet is shown in the following tables:

Table of Fatal Dependency Cases

<i>Year</i>	<i>Agreements and Awards</i>	<i>Compensation Incurred</i>	<i>Average Compensation per Case</i>
1916	1,304	\$4,078,796	\$3,127.91
1917	1,323	4,127,931	3,113.07
1918	2,041	6,806,490	3,334.88
1919	1,794	6,361,191	3,545.81
1920	1,643	5,854,535	3,564.05
1921	1,338	4,658,392	3,481.61
1922	1,444	5,050,395	3,497.50
1923	1,683	5,872,039	3,489.03
1924	1,736	5,808,573	3,345.95
1925	1,593	5,360,392	3,364.91
1926	1,574	5,253,327	3,337.56
1927	1,672	5,739,968	3,433.00
1928	1,553	6,202,338	3,993.78
Total	20,698	\$71,174,367	\$3,438.71

No Dependency Cases

Funeral Expenses Paid

<i>Year</i>	<i>Cases</i>	<i>Total Paid</i>	<i>Average per Case</i>
1916	423	\$37,279	\$88.13
1917	623	61,397	98.55
1918	566	56,190	99.28
1919	702	69,964	99.66
1920	512	51,287	100.17
1921	233	23,300	100.00
1922	121	12,095	99.96
1923	269	26,900	100.00
1924	209	20,909	100.00
1925	368	36,800	100.00
1926	256	25,600	100.00
1927	329	32,900	100.00
1928	274	35,783	130.59
Total	4,885	\$490,404	\$100.39

Facial Disfigurement

Serious and permanent disfigurement of the head or face became compensable as a permanent injury under the amendments to the Workmen's Compensation Law effective May 20, 1921. The number of these cases for each year as well as the amount of compensation liability incurred is shown in the following table:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Agreements and Awards</i>	<i>Compensation Incurred</i>	<i>Average Compensation per Case</i>
1922	7	\$8,331	\$1,190.00
1923	21	15,247	726.00
1924	31	35,386	1,141.00
1925	85	45,933	540.00
1926	100	62,872	629.00
1927	119	55,331	465.00
1928	147	66,283	451.00
Total	510	\$289,383	\$567.00

Summary of All Permanent Injury Cases

A summary of all permanent injury cases in which compensation was payable for a definite number of weeks as provided in the Act and the total amount of compensation liability incurred is shown in the table following:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Agreements and Awards</i>	<i>Compensation Incurred</i>	<i>Average Compensation per Case</i>
1916	646	\$765,519	\$1,185.00
1917	681	875,252	1,285.00
1918	1,301	1,920,264	1,476.00
1919	1,286	1,925,600	1,497.00
1920	1,328	2,281,837	1,718.00
1921	1,333	2,463,823	1,848.00
1922	1,173	2,226,364	1,898.00
1923	2,503	2,873,481	1,148.00
1924	3,300	3,052,162	925.00
1925	3,370	2,886,168	856.00
1926	3,563	3,384,399	950.00
1927	3,480	3,226,769	927.00
1928	3,347	3,579,530	1,069.00
Total	27,311	\$31,461,168	\$1,152.00

Summary of Temporary Disability Cases

Compensation cases in which the duration of payments was not definite but covered the period of disability due to the injury are included in this classification. Payments are terminated by the execution of a final receipt, giving the date when disability terminated, the amount of compensation paid and the wages at which the injured person returned to work, or in disputed cases on an order for termination of compensation payments by a Referee or the Workmen's Compensation Board. This group represents the largest number of cases compensable under

the Compensation Act although the compensation liability for temporary disability cases is exceeded by the liability in the fatal cases.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Agreements and Awards</i>	<i>Compensation Incurred</i>	<i>Average Compensation per Case</i>
1916	68,920	\$2,652,136	\$38.00
1917	47,441	1,390,632	29.00
1918	66,012	2,856,971	43.00
1919	53,323	2,626,081	49.00
1920	68,566	3,359,125	49.00
1921	62,949	3,615,161	57.00
1922	60,055	3,564,490	59.00
1923	80,292	4,370,973	55.00
1924	73,529	4,144,686	56.00
1925	74,928	4,450,234	59.00
1926	69,942	4,316,315	62.00
1927	69,400	4,329,992	62.00
1928	75,732	5,466,361	72.00
Total	871,089	\$47,143,157	\$54.00

Summary of All Compensation Cases

This classification comprises all cases in which compensation payments have been made or awarded and includes temporary disability, permanent injury and fatal cases. The total number of cases for each year, the compensation awarded including all cases, and the average compensation cost per case is included in the table which follows. The amount paid for funeral expenses in fatal cases where there was no liability for the payment of compensation is also shown:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Number of Cases</i>	<i>Compensation Awarded</i>	<i>Average Compensation per Case</i>
1916	70,870	\$7,496,451	\$106.00
1917	49,445	6,393,815	139.00
1918	69,354	11,583,725	167.00
1919	56,403	10,912,872	193.00
1920	71,537	11,495,497	161.00
1921	65,620	10,737,376	164.00
1922	62,672	10,841,249	173.00
1923	84,478	13,116,493	155.00
1924	78,565	13,005,421	166.00
1925	79,891	12,696,794	159.00
1926	75,079	12,954,041	173.00
1927	74,552	13,296,729	178.00
1928	80,632	15,248,229	189.00
Total	919,098	\$149,778,692	\$163.00
Fatal—No dependents .....	.....	.....	.....
Funeral expenses paid, 1916-1928	4,885	490,404	100.00
Grand Total	923,983	\$150,269,096	\$162.00

Adjustment Section

This Section consists of a field force of eleven men with headquarters in Altoona, Greensburg, Kittanning, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Potts-

ville, Scranton, Wilkes-Barre, and Selinsgrove; and a Chief Adjuster (Assistant Director of the Bureau of Workmen's Compensation) located in the Harrisburg office. The services of these adjusters have been the means of settling many disputed cases, which otherwise would have resulted in litigation and legal expense to the employers and employees. The following summary compiled by the Harrisburg office, will give an idea of the work performed by this Section during the year:

Compensation agreements secured and approved	1,594
Non-compensable cases adjusted—time lost less than seven days and only medical expenses involved—payments made	542
No dependents—fatal cases investigated and closed, where there was no dependency within the meaning of the Act, only part payment of last sickness and burial expenses involved to the amount of one hundred and fifty dollars—payments made ..	316
Petitions filed in order to determine the merits of cases before referees in disputed claims	1,164
Commutation petitions investigated for the Board	229
Petitions investigated for the Board in which fatal accidents occurred after January 1, 1920, as to the petitioner being the proper person to receipt, collect and disburse compensation payable to dependent minors on account of remarriage or death	435
Other investigations made in miscellaneous cases	561
Cases on hand January 1, 1928	227
Cases assigned during year 1928	5,187
Total number of cases investigated and adjusted in 1928	5,053
Cases on hand January 1, 1929	361

Insurance Coverage Section

The number of employers who were granted the privilege of operation as self-insurers during the year 1928 was approximately 500. This is an increase of about 7½ per cent as compared with the number of self-insurers during the year 1927. The granting of the self-insurance privilege involves the extending of credit to these employers to the extent of approximately \$7,000,000.00 annually.

The compulsory insurance provision of the Workmen's Compensation Law is enforced by the Insurance Coverage Section of the Bureau.

The number of employers in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania who have rejected the provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Law as provided in the Act is comparatively small. The number of employees affected by this rejection is less than one thousand.

It may be of interest to state that the Pennsylvania Compensation Law covers all classes of employees with the exception of agricultural workers, domestic servants, and casual employees. An employer, regardless of the number of persons employed, is not exempt from the provisions of the Act. In many of the States in the Union, employers of a few persons and certain classes of business are exempt from the provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Law.

Petitions Filed in Contested Cases

In cases where the liability for the payment of compensation, medical, surgical or hospital expenses is denied, it becomes necessary for the claimant to file a claim and have the merits of the case determined by a referee. During the year 1928 claims for compensation were filed in 3,616 cases. This is the largest number of claims filed and assigned to the referees for disposition in any year since the Workmen's Compensation Law has been in effect. The number of claims filed each year and assigned to the referees, the disposition of these cases, and the number of these cases pending at the close of each year is shown in the following table:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Assigned</i>	<i>Awards</i>	<i>Dis- allowed</i>	<i>Dis- missed</i>	<i>With- drawn</i>	<i>Pending</i>
1916	1,710	573	284	738	65	50
1917	2,964	799	650	993	228	344
1918	2,216	741	492	657	141	529
1919	2,204	767	505	578	181	702
1920	2,306	769	428	688	180	943
1921	2,408	799	435	801	157	1,159
1922	2,388	886	539	809	157	1,156
1923	2,541	1,005	618	743	167	1,164
1924	2,887	1,166	857	784	234	1,010
1925	3,022	1,226	827	769	242	968
1926	2,994	1,272	978	714	239	759
1927	3,411	1,230	1,071	733	253	883
1928	3,616	1,368	1,065	777	288	1,001
Total	34,667	12,601	8,749	9,784	2,532	....

When compensation payments are authorized either by agreements or awards and there is a dispute regarding the length of time during which compensation is payable or whether the status of the case has changed thereby affecting the compensation liability, it becomes necessary to file either a petition for modification, review, reinstatement or termination. During the year 1928 petitions of this character were filed in 2,807 cases and assigned to the referees for disposition. The number of these cases and the disposition as well as the number of cases pending at the close of each year is shown in the following table:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Assigned</i>	<i>Granted</i>	<i>Refused</i>	<i>Pending</i>
1916 and 1917	370	129	193	48
1918	1,193	614	494	133
1919	1,446	779	645	155
1920	1,398	778	569	206
1921	2,030	1,003	815	418
1922	2,077	1,154	894	447
1923	1,772	1,023	741	455
1924	2,400	1,359	930	566
1925	2,558	1,479	1,091	554
1926	2,524	1,415	1,197	460
1927	2,823	1,458	1,220	612
1928	2,807	1,482	1,334	602
Total	23,398	12,673	10,123	....

In addition to the cases covered in the preceding tables, there were 112 cases returned to the referees for rehearings or for further testimony; 12 cases were assigned to the referees upon the request of compensation authorities of other States to take depositions or testimony; while 414 petitions for commutation were assigned to the referees for the purpose of taking testimony for the Workmen's Compensation Board.

Appeals

There were 995 appeals to the Board from decisions of referees, of which number 485 were taken by claimants and 510 by defendants; 211 appeals were taken to the courts from decisions of the Board.

Petitions assigned to referees, appeals to the Board and appeals to the Courts during the year 1928 exceed the number in any previous year as will be noted from the following table:

SUMMARY OF CASES ASSIGNED TO REFEREES AND APPEALS
TO THE BOARD AND COURTS:

Year	<i>Claim Petitions</i>	<i>*Other Petitions</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Appeals to Board</i>	<i>Appeals to Court</i>
1916	1,710	....	1,710	225	29
1917	2,964	370	3,334	543	158
1918	2,216	1,193	3,409	394	136
1919	2,204	1,446	3,650	409	94
1920	2,306	1,398	3,704	388	109
1921	2,408	2,030	4,438	485	126
1922	2,388	2,077	4,465	624	134
1923	2,541	1,772	4,313	646	107
1924	2,887	2,400	5,287	662	127
1925	3,022	2,558	5,580	694	176
1926	2,994	2,524	5,518	731	153
1927	3,411	2,823	6,234	918	206
1928	3,616	2,807	6,423	995	211
Total ...	34,667	23,398	58,065	7,714	1,766

*Petitions for modification, termination, review, and reinstatement.

Orders and opinions were filed by the Board during the year in cases appealed from decisions of referees as follows:

Referee affirmed	834
Referee reversed	81
Hearing <i>de novo</i> ordered	11
Rehearing ordered	112
Rehearing refused	27
Referred to impartial medical expert for opinion	11
Referee affirmed after hearing <i>de novo</i>	19
Referee reversed after hearing <i>de novo</i>	9
Awards amended	15
Orders to file reasons for rehearing	13
Appeals withdrawn	69
Total	1,201

Petitions for Commutation

There were 882 petitions for commutation of payments filed during the year, of which number 549 were in disability cases, and 333 in fatal cases.

The Board acted upon petitions during the year as follows:

DISABILITY CASES		
Petitions granted	434;	amount, \$367,487.86
Petitions refused or dismissed	125	
Petitions withdrawn	32	
Orders rescinded	7	

FATAL CASES		
Petitions granted	219;	amount, \$163,148.61
Petitions refused or dismissed	94	
Petitions withdrawn	18	
Orders rescinded	9	

The commutations granted during 1928 are further classified as follows:

For purchase of property	\$124,759.74
Payment of indebtedness or mortgage on property	101,347.22
Payment of debts	131,940.61
Claimant leaving State or Country	64,683.50
Purchase of furniture or clothing	11,202.14
Purchase of artificial appliances	6,668.55
For educational purposes	3,662.10
For engaging in business	81,996.16
Employer going out of business	4,376.45
Total	\$530,636.47
Amount commuted prior to Jan. 1, 1928	\$6,182,521.62
Total commuted since Jan. 1, 1916	\$6,713,158.09

Other petitions acted upon by the Board were:

Petitions for allowance of counsel fees	57
Petitions on agreed facts	7
Miscellaneous petitions	47
Petitions to authorize the payment of compensation of minors to persons other than a guardian or committee	425

DEPARTMENTAL NOTES

Secretary of Labor and Industry, Charles A. Waters, is now a member of the Executive Board of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, having been recently appointed by Governor Fisher.

The Department of Labor and Industry is assisting in a nation-wide campaign for early diagnosis of tuberculosis which is to be carried on in April by the distribution of posters and circulars through factory inspectors. The Pennsylvania Tuberculosis Society and affiliated local organizations supported by the sale of Christmas seals have charge of the campaign in this state in coöperation with official agencies. The slogan of the campaign is: "Early Discovery, Early Recovery."

Your local tuberculosis society will be glad to furnish you with colored posters and pay envelope inserts calling attention to the advantage of early diagnosis.

Special Bulletin, No. 26, prepared by the Bureau of Women and Children and entitled, "Migratory Child Workers and School Attendance," is now ready for distribution.

The Decisions of the Pennsylvania Workmen's Compensation Board from January 1, 1926, to December 31, 1926, (Vol. XI), has been received from the printer and is being distributed.

G. Willard Hall, Bellefonte, Center County, who has been an employe of the State Workmen's Insurance Fund for years, has been made assistant to the chief of the Claim Division.

JAMES McCLUSKY

James McClusky, Washington, Pennsylvania, was born September 19, 1866, and died January 8, 1929, in the sixty-third year of his age.

He served as a general factory inspector of the Department of Labor and Industry in the Pittsburgh Division from October 22, 1915, winning the affection and esteem of his associates by his loyalty and efficiency. His death occurred literally "in harness" as he expired a few hours after a fall that occurred while engaged in the duties of his position.

INDUSTRIAL BOARD

The following rules were approved by the Industrial Board at a meeting held on January 16, 1929:

Rules

1. Revised Regulations for Mechanical Power Transmission Apparatus.

2. Amendment to Rule 109 (f) of the Ladder Regulations.

This amendment to read as follows, the italicized clause constituting the amendment:

“Rungs where of metal, shall have a minimum cross-section equivalent in strength to that of a mild steel rung five-eighths inch ($\frac{5}{8}$ ") in diameter. The minimum cross-section of the rung tenon shall be equivalent in strength to a mild steel tenon one-half inch ($\frac{1}{2}$ ") in diameter. Rungs shall be securely riveted to side rails *except that they may be welded to the side rails in cases where permission to do so has been obtained from the Industrial Board.*”

3. Amendment to Specifications for Fire Escapes.

Amend Rule 4 (c)-(4) to change the spacing of one inch (1") between flat members of tread to a spacing of not more than three-fourths inch ($\frac{3}{4}$ ") nor less than five-eighths inch ($\frac{5}{8}$ ").

The action of the Board approving the revised Regulations for Mechanical Power Transmission Apparatus will be gratefully received by industry as well as by the Inspectors of the Department. For a number of years different Regulations have been enforced in different classes of Industry and this resulted in a situation that was undesirable from many angles.

The new Regulations are so written as to make absolutely uniform all protection required for mechanical power transmission apparatus for whatever purpose it may be used. The revision is based on a scientific analysis and study of many thousands of power transmission accidents and should prove to be very practicable and effective.

The following safety devices were also approved by the Board at the January meeting:

<i>Name of Company</i>	<i>Device</i>
W. O. & M. W. Talcott, Inc., Providence, R. I.	Talcott Belt Fastener for single ply leather belts up to 2" in width and for leather belts up to 8" double ply running at a speed less than 1,000 ft. per minute when properly installed.
Potter Manufacturing Corp., Chicago, Ill.	Double entrance type of tubular fire escape for schools and institutions, also single and double entrance hospital types of tubular fire-escapes.
Connecticut Telephone & Electric Company, Meriden, Conn.	Type 161 Fire Alarm System.
General Elevator Company, Baltimore, Md.	Type R-6 Car Safeties for passenger elevators with speed up to 100 ft. per minute.
John S. Tilley Ladders Company, Watervliet, N. Y.	Ladder Locks for extension ladders.
F. P. Bunting, Guys Mills, Pa.	Leather leggings for use in foundries.
Mathews Conveyor Company, Ellwood City, Pa.	Enclosed Spiral Slide Fire-escape for schools and institutions, except hospitals. (One installation.)

The following devices were withdrawn from the approved list:

<i>Name of Company</i>	<i>Device</i>
Royer Foundry & Machine Company, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	Locking devices for elevators.
Standard Conveyor Company, St. Paul, Minn.	Open type of spiral slide fire-escape.

RECENT DECISIONS OF THE WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION BOARD

JOSEPH GOBER *v.* TEMPLE COAL COMPANY

Liability of employer for dental services made necessary by injury in course of employment.

The referee awarded to the claimant the sum of \$95.00 as reimbursement for dental services incurred within the first thirty days after disability began. The injury consisted of laceration of the lips and gums and necessitated the removal of two incisors. The dental services consisted of treating the gums and replacing the extracted teeth with bridge work.

HELD: *that such services come within the provisions of paragraph (e) of Section 306 and the award therefore is proper.*

OPINION BY COMMISSIONER MORRISON—FILED JANUARY 5, 1929.

Does the Workmen's Compensation Act provide for the loss of teeth?

This is the question of law presented in the above-captioned case the facts of which are not in dispute. The accident claimant sustained did not disable him beyond the seven-day compensable period but resulted in the loss of certain teeth and the necessity for treatment to his damaged gums. The defendant admits liability for the dental services to alleviate the condition of the gums but resists payment for the replacement of teeth, either those wholly new or the crowning of others.

We see nothing legally unsound in an award for disability caused by the loss of teeth and consequent bodily disability through impairment of the necessary chewing and masticating process, nor in some possible cases, an award for disfigurement. The close question presented is whether such an injury as claimant has sustained—loss of teeth—must be considered under clause (c) as a loss of member. Included in the clause (c) group are eye, arm, hand, fingers, leg, and foot. It seems plain that the legislative intent, especially in view of the amendments, was definitely to exclude from the benefits of clause (c) all body members not specifically enumerated in that paragraph of the section, such as the ear, nose, and toes. These members are not excluded from consideration under paragraph (a) or (b) Section 306

of the Workmen's Compensation Act but there disability must be shown.

While we were first of the opinion that the instant case was governed by paragraph (c) Section 306, we have come to the conclusion that the instant case falls within the provisions of paragraph (e) of the same section rather than paragraph (a), (b), or (c).

Loss of teeth means loss of ability to masticate, reflected in loss of digestive power, eventually in loss of earning power, illness, infection (from broken teeth) and possibly death, but a claimant suffering the injury of loss of teeth would be put to the unreasonable hardship of waiting until his health had been impaired before he could present evidence of disability caused by the loss of teeth, very likely exceeding the one-year limit in which claim petition has to be filed. Regardless, however, of this practical side of the case, we are of the opinion, as stated, that paragraph (e) governs. The loss of a nose is not compensable unless disfigurement or disability is shown, but surgical services, including the application of new skin, supported by a metal or composition substitute for the bridge bone and cartilage would certainly be compensable. There is but one treatment for teeth, either wholly or partly broken off, to-wit, the capping or crowning of such as may be salvaged and the extraction of roots and replacement by new teeth of those beyond salvaging. An artificial crown or an artificial tooth is just as necessary a part of dental service as a metal nose-bridge, a metallic skull-plate, the grafting of new skin, or a permanent drainage tube are accepted media in surgery.

We find but one court ruling on this subject. The Mercer County, N. J., common pleas court in *Earle v. Hightston Myrna Rug Company*, held that under the New Jersey Workmen's Compensation Act an allowance of \$100 for a dentist bill was proper (37 N. J. Law J. 11). The Department of Labor of Minnesota has noted that dentist bills should be a part of the medical treatment when they are made necessary by injury (*Holton v. No. 11 Minneapolis Dept. of Labor and Ind.* p. 25), while in California the Industrial Accident Commission held "a workman is entitled to compensation for a reasonable value of dentist services rendered to relieve him of the consequences of an accident" (*Day v. Lincoln Sight Seeing Company*, 1 Cal. Ind. Acc. Com. Part II, 269). There is precedent by our own Board in *Ruddick v. Jones & Laughlin Steel Company* (2 Dep. Rep. 508) when an award was made for "two false teeth and other necessary dental work."

The referee's findings of fact, conclusions of law, and award are sustained and the appeal dismissed.

ELLA R. HEADLEE v. STATE WORKMEN'S INSURANCE FUND

Course of employment—The pastor of a church who died as the result of carbon monoxide poisoning in making adjustments to his automobile preparatory to visiting a parishioner, held to have been in the course of employment. Award to dependents affirmed.

OPINION BY CHAIRMAN HOUCK—FILED JANUARY 15, 1929.

The claimant's deceased husband was the pastor of a church in Homer City. He met his death on March 7, 1928, having been overcome by carbon monoxide gas while making adjustments on his automobile in the garage on the property of the church, whose pastor he was. When the decedent took charge of the church at Homer City he did not own an automobile. The parish is, more or less, rural in character, and the decedent's predecessor received an increase in salary, so that he could maintain an automobile for the purpose of visiting the members of the congregation who lived beyond the limits of Homer City. The decedent received this same salary, and purchased an automobile for the purpose of visiting his parishioners. For some weeks prior to his death, the decedent had been calling on a parishioner who was seriously ill, it was his custom to visit her on Wednesday of each week, which was the day on which he met his death. From these facts, the referee drew the inference that the decedent was killed while in the course of his employment; he accordingly awarded compensation.

After careful consideration of the case, which presents a close question, we are satisfied that the referee's award should not be disturbed. The decedent had no fixed hours of duty, it was necessary for him to visit the members of his congregation at any and all hours. It is a fair inference from the evidence in the case, that he was preparing his automobile for the express purpose of driving it to the house of a parishioner who was sick. This, of course, was in the line of his duties. *Cagnolli v. General Electric Company*, 10 W. C. B. 10. In other words, entirely apart from the question whether the decedent was injured on his employer's premises, we think it is established that he was furthering the business or affairs of his employer when he was killed. Consequently, he was in the course of his employment, and his dependents are entitled to compensation.

The findings of fact, conclusions of law, and award of the referee are affirmed and the appeal is dismissed.

INDUSTRIAL BOARD

At a meeting held February 20, 1929, the Industrial Board approved new regulations for protection from fire and panic as applied to theatres and motion picture theatres.

These new regulations are principally a composite group of rules previously enforced on this subject but they have been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Fire and Panic Act of 1927, which supersedes all previous Acts on this subject and requires the Department to draft specific rules and regulations on all matters outlined in the Act. Copies of these new regulations may be obtained by addressing the Secretary of the Industrial Board.

The following two requests for approval of devices were granted at this meeting:

NAME OF COMPANY	DEVICES
Moulton Ladder Company, Philadelphia, Pa.	Types 1, 2, and 3 ladder locks for extension ladders.
American Window Safety Device Company, Chicago, Ill.	Types 1-N, 6-N, 8-N, 8-M, and B-2 fastenings for window cleaners' appliances.

The use of a type of concrete block was granted the Sinking Spring Concrete Block Company at a previous meeting of the Board. At the February meeting this approval was extended to include bearing walls, fire towers, and fire walls.

REVIEW OF INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS

PREPARED BY

The Bureau of Statistics

The Labor Market

Reports from State Employment offices indicate a slight decline of employment in the State for December, 1928, as compared with November. The summary report for December, combining the figures reported from employment offices located in 14 industrial centers, shows that there were 8,417 applications for jobs received during the five-week period covered by the report. Employment openings were available for less than half of the number of applicants and placements numbered only 3,046. The ratio of applicants to openings rose from 204 to 100 in November, 1928, to 215 to 100 for December, 1928, an increase of 5.4 per cent. This curtailment of employment for December is somewhat seasonal. Usually there is a slight recession in industrial employment in the last month of the year. Disregarding this seasonal decline in employment for December, there is considerable satisfaction to be derived from the knowledge that the ratio of applicants to jobs for December, 1928, is very much improved over that for December, 1927. This ratio shows a reduction from 249 to 100 for December, 1927, to 215 to 100 for December, 1928, a 13.7 per cent decrease.

Total figures of State Employment office activities for the year 1928 show that 106,870 persons applied for assistance in securing employment. Requests from employers for help during the year fell off considerably and only 48,046 workers were needed to fill all vacancies. Accordingly the ratio of applicants for employment per 100 jobs open as reported from State Employment offices for the year 1928 was 222, as compared with 218 for the year 1927; 145 for the year 1926; and 161 for the year 1925.

A surplus of workers was found in nearly every industry during the year, this being more particularly true for female workers than for male workers. The surplus of female workers for all industry groups, according to the figures recorded at State Employment offices, was 142 per cent and the surplus of male workers was 113 per cent.

In two classifications there was no surplus of workers. Just enough female applicants were registered to fill demands for female farm help, and for the manufacturing industry the supply of female help was slightly below the requirements of employers. This scarcity of female

workers was principally in the clothing, textile, and food industries. The surplus of workers over jobs during 1928 for the various industry groups was as follows:

OCCUPATIONAL CLASS	Percentage Surplus of Applicants for Work Over Jobs Open for the Year 1928	
	Men	Women
Professional and technical	233	342
Agriculture	68	0
Building and construction	98	—
Manufacturing	84	—14*
Mine and quarry	121	—
Transportation and public utilities	271	458
Hotel and restaurant	153	183
Trading	277	184
Semi-skilled	215	115
Unskilled	87	322
Casual and day workers	9	100
Miscellaneous	245	384
Total	113	142

*Deficit.

It must be remembered in consideration of the figures appearing in the above table that they do not necessarily reflect true conditions in the various industries. Circumstances, such as the dropping off of the normal number of applicants, a decrease in the number of contacts with employers, the opening of employment and personnel departments by the larger employers, may have an influence on the State Employment office figures. Irrespective of these considerations, the State Employment office reports present the only official picture available of the extent of unemployment from a state-wide and an industry-wide viewpoint. Fluctuations in the curve of Employment Office ratios have been compared with changes in employment as reported from employing firms and the two curves were found to have a close correspondence.†

Employment, Earnings, and Hours Worked in Manufacturing Industries

Manufacturing employment in the State as indicated by reports received from 802 firms representative of 51 industries and employing a total of more than 260,000 workers showed a decline of 1.3 per cent in December, 1928, as compared with November. Payrolls also were slightly lower than for November, a decline of 0.4 per cent being recorded. As compared with December, 1927, however, an increase both in employment and payrolls is shown. According to the reports from these 802 firms, factory employment in Pennsylvania for December,

†"Employment Fluctuations in Pennsylvania," Dewhurst, Department of Labor and Industry Special Bulletin No. 24, pp. 90-92.

1928, was 0.6 per cent above that for December a year ago, while payrolls were 3.2 per cent higher than in December, 1927:

Reports on employe-hours worked received from 479 firms show an increase of 0.9 per cent for December over November, 1928. Last year between November and December, with practically the same firms reporting, an 0.3 per cent reduction in employe-hours was shown.

Weekly earnings of manufacturing workers during December, 1928, averaged \$26.40, or 32 cents more a week than in November. The report for 1927 shows that average weekly earnings of factory workers for December were \$25.71, an increase in 1928 of 2.7 per cent. A slight increase is also seen in the average hourly wage. This was reported as \$.568 in December, 1927, and as \$.587 in December, 1928, a 3.3 per cent gain.

According to the index numbers calculated for December, 1928, manufacturing employment in the State for that month is 11.7 per cent below average employment for the three-year period, 1923-1925.

The metal products industry showed a 2.8 per cent decrease in employment as compared with November. This decrease was due largely to the seasonal employment slump recorded for the electrical apparatus industry. The manufacture of radio receivers and supplies drops sharply as soon as Christmas orders are filled and this factor is almost entirely responsible for this decrease in employment for the electrical apparatus industry. Other electrical apparatus firms show slight employment increases for December, but average earnings for 12 of the 17 firms were slightly lower. Employment for the iron and steel forgings group showed a 5.8 per cent gain. One firm, manufacturing auto forgings, is running 20 hours a day.

In the transportation equipment industry, automobile plants are continuing very busy. One plant manufacturing auto parts added 500 new workers to its rolls during December. Payrolls for most firms in the automobile industry were higher than in November. Work in railroad car shops was slightly improved, 5 of the 6 shops reporting increased work. The shipbuilding industry picked up briskly after its severe depression of last fall. More than 200 shipyard workers were hired during the month.

In the textile products group, largest gains in employment and payrolls were reported from the woolen and worsteds, carpet and rugs, hosiery, and women's clothing industries. Average weekly earnings of workers in these industries for December were generally higher than in November. The knit goods industry was the only one of the textile group to show a large decrease in employment and payroll. The 7.6

per cent decrease in employment and the 19.9 per cent reduction in payroll shown for this group were explained as being customary reductions during the slack season.

Small decreases in employment were reported by 28 of the 33 firms reporting for the cigar and tobacco industry. These general decreases for the month were attributed to closings over the holidays and to several changes in type of product and plant locations which necessitated suspension of operations.

Business in the brick industry was reported as improved. Production has increased and most brick plants were operating full time during December. Decreased earnings due to shutdowns for repairs etc., were reported from a majority of firms in the glass industry. Factories manufacturing glassware seemed busier than the sheet and plate glass firms.

Reduced payrolls for the furniture and wooden box groups were attributed to a seasonal decline of business. The very large decrease in payrolls for the latter group was the result of curtailment of cigar box production on account of lessened demand from the cigar industry. Cigar box factories were working only half time throughout December.

In general, the declines in employment and payrolls in the manufacturing industries during December were largely seasonal. The large gains in payrolls shown for many industries were not actual gains over normal payrolls, but were attributed to the comparison of generally normal payrolls for December with November payrolls which were deflated by time lost because of the three holidays in the month i. e., General Election Day, Armistice Day, and Thanksgiving Day. There was no evidence of the decreases in employment and payrolls representing anything but customary seasonal changes. The employment situation in manufacturing industries at the close of 1928 was much improved over that at the close of 1927, and the general business outlook certainly is much brighter.

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS AND COMPENSATION COSTS

The year 1928 ended with accidents to workers in Pennsylvania industries showing a definitely downward trend. Reports to the Bureau of Workmen's Compensation for December show a total of 145 fatal and 11,010 non-fatal accidents reported for the month, or 14 less fatal and 1,753 less non-fatal accidents than were reported during November, decreases of 8.8 per cent and 13.7 per cent respectively. The December accident total was the second lowest for the year, April with 139 fatal and 10,928 non-fatal accidents reported having the smallest total of accidents for any month in 1928. The consistent accident reduction throughout 1928 is shown from the fact that in only two months in 1928, May and October, were the accident totals in excess of those for the corresponding months in 1927. Reductions in accidents were shown for each of the other ten months in 1928.

Pennsylvania in 1928 had the good fortune to show its second successive year of accident reduction. The accident total for 1927 was 10.9 per cent less than for 1926, and the 1928 accident total was 5.1 per cent less than the 1927 total. While these decreases in some measure may have been the result of reduced exposure to accident on account of decreased employment, the entire accident reduction cannot be attributed to that factor. Safety and accident-prevention work must have been largely instrumental in effecting the accident reductions, especially in 1928 when, as it is generally agreed, the payroll exposure to accident was at least equal to that in 1927. If this be true, then the 5.1 per cent reduction in accidents for 1928 is a real safety accomplishment.

There were 2,080 fatal accidents and 150,433 non-fatal accidents reported to the Department during the year 1928 as compared with 2,053 fatal and 158,690 non-fatal accidents during 1927, a reduction of 8,257 or 5.2 per cent in non-fatal accidents, but an increase of 27 or 1.3 per cent in fatal accidents. This increase in fatal accidents is directly attributable to the Mather Mine disaster on May 19, 1928, in which 194 lives were lost. With the figures for this disaster excluded from the comparison, an 8.1 per cent decrease in fatal accidents is shown. The accident figures for the three main classes of industry in 1928 as compared with 1927 are shown in the following table:

ACCIDENTS REPORTED TO THE BUREAU OF WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

	1928		1927		Per Cent Increase or Decrease in 1928	
	Fatal	Non-fatal	Fatal	Non-fatal	Fatal	Non-fatal
General industrial	849	92,995	889	96,194	- 4.7	- 3.3
Coal mining	1,018	47,997	891	50,084	+14.3	- 4.2
Transportation and public utilities	213	9,441	273	12,412	-22.0	-23.9
Total	2,080	150,433	2,053	158,690	+ 1.3	- 5.2

The large reduction of accidents for the transportation and public utility industry is clearly indicative of one of two conditions. Either the industry has achieved a remarkable record of accident reduction, or firms in the industry are not reporting accidents to the Department of Labor and Industry as required by law. Efforts are being made to account for the large decline in accidents for this industry in 1928.

Industry

Further classification of the 1928 accident record according to class of industry shows some interesting reductions when compared with records for last year. The 4.7 per cent reduction in fatal accidents and the 3.3 per cent reduction in non-fatal accidents shown for the general industrial group was spread over the various industries as follows:

INDUSTRY	Accidents Reported in 1928		Increase or Decrease in 1928			
	Fatal	Non-fatal	Fatal		Non-fatal	
			No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent
Construction and contracting	227	18,355	- 4	- 1.7	-676	- 3.6
Manufacturing	356	52,501	-39	- 9.9	-3,862	- 6.9
Quarrying	32	2,295	-13	-28.9	-107	- 4.5
Hotels and restaurants	3	1,435	....	.....	+10	+ 0.7
Retail trade	50	6,584	+ 3	+ 6.4	+297	+ 4.7
Wholesale trade	11	1,696	0	0.0	+221	+15.0
State and municipal	101	3,778	+ 9	+ 9.8	+395	+11.7
Miscellaneous	69	6,351	....	.....	+523	+ 9.0
Total	849	92,995	40	- 4.7	3,199	- 3.3

It is somewhat surprising to know that the accident reductions for the general industrial group were effected entirely in those industries usually considered the more hazardous. Accident reductions were shown for the construction, manufacturing, and quarrying industries, while accident increases were shown for the groups considered less hazardous such as hotels and restaurants, retail and wholesale trade, and State and municipal. The only plausible inference is that the

gradual expansion of work in these latter industries and especially the increased hazards encountered by those engaged in the sales and delivery departments of mercantile firms and by others whose duties require travel on public highways accounts for the increase in accidents for these groups. In view of these increases, it is incumbent upon officials of firms in these lines of business to participate actively in the 1929 accident prevention campaign sponsored by the Department of Labor and Industry. Officials of the State, counties, cities, school districts, and all other divisions and subdivisions of government should give heed to the need for accident prevention effort in their immediate jurisdictions.

The 14.3 per cent gain in fatal accidents for the coal mining industry is due to the disaster in the bituminous industry. Anthracite mines reported 474 fatalities in 1928 as compared with 502 in 1927, a 5.6 per cent reduction. Anthracite mines also show a 5.2 per cent decrease in non-fatal accidents, reporting 25,417 in 1928 compared with 26,817 in 1927. Bituminous mines reported 544 fatalities and 22,580 non-fatal accidents in 1928 as compared with 389 fatal and 23,267 non-fatal accidents in 1927, an increase of 39.8 per cent in fatal accidents but a 3.0 per cent reduction in non-fatal accidents.

Cause

The classification of accidents as to their causes gives an interesting analysis of the predominating accident hazards encountered by workers in the various industries. Of the 2,080 fatal accidents reported during the year, 515, or nearly 25 per cent, were due to falling objects. Four hundred and forty-six, or 86.6 per cent, of the 515 deaths resulting from falling objects were due to falls of coal or rock from the top or face in coal mines.

Explosive substances, the second leading cause of death to workers in industry during 1928, accounted for 357, or 17.2 per cent of the total deaths reported. The large majority, 88 per cent, of the deaths from this cause occurred in coal mines, 79 in anthracite mines and 235 in bituminous mines. The abnormally large number reported for bituminous mines were those occurring in the Mather disaster.

Cars and engines contributed the third highest number of deaths in 1928 with 321, or 15.4 per cent of the total. Singularly enough, more mine workers were killed by cars and engines than transportation employees. One hundred and fifty-one were killed by cars and engines in or about mines, while 123 were killed on transportation lines, 114 on steam railroads and 9 on trolley and other transit lines. Twenty-

nine employes of manufacturing concerns were killed by cars and engines.

Two hundred twelve persons were killed by falls during the year, which was the fourth highest cause of death in industry with 10.2 per cent of the total. These deaths from falls occurred throughout the various industry groups as follows: Construction and contracting, 87; manufacturing, 51; coal mines, 20; quarries, 4; transportation, 10; public utilities, 7; hotels, 1; retail trade, 10; wholesale trade, 1; state and municipal, 4; and miscellaneous industries, 17.

Motor vehicles, the fifth highest cause of fatalities, killed 148 workers during the year. Thirty-three were killed by motor vehicles in the construction industry, 28 in the manufacturing industries, 2 in the coal mining industries, 11 in transportation industries, 2 in public utilities, 19 in retail and wholesale trade, 35 state and municipal employes, and 18 employed by miscellaneous industries. The relatively large numbers of workers in the construction, manufacturing, trading, and public employment groups who are killed by motor vehicles are not surprising in view of the increased exposure in recent years. Trucks used in hazardous construction and excavating operations, the increasing use of trucks for freight and delivery service by manufacturing and mercantile establishments, and the number of fire and police officers, especially traffic policemen, who are killed by speeding motor

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF CAUSES OF FATAL AND NON-FATAL
ACCIDENTS DURING THE YEARS 1927 AND 1928

CAUSE	Percentage Distribution of Accidents			
	Fatal		Non-fatal	
	1928	1927	1928	1927
Total number	2,080	2,053	150,433	158,690
Total per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Working machinery	3.1	2.9	8.2	7.8
Boilers and pressure apparatus	0.3	0.8	0.2	0.1
Pumps and prime movers	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3
Transmission apparatus	0.4	0.7	0.1	0.3
Elevators and hoists	2.3	2.0	0.6	0.5
Cranes and derricks	2.8	3.4	1.6	1.6
Cars and engines	15.4	17.0	7.6	9.3
Motor vehicles	7.1	7.0	4.1	4.4
Other vehicles	1.1	0.7	0.7	0.8
Hand trucks	0.4	0.3	1.3	1.5
Water and air craft	0.7	0.9	0.1	0.1
Handling objects, by hand	2.7	2.5	21.6	21.1
Hand tools	0.7	1.2	9.7	9.5
Electricity	3.9	4.6	0.7	0.6
Explosive substances	17.2	10.4	1.2	1.3
Hot and corrosive substances	1.6	1.7	3.4	3.1
Falling objects	24.8	28.3	14.7	13.4
Falls of persons	10.2	10.6	13.6	13.4
Stepping upon or striking against objects	0.5	0.8	6.3	6.8
Miscellaneous	4.5	4.0	3.9	4.1

vehicles, explain the high totals of motor fatalities for these industry groups. The safety of workers on the streets and highways is rapidly becoming as big a problem as the safety of workers in factories and workshops.

In order to indicate the relative increase or decrease in accident causes and for other comparative purposes, a table showing the percentage distribution of fatal and non-fatal accidents over the various causes during the years 1927 and 1928 is herewith given.

Compensation

Agreements for the payment of compensation were approved during December, 1928, in 7,358 cases involving the payment of \$1,222,753 to injured workers or their dependents. During the year 1928, compensation payments were authorized either by agreements or awards in 80,906 cases with authorized payments totaling \$15,284,012 as compared with 74,881 cases with total payments of \$13,329,629 for the year 1927, an increase in 1928 of 6,025 cases and \$1,954,383 in payments, or gains of 8.0 per cent and 14.7 per cent respectively. Compensation payments since the Workmen's Compensation Law became effective on January 1, 1916, have averaged \$11,559,161 annually.

The 8 per cent increase in compensable accident cases and the 14.7 per cent increase in compensation cost in 1928 were largely the result of the amendment to the Workmen's Compensation Law, effective January 1, 1928, which increased the schedule of benefits in fatal and disability cases and reduced the non-compensable waiting period from 10 to 7 days. Agreements in fatal dependency cases in 1928 averaged \$561 per case more than in 1927, a 16.4 per cent increase. Agreements in permanent injury cases averaged \$142 per case more than in 1927, a 15.3 per cent gain, and payments in temporary disability cases averaged \$10 higher than in 1927, an increase of 16.1 per cent. It is also interesting to note that payments were made in 8,537 cases which became compensable because of the new provision reducing the non-compensable waiting period from 10 to 7 days. The total of compensation paid in these 8,537 cases was \$42,857.

Fatal cases compensated in 1928 numbered 1,827, or 8.7 per cent less than in 1927. Settlements made in interstate commerce cases and an increase in the number of contested fatal cases account for most of this decrease in compensated fatal cases.

Permanent disability cases in 1928 also showed a reduction as compared with 1927. There were 3,347 permanent disability cases compensated in 1928 as compared with 3,480 in 1927, a 3.8 per cent

decrease. Largest reductions in permanent injury cases were made in eye, finger, and phalange losses. Eye losses in 1928 show a reduction of 67, or 11.4 per cent, as compared with 1927. Finger losses were 68, or 4.5 per cent, less than in 1927, and phalange losses numbered 56 less, a 4.7 per cent reduction. Leg losses were two less than in 1927. Increases were noted for several member loss groups; hand losses were 3 more than in 1927, arm losses 6 more, foot losses 22 more, and miscellaneous permanent total disability cases 12 more. It is understood, of course, that the word "loss" covers actual loss by dismemberment as well as the functional loss of use.

There also was a 23.5 per cent increase in the number of awards made in facial disfigurement cases. This increase is attributed to an increased number of claims rather than to any actual increase in the number of such injuries. Facial disfigurement after all is somewhat a matter of personal opinion and the number of such cases in a given year is dependent largely upon the attitude of the persons so disfigured and the insurance carriers. Included among the permanent injury cases compensated in 1928 were 19 cases of double eye loss, 10 cases of double hand loss, 5 cases of double foot loss, and 3 cases of double leg loss.

The severity of injury in temporary disability cases in 1928 was slightly less than that for 1927. The average time loss for the temporary disability cases compensated in 1928 was 44.2 days as compared with 44.4 days for the cases compensated in 1927.

REPORT OF ACTIVITIES OF STATE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES FOR THE MONTH OF DECEMBER, 1928

45

INDUSTRIES	Persons Applying for Positions			Persons Asked for by Employers			Persons Sent to Positions			Persons Receiving Positions		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
GRAND TOTAL	8,417	5,680	2,737	3,921	2,526	1,395	4,704	3,023	1,681	3,046	2,053	993
Total: Industrial group (skilled)	3,674	2,700	914	1,623	1,283	340	2,108	1,567	541	1,218	1,008	210
Building and Construction	335	335	.....	142	142	.....	162	162	.....	111	111	.....
Shipbuilding	309	309	.....	240	240	.....	269	269	.....	216	216	.....
Chemicals and Allied Products	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clay, Glass and Stone Products	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clothing	19	9	10	2	.....	2	4	.....	2	.....	.....	7
Textiles	123	76	47	29	17	12	46	29	17	17	10	7
Food and Kindred Products	31	14	17	21	4	17	70	3	67	7	3	4
Leather, Rubber and Composition Goods	20	20	.....	2	2	.....	4	4	.....	2	2	.....
Lumber, Woodwork and Furniture	33	33	.....	2	2	.....	4	4	.....	2	2	.....
Paper and Printing	50	33	12	20	12	8	23	12	11	15	7	8
Metals and Metal Products	639	628	11	375	370	5	444	438	6	232	227	5
Mines and Quarries	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Transportation and Public Utilities	219	214	5	39	38	1	66	65	1	31	30	1
Hotel and Restaurant	403	130	273	160	43	117	172	46	126	88	34	54
Wholesale and Retail Trade	223	149	79	108	73	35	132	98	39	70	54	16
Miscellaneous	1,253	793	460	453	340	143	713	441	272	427	312	115
Total: Other groups	4,743	2,920	1,823	2,298	1,243	1,055	2,596	1,456	1,140	1,828	1,045	783
Professional and Technical	428	318	110	99	69	30	255	155	100	54	39	15
Agriculture	26	26	.....	10	10	.....	9	9	.....	8	8	.....
Semi-skilled	1,185	478	707	690	199	491	724	218	566	391	143	248
Unskilled	1,953	1,907	146	763	727	36	858	824	34	644	619	25
Casual and day workers*	1,151	291	860	736	238	498	750	250	500	731	236	495
November, 1928	7,780	5,359	2,421	3,818	2,659	1,159	4,393	2,988	1,405	2,925	2,104	821
October, 1928	8,120	5,290	2,830	4,296	3,164	1,132	4,857	3,557	1,260	3,509	2,663	846
September, 1928	10,538	6,616	3,922	5,699	3,997	1,702	6,188	4,386	1,802	4,355	3,188	1,167
December, 1927	9,906	6,623	3,283	3,984	2,805	1,479	4,084	2,617	1,467	2,949	1,975	974
December, 1926	11,811	8,265	3,606	6,379	4,281	2,098	6,596	4,644	1,952	5,452	3,882	1,570
December, 1925	11,801	8,564	2,737	6,960	5,082	1,878	6,374	5,438	1,886	6,414	4,816	1,598

*The placement of each casual or day worker is recorded for only one (1) placement per week.

EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN PENNSYLVANIA

GROUP AND INDUSTRY		EMPLOYMENT				PAYROLLS				AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS—	
No. of Plants Reporting	No. of wage earners week ended Dec. 15, 1928	Index numbers 1923-1925=100		Total weekly payroll week ended Dec. 15, 1928	Index numbers 1923-1925=100		Per cent change compared with Dec. 15, 1928	Nov. 1928	Dec. 15, 1928	Nov. 15, 1928	week ended
		Dec. 1928	Per cent change compared with Nov. 1928		Nov. 1928	Per cent change compared with Dec. 1927					
ALL INDUSTRIES (51)											
Metal products:											
802	261,956	88.3	- 1.3	\$6,916,528	92.8	- 0.4	+ 3.2	\$26.40		\$26.18	
235	106,456	86.7	- 2.8	3,047,351	93.0	- 2.3	+12.3	28.63		28.48	
9	1,859	42.0	0.0	54,683	44.7	- 0.4	-18.3	29.41		29.52	
44	53,904	78.1	+ 0.5	1,564,927	83.4	+ 0.7	+ 7.9	29.03		28.99	
10	2,143	99.6	+ 5.8	61,338	117.6	+ 3.4	+29.1	28.62		29.30	
10	4,523	107.2	+ 0.8	129,125	110.9	+ 1.0	+13.4	30.55		28.48	
17	4,208	98.8	- 1.3	131,299	100.9	- 1.5	+14.0	30.55		30.60	
9	1,038	87.4	+ 0.7	32,676	96.1	+ 4.7	+17.2	31.48		30.26	
38	7,558	89.6	+ 2.2	225,065	95.2	+ 2.3	+13.9	28.64		28.62	
40	9,878	107.5	+ 1.1	313,204	119.9	+ 2.1	+20.6	31.71		31.41	
17	9,493	140.8	-28.4	227,082	149.0	-32.5	+26.1	24.01		25.50	
40	3,682	99.7	+ 2.0	112,085	112.5	+ 6.7	+38.2	30.44		29.11	
10	6,678	86.2	+ 1.1	167,350	93.2	+ 5.5	+ 9.0	25.06		23.92	
11	1,122	102.5	- 3.8	28,227	97.2	- 3.5	+26.9	25.16		25.09	
40	27,903	67.5	+ 1.5	813,786	67.7	+ 4.0	-16.5	29.16		28.52	
6	4,667	91.6	- 0.8	135,465	92.1	-12.0	+16.7	29.03		32.69	
11	7,483	89.2	+ 6.3	246,859	90.9	+12.8	+23.7	32.99		31.12	
13	10,715	52.3	- 2.1	281,209	47.4	+ 3.0	-27.6	26.24		24.95	
6	3,481	86.4	+ 1.2	101,094	94.7	+ 5.9	+10.6	29.04		27.70	
4	1,557	29.8	+18.3	49,159	32.3	+18.3	-23.3	31.57		31.47	
102	54,896	98.8	+ 1.1	1,248,211	108.8	+ 3.6	- 4.6	22.74		22.16	
14	3,642	83.3	+ 1.2	88,139	86.8	- 2.0	- 7.4	24.20		24.99	
15	6,222	91.5	+ 0.7	138,792	96.0	+10.3	- 2.8	22.31		20.33	
39	17,252	102.0	+ 0.9	340,004	109.7	+ 4.0	- 8.2	19.71		19.13	
9	1,880	117.9	+ 0.9	50,519	132.8	+ 3.9	+ 4.1	26.87		26.07	
10	2,856	89.4	+ 2.3	74,432	92.4	+11.3	-16.9	26.06		23.96	
4	3,879	97.6	+ 0.7	94,481	93.3	+ 4.0	- 8.4	24.36		23.60	
26	11,636	116.1	+ 5.6	336,356	149.4	+ 7.9	+ 3.8	28.91		28.18	
15	3,023	85.5	- 7.6	53,531	85.5	-19.9	- 4.1	17.71		20.40	
10	830	71.8	- 3.8	13,967	61.1	- 6.9	-32.3	16.83		17.40	
9	1,266	119.5	+ 7.9	19,720	130.2	+ 8.2	- 3.0	15.58		15.53	
11	2,410	92.9	- 5.6	38,270	91.6	- 8.8	- 9.0	15.88		15.43	
Textile products:											
Cotton goods											
14	3,642	83.3	+ 1.2	88,139	86.8	- 2.0	- 7.4	24.20		24.99	
15	6,222	91.5	+ 0.7	138,792	96.0	+10.3	- 2.8	22.31		20.33	
39	17,252	102.0	+ 0.9	340,004	109.7	+ 4.0	- 8.2	19.71		19.13	
9	1,880	117.9	+ 0.9	50,519	132.8	+ 3.9	+ 4.1	26.87		26.07	
10	2,856	89.4	+ 2.3	74,432	92.4	+11.3	-16.9	26.06		23.96	
4	3,879	97.6	+ 0.7	94,481	93.3	+ 4.0	- 8.4	24.36		23.60	
26	11,636	116.1	+ 5.6	336,356	149.4	+ 7.9	+ 3.8	28.91		28.18	
15	3,023	85.5	- 7.6	53,531	85.5	-19.9	- 4.1	17.71		20.40	
10	830	71.8	- 3.8	13,967	61.1	- 6.9	-32.3	16.83		17.40	
9	1,266	119.5	+ 7.9	19,720	130.2	+ 8.2	- 3.0	15.58		15.53	
11	2,410	92.9	- 5.6	38,270	91.6	- 8.8	- 9.0	15.88		15.43	
Transportation equipment:											
Automobiles											
6	4,667	91.6	- 0.8	135,465	92.1	-12.0	+16.7	29.03		32.69	
11	7,483	89.2	+ 6.3	246,859	90.9	+12.8	+23.7	32.99		31.12	
13	10,715	52.3	- 2.1	281,209	47.4	+ 3.0	-27.6	26.24		24.95	
6	3,481	86.4	+ 1.2	101,094	94.7	+ 5.9	+10.6	29.04		27.70	
4	1,557	29.8	+18.3	49,159	32.3	+18.3	-23.3	31.57		31.47	
102	54,896	98.8	+ 1.1	1,248,211	108.8	+ 3.6	- 4.6	22.74		22.16	
Textile products:											
Cotton goods											
14	3,642	83.3	+ 1.2	88,139	86.8	- 2.0	- 7.4	24.20		24.99	
15	6,222	91.5	+ 0.7	138,792	96.0	+10.3	- 2.8	22.31		20.33	
39	17,252	102.0	+ 0.9	340,004	109.7	+ 4.0	- 8.2	19.71		19.13	
9	1,880	117.9	+ 0.9	50,519	132.8	+ 3.9	+ 4.1	26.87		26.07	
10	2,856	89.4	+ 2.3	74,432	92.4	+11.3	-16.9	26.06		23.96	
4	3,879	97.6	+ 0.7	94,481	93.3	+ 4.0	- 8.4	24.36		23.60	
26	11,636	116.1	+ 5.6	336,356	149.4	+ 7.9	+ 3.8	28.91		28.18	
15	3,023	85.5	- 7.6	53,531	85.5	-19.9	- 4.1	17.71		20.40	
10	830	71.8	- 3.8	13,967	61.1	- 6.9	-32.3	16.83		17.40	
9	1,266	119.5	+ 7.9	19,720	130.2	+ 8.2	- 3.0	15.58		15.53	
11	2,410	92.9	- 5.6	38,270	91.6	- 8.8	- 9.0	15.88		15.43	

—(Continued)—

GROUP AND INDUSTRY		EMPLOYMENT				PAYROLLS				AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS— week ended		
		No. of plants Report- ing	Index numbers 1923-1925=100			Total weekly payroll week ended Dec. 15, 1928	Index numbers 1923-1925=100		Dec. 15, 1928			Nov. 15, 1928
			No. of wage earners week ended Dec. 15, 1928	Per cent change compared with			Dec. 1928	Per cent change compared with				
				Dec. 1928	Nov. 1928			Dec. 1927		Nov. 1928	Dec. 1927	
Foods and tobacco:												
	101	22,400	95.5	- 4.3	+ 3.9	\$479,900	99.2	- 1.7	+ 4.6	\$21.15	\$30.61	
	30	4,363	105.5	- 0.3	- 2.4	124,758	100.2	- 0.4	- 4.6	28.59	28.62	
	13	4,484	97.5	- 2.5	- 4.0	80,318	106.0	+ 1.0	- 2.3	19.25	18.59	
	11	1,093	80.3	- 0.6	+ 4.0	38,397	87.4	+ 0.5	+ 5.0	32.10	31.84	
	14	2,233	102.9	+ 0.5	+ 4.0	60,718	104.8	- 2.5	+ 5.1	20.88	30.80	
	33	10,136	92.6	- 8.0	+ 5.9	157,700	97.5	- 4.4	+ 6.4	15.56	11.99	
	66	15,473	81.5	- 0.5	- 3.0	416,663	80.2	- 4.0	+ 1.5	26.89	27.84	
	30	4,728	90.0	+ 1.8	+ 0.2	124,000	95.2	+ 8.3	+ 15.1	26.23	24.69	
	14	5,354	74.6	- 0.9	- 18.8	159,234	76.4	- 5.8	- 20.5	29.74	31.31	
	22	5,301	88.4	- 1.0	+ 12.0	132,850	81.2	- 10.7	+ 25.3	24.64	27.98	
	43	4,622	76.5	- 4.6	- 5.6	104,882	81.3	- 10.3	- 1.2	22.69	24.11	
	17	1,907	65.3	- 4.7	- 9.4	45,236	73.1	- 2.4	- 3.7	23.00	22.47	
	20	1,064	83.1	- 5.0	- 3.1	40,621	88.5	- 13.4	+ 2.0	25.27	27.70	
	6	601	108.4	- 2.9	- 1.8	10,025	97.5	- 23.6	- 6.9	14.51	18.43	
	49	11,191	98.1	+ 0.4	+ 2.0	321,597	105.4	+ 0.6	+ 2.3	28.74	28.70	
	20	1,407	91.1	- 0.7	+ 2.1	39,381	95.5	+ 2.0	+ 4.7	27.99	27.00	
	3	2,715	117.3	- 1.6	+ 1.2	77,583	118.7	- 3.3	- 1.6	28.58	29.69	
	3	615	142.1	+ 1.9	+ 8.8	14,039	124.9	- 4.1	+ 12.1	24.29	25.77	
	0	1,004	124.1	- 1.7	- 5.2	26,377	126.2	- 5.0	- 11.0	26.27	27.22	
	5	5,450	88.8	+ 2.0	+ 5.2	163,317	97.6	+ 3.4	+ 5.3	29.97	29.55	
	49	10,892	95.4	- 0.3	- 5.3	217,826	98.2	+ 3.6	- 5.5	22.75	21.91	
	17	5,596	101.2	+ 0.2	- 4.7	140,398	103.2	+ 0.4	- 5.4	25.09	25.04	
	22	3,748	87.2	0.0	- 6.5	66,311	84.7	+ 10.4	- 7.3	17.00	16.01	
	6	468	123.5	- 4.8	- 2.8	14,790	120.7	- 8.3	+ 1.1	22.48	23.33	
	4	890	75.8	- 1.2	- 11.9	26,327	91.8	+ 12.8	- 14.8	29.58	25.96	
	57	8,114	92.6	- 1.6	- 6.5	243,912	105.9	- 3.1	- 3.9	30.06	30.50	
	13	3,501	80.6	- 3.0	- 12.9	103,196	92.6	- 5.5	- 12.1	29.48	30.27	
	6	737	99.1	- 4.3	- 7.5	11,632	120.1	- 4.5	- 5.0	15.78	15.82	
	38	3,876	166.4	+ 0.1	+ 1.6	129,684	119.0	- 0.8	+ 4.4	33.30	33.63	
	29	3,780	80.3	- 22.5	- 13.2	102,890	74.0	- 20.4	- 12.0	27.18	26.33	

*Not included in total for all industries.

EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN PENNSYLVANIA

—(Continued)

GROUP AND INDUSTRY

GROUP AND INDUSTRY	No. of Plants Reporting	Total Weekly Employe Hours Week Ended		Per cent change	Average Hourly Earnings Week Ended	
		December 15, 1928	November 15, 1928		December 15, 1928	November 15, 1928
ALL INDUSTRIES: (46)						
Metal products:						
Blast furnaces	479	7,517,716	7,453,107	+ 0.9	\$0.587	\$0.572
Steel works and rolling mills	173	3,719,765	3,686,366	+ 0.6	.600	.606
Iron and steel forgings	7	81,902	82,640	- 0.9	.689	.588
Structural iron work	27	1,829,936	1,827,351	+ 0.1	.623	.632
Foundries	8	92,229	87,841	+ 5.0	.559	.576
Steam and hot water heating appliances	7	96,056	99,492	- 4.5	.568	.566
Machinery and parts	14	155,334	160,012	- 2.9	.593	.599
Electrical apparatus	33	348,260	337,747	+ 3.1	.604	.604
Engines and pumps	32	426,161	418,918	+ 1.7	.613	.614
Hardware and tools	14	255,753	271,472	- 5.8	.616	.519
Brass and bronze products	10	183,547	169,265	+ 8.4	.611	.620
Transportation equipment:	13	216,237	205,714	+ 5.1	.629	.523
Automobiles	8	35,350	35,914	- 1.6	.588	.552
Automobile bodies and parts	31	994,985	949,576	+ 4.8	.633	.635
Locomotives and cars	6	211,670	232,834	- 9.1	.640	.661
Railroad repair shops	8	383,173	345,307	+11.0	.624	.612
Shipbuilding	9	230,074	220,205	+ 4.5	.598	.610
Textile products:	4	99,891	91,251	+ 9.5	.684	.678
Cotton goods	4	70,127	59,979	+16.9	.701	.693
Woolens and worsteds	70	1,143,544	1,120,993	+ 2.0	.466	.453
Silk goods	11	67,475	74,749	- 9.7	.464	.462
Textile dyeing and finishing	9	126,269	114,252	+10.5	.463	.462
Carpets and rugs	21	452,801	426,286	+ 6.2	.426	.420
Hosiery	4	31,371	32,345	- 3.0	.486	.490
Knit goods, other	5	87,906	85,312	+ 3.0	.524	.522
Women's clothing	5	275,840	267,292	+ 3.2	.549	.510
Shirts and furnishings	8	42,350	54,504	-22.3	.391	.418
	3	9,467	10,064	- 5.9	.569	.583
	4	50,065	56,259	-11.0	.310	.312

EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN PENNSYLVANIA —(Concluded)—

GROUP AND INDUSTRY

GROUP AND INDUSTRY	No. of Plants Reporting	Total Weekly Employe Hours Week Ended			Average Hourly Earnings Week Ended	
		December 15, 1928	November 15, 1928	Per cent change	December 15, 1928	November 15, 1928
Foods and tobacco:	45	330,894	337,904	- 2.1	\$0.495	\$0.484
Bread and bakery products	18	111,203	110,137	+ 1.0	.519	.516
Confectionery	5	88,206	85,178	- 2.3	.438	.396
Ice cream	8	43,441	44,513	- 2.4	.570	.567
Meat packing	9	65,338	66,507	- 1.8	.549	.561
Cigars and tobacco	5	27,706	31,569	-12.2	.322	.330
Stone, clay and glass products:	39	403,716	424,670	- 4.9	.543	.549
Brick, tile and pottery	19	146,165	135,976	+ 7.5	.526	.524
Cement	8	157,202	163,995	- 4.1	.523	.535
Glass	12	100,349	124,699	-19.5	.597	.595
Lumber products:	33	120,970	123,537	- 2.1	.537	.553
Lumber and planing mills	14	40,714	38,375	+ 6.1	.560	.571
Furniture	15	69,484	74,365	- 6.6	.578	.575
Wooden boxes	4	10,772	10,797	- 0.2	.378	.376
Chemical products:	21	303,251	307,745	- 1.5	.590	.562
Chemicals and drugs	12	50,002	49,285	+ 1.5	.492	.489
Paints and varnishes	6	42,163	44,370	- 5.0	.560	.554
Petroleum refining	3	211,086	214,090	- 1.4	.620	.581
Leather and rubber products:	27	236,416	225,036	+ 5.1	.468	.479
Leather tanning	9	104,723	107,719	- 2.8	.532	.523
Shoes	10	76,452	68,775	+11.2	.320	.320
Leather products, other	4	10,182	9,700	+ 5.0	.512	.526
Rubber tires and goods	4	45,059	38,842	+16.0	.584	.601
Paper and printing:	39	264,225	267,250	- 1.1	.607	.597
Paper and wood pulp	9	150,971	154,100	- 2.0	.539	.542
Paper boxes and bags	3	9,176	9,011	+ 1.8	.337	.322
Printing and publishing	27	104,078	104,139	- 0.1	.729	.721
Construction and contracting*	22	143,961	135,334	-22.3	.624	.609

*Not included in total for all industries.

EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS IN THE CITY AREAS IN PENNSYLVANIA

CITY AREAS	No. of Plants Report- ing	EMPLOYMENT				PAYROLLS				AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS—	
		No. of wage earners week ended Dec. 15, 1928	Index numbers 1923-1925=100		Total weekly payroll week ended Dec. 15, 1928	In dex numbers 1923-1925=100		Per cent change compared with Dec. 15, 1928	Per cent change compared with Nov. 1928	Dec. 15, 1928	Nov. 15, 1928
			Dec. 1928	Per cent change compared with Nov. 1928		Dec. 1928	Dec. 1927				
Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton	78	20,785	86.3	— 0.9	— 3.5	\$518,663	78.1	— 5.6	— 7.1	\$24.95	\$26.21
Altoona	14	2,324	85.0	+ 1.7	.....	53,882	86.8	0.0	.....	23.19	23.58
Erie	12	3,969	100.6	0.0	+ 4.2	117,287	99.4	0.0	+ 2.9	29.55	29.55
Harrisburg	34	7,045	97.2	— 0.6	+ 5.4	153,525	96.0	+ 4.8	+ 13.1	21.79	20.66
Hazleton-Pottsville	21	4,769	102.2	— 0.5	+ 1.1	101,865	96.3	— 1.5	— 2.0	21.36	21.61
Johnstown	13	935	97.9	+ 0.5	— 3.1	26,624	92.3	0.0	+ 14.4	28.47	28.62
Lancaster	29	4,395	100.1	+ 1.5	— 8.7	99,302	95.8	+ 3.9	— 3.0	22.59	22.08
New Castle	11	5,658	104.2	— 1.5	— 0.9	165,370	100.4	— 0.7	+ 0.9	29.23	28.96
Philadelphia	241	84,861	85.5	— 5.0	— 0.5	2,334,562	87.9	— 3.1	— 1.5	27.51	26.99
Pittsburgh	91	59,306	89.9	+ 0.1	+ 2.0	1,703,350	84.3	+ 0.2	+ 10.6	28.72	28.70
Reading-Lebanon	62	22,205	99.1	+ 3.4	+ 7.0	606,066	103.3	+ 8.3	+ 18.2	27.29	26.07
Scranton	31	5,047	104.3	— 1.4	+ 1.4	95,144	115.5	— 0.3	— 3.4	18.85	18.63
Sunbury	26	8,763	69.1	+ 5.2	— 13.5	196,087	75.7	+ 11.3	— 13.0	22.38	21.14
Wilkes-Barre	21	5,560	96.4	— 0.4	+ 7.1	111,363	101.3	+ 1.0	+ 3.8	20.03	19.76
Williamsport	22	4,931	74.7	— 2.5	— 10.6	132,774	82.8	— 2.5	+ 3.1	26.93	26.88
York	43	6,114	91.5	— 2.1	— 0.5	124,239	93.7	0.0	— 0.4	20.32	19.87

ACCIDENTS OCCURRING DURING COURSE OF EMPLOYMENT REPORTED TO THE BUREAU OF WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

AGREEMENTS APPROVED												
1928	ACCIDENT REPORTS RECEIVED											
	Total		Industrial		Coal Mining		Transportation and Public Utilities		Total	Fatal	Permanent Disability	Temporary Disability
	Fatal	Non-Fatal	Fatal	Non-Fatal	Fatal	Non-Fatal	Fatal	Non-Fatal				
July	141	12,291	67	8,111	52	3,346	22	834	7,055	152	227	6,706
August	176	13,633	74	9,093	80	3,757	22	783	6,904	142	300	6,462
September	148	12,747	68	8,217	61	3,692	19	838	6,068	108	252	6,308
October	169	15,091	68	9,396	84	4,757	17	938	7,443	151	258	7,034
November	159	12,763	77	7,772	63	4,245	19	746	6,519	125	319	6,075
December	145	11,010	74	6,611	54	3,718	17	681	7,358	140	277	6,941
Total—1928	2,080	150,433	849	92,995	1,018	47,997	213	9,441	80,906	1,827	3,347	75,732
1927	July	176	12,548	86	8,219	63	3,328	27	1,001	6,293	315	5,780
	August	172	13,660	76	8,678	71	3,923	25	1,059	5,872	273	5,429
	September	160	13,279	63	8,199	73	4,118	24	962	5,966	311	5,503
	October	161	13,564	75	8,119	75	4,394	11	1,051	5,899	293	5,379
	November	192	13,087	85	7,935	70	4,230	37	922	5,654	207	5,299
	December	150	11,619	66	7,091	66	3,699	18	829	6,615	342	6,118
Total—1927	2,053	158,690	889	96,194	891	50,084	273	12,412	74,886	2,001	3,479	69,406
*Grand Total	30,935	2,299,389	13,193	1,455,344	12,909	639,791	4,833	204,254	923,983	25,583	27,311	871,089

*Since the inception of the Act—January 1, 1916.

Compiled from Records in the Bureau of Workmen's Compensation
COMPENSATION AWARDED AND PAID

	AWARDED				PAID			
	Total Compensation Awarded	Fatal Compensation Awarded	Permanent Disability Compensation Awarded	Temporary Disability Compensation Awarded	Total Compensation Paid	Fatal Compensation Paid	Permanent Disability Compensation Paid	Temporary Disability Compensation Paid
1928								
July	\$1,184,414	\$532,603	\$226,248	\$425,563	\$996,573	\$341,208	\$229,802	\$425,563
August	1,228,342	514,711	363,471	450,160	1,028,538	311,846	266,532	450,160
September	1,161,762	416,733	284,751	460,228	942,608	247,849	234,531	460,228
October	1,115,791	389,655	265,610	460,526	1,132,300	349,460	322,314	460,526
November	1,179,920	462,680	308,784	408,456	974,325	320,697	245,172	408,456
December	1,222,753	466,447	289,855	466,451	989,570	318,176	204,943	466,451
Total—1928	\$15,284,012	\$6,238,121	\$3,579,530	\$5,466,361	\$12,220,613	\$3,564,570	\$3,189,682	\$5,466,361
1927								
July	\$1,389,540	\$504,010	\$294,561	\$490,969	\$1,204,037	\$307,034	\$406,084	\$490,969
August	1,140,955	484,986	271,678	384,291	1,081,893	256,510	441,092	384,291
September	1,058,988	426,309	287,559	345,120	902,607	278,397	279,090	345,120
October	1,120,444	514,306	238,293	367,845	1,017,146	325,006	324,295	367,845
November	1,005,356	511,597	184,903	308,856	824,175	246,964	268,355	308,856
December	1,214,804	431,969	327,799	455,036	983,473	276,085	252,352	455,036
Total—1927	\$13,343,489	\$5,772,868	\$3,266,464	\$4,344,157	\$11,697,889	\$3,492,763	\$3,860,969	\$4,344,157
*Grand Total	\$150,209,096	\$71,664,771	\$31,461,168	\$47,143,157	\$105,757,884	\$32,276,851	\$26,337,876	\$47,143,157

*Since the inception of the Act—January 1, 1916.

**PERMANENT INJURIES

	Loss of Legs		Loss of Arms		Loss of Hands		Loss of Feet		Loss of Eyes	
	No.	Amt. Awarded	No.	Amt. Awarded	No.	Amt. Awarded	No.	Amt. Awarded	No.	Amt. Awarded
1928										
July	5	\$12,734	1	\$2,580	19	\$43,574	14	\$26,468	30	\$50,163
August	14	34,886	11	30,218	21	45,386	15	30,045	58	101,876
September	13	34,216	2	5,101	21	49,222	12	21,774	40	75,053
October	10	25,382	3	8,835	18	41,966	14	26,590	35	61,434
November	7	21,062	4	9,203	14	31,717	14	27,728	42	75,886
December	11	31,202	7	19,237	13	28,507	18	40,211	36	61,018
Total—1928	126	\$225,123	70	\$186,244	217	\$482,894	181	\$354,979	521	\$569,673
1927										
July	8	\$20,056	6	\$14,731	26	\$51,976	20	\$34,814	46	\$65,013
August	13	31,089	6	13,763	22	43,184	13	20,310	51	75,731
September	14	33,780	4	10,169	13	26,602	12	22,607	62	93,165
October	10	25,800	5	11,610	17	36,456	13	23,264	43	61,061
November	11	27,211	1	2,572	14	28,563	6	10,742	31	47,654
December	11	28,380	2	2,440	17	36,215	17	31,564	69	107,843
Total—1927	128	\$319,780	63	\$153,843	214	\$431,661	159	\$282,506	588	\$882,420
*Grand Total	1,375	\$3,070,700	965	\$2,165,475	3,064	\$5,648,093	1,898	\$3,182,226	7,569	\$10,634,084

*Since the inception of the Act—January 1, 1916. **Multiple losses separated respectively.

NOTE: The above tables present changes in a number of items from similar tables previously published. The changes have been made as information received subsequent to the publication of former tables made such corrections necessary.

****PERMANENT INJURIES—(Concluded)**

	Loss of Fingers		Loss of Phalanges		Facial Disfigurement		Miscellaneous	
	No.	Amt. Awarded	No.	Amt. Awarded	No.	Amt. Awarded	No.	Amt. Awarded
1928								
July	96	\$38,846	85	\$19,030	8	\$3,853	6	\$29,000
August	110	43,169	96	21,539	15	9,920	9	46,482
September	114	43,892	84	20,391	8	2,811	7	32,291
October	124	51,766	97	21,106	2	510	6	27,921
November	166	66,124	119	26,642	16	8,111	9	45,861
December	131	54,940	93	20,536	9	4,264	6	29,940
Total—1928	1,434	\$371,006	1,146	\$251,613	147	\$66,283	102	\$472,015
1927								
July	118	\$40,259	104	\$19,791	21	\$9,072	10	\$37,849
August	112	36,970	83	15,624	12	5,310	9	29,692
September	125	45,165	115	21,164	15	6,966	7	27,941
October	124	44,892	102	20,028	7	1,958	3	13,234
November	105	35,451	69	12,444	5	3,840	4	16,396
December	165	56,754	121	23,860	14	6,136	8	34,577
Total—1927	1,502	\$509,006	1,202	\$226,122	119	\$55,331	90	\$365,795
*Grand Total	8,197	\$2,579,621	6,812	\$1,312,475	510	\$259,383	540	\$2,279,111

*Since the inception of the Act—January 1, 1916. **Multiple losses separated respectively.

NOTE: The above tables present changes in a number of items from similar tables previously published. The changes have been made as information received subsequent to the publication of former tables made such corrections necessary.

ACCIDENTS OCCURRING DURING COURSE OF EMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED TO THE BUREAU OF WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION DURING DECEMBER, 1928

55

CAUSE	Construction and Contracting										Coal Mining				Manufacturing										Textiles																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								
	Building Construction					Other Construction					Contracting					Anthracite		Bituminous		Quarrying and Mining other than Coal Mining						Total of Manufacturing Industries					Chemicals and Allied Products		Clay, Glass and Stone Products		Clothing		Food and Kindred Products		Leather, Rubber and Composition Goods		Lumber, Wood and their Products		Paper and Paper Prod-ucts and Printing and Publishing																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						
	F	N	F	N	F	F	N	F	N	F	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N		F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N

* F.=Fatal. N. F.=Non-fatal.

ACCIDENTS OCCURRING DURING COURSE OF EMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED TO THE BUREAU OF WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION DURING DECEMBER, 1928—(Concluded)

CAUSE

CAUSE	Manufacturing—Concluded										Transportation and Public Utilities				Other Industries																			
	Metals and Metal Products										Other				Steam Railroads		Other Transportation		Public Utilities		Hotels and Restaurants		Trading		State and Municipal		Miscellaneous							
	Blast Furnaces and Steel Works		Rolling Mills		Foundries and Machine Shops		Fabrication		Car Repair Shops		Automobile Service Stations		Other		F		F		F		F		F		F		F		F					
	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F				
Total of all causes	20	1,983	4	54	5	394	1	422	6	781	2	197	2	135	1	68	12	394	3	124	2	163	..	99	6	488	..	118	9	286	2	465		
Working machinery and processes ..	2	332	..	..	..	70	1	72	1	103	..	16	..	11	..	14	1	1	..	1	..	4	..	5	..	20	..	6	..	2	..	29	
Boilers and pressure apparatus	1	4	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Pumps and prime movers .....	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Transmission apparatus .....	..	7	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Elevators and hoists .....	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	8	..	1	..	2	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cranes and derricks	3	94	..	2	..	30	..	21	2	34	1	4	..	3	..	1	..	7	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cars and engines	1	22	..	1	..	6	..	3	..	2	..	10	..	8	..	3	8	109	3	17	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Motor vehicles	3	72	..	..	..	6	..	2	3	17	..	1	..	46	..	2	1	7	..	22	..	13	..	4	8	92	..	9	2	52	..	54	
Other vehicles .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hand trucks	1	31	1	2	..	9	..	6	..	13	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	14	..	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Water and air craft .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Handling objects—by hand .....	..	..	..	13	..	112	..	113	..	194	..	43	..	14	..	22	..	77	..	27	..	28	..	23	..	122	..	45	..	47	1	103	..
Hand tools .....	..	164	..	9	..	24	..	27	..	58	..	30	..	16	..	4	..	27	..	6	..	21	..	19	..	27	..	..	..	31	..	..	..
Electricity	1	11	..	..	..	1	..	4	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Explosive substances .....	..	16	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	6	..	1	..	7	..	..	..	3	..	3	..	4	..	2	..	3	..	1	..	7	..	..	..
Hot and corrosive substances	2	151	..	6	..	23	..	49	..	52	..	9	..	12	..	3	..	12	..	1	..	6	..	13	2	12	..	..	..	9	..	..	..
Falling objects .....	..	192	..	6	..	42	..	42	..	70	..	28	..	4	..	2	..	21	..	4	..	14	..	1	..	30	..	..	..	16	..	..	..
Falls of persons	3	214	1	6	2	40	..	36	..	84	..	35	..	13	1	7	1	81	..	22	2	28	..	25	..	101	..	20	..	57	..	..	..
Stepping upon or striking against objects .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous	1	100	..	5	..	14	..	22	..	47	..	7	1	5	..	4	..	9	..	6	..	15	..	5	..	31	..	7	..	17	..	19	..	
..	2	70	..	3	1	14	..	21	..	19	..	11	1	2	..	2	..	23	..	5	..	8	..	2	1	24	..	2	4	29	51

* F.=Fatal. N. F.=Non-fatal.

ACCIDENTS OCCURRING DURING COURSE OF EMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED TO THE
BUREAU OF WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION DURING THE YEAR, 1928

[illegible]

*F.=Fatal. N. F.=Non-fatal.

ACCIDENTS OCCURRING DURING COURSE OF EMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED TO THE BUREAU OF WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION DURING THE YEAR, 1928—(Concluded)

CAUSE	Manufacturing—Concluded										Transportation and Public Utilities										Other Industries																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																		
	Metals and Metal Products										Other										Public Utilities																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																		
	Blast Furnaces and Steel Works					Rolling Mills					Foundries and Machine Shops					Fabrication					Car Repair Shops					Automobile Service Stations					Other																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								
	Total		F		N		F		N		F		N		F		N		F		N		F		N		F		N		F		N		F		N		F		N		F		N		F		N		F		N		F		N		F		N		F		N		F		N		F		N		F		N		F		N		F		N		F		N		F		N		F		N		F		N		F		N		F		N		F		N		F		N		F		N		F		N		F		N		F		N		F		N		F		N		F		N		F		N		F		N		F		N		F		N		F		N		F		N		F		N		F		N		F		N		F		N		F		N		F		N		F		N		F		N		F		N		F		N		F		N		F		N		F		N		F		N		F		N		F		N		F		N		F		N		F		N		F		N		F		N		F		N		F		N		F		N		F		N		F		N		F		N		F		N		F		N		F		N		F		N		F		N		F		N		F		N		F		N		F		N		F		N		F		N		F		N		F		N		F		N		F		N		F		N		F		N		F		N		F		N		F		N		F		N		F		N		F		N		F		N		F		N		F		N		F		N		F		N		F		N		F		N		F		N		F		N		F		N		F		N		F		N		F		N		F		N		F		N		F		N		F		N		F		N		F		N		F		N		F		N		F		N		F		N		F		N		F		N		F		N		F		N		F		N		F		N		F		N		F		N		F		N		F		N		F		N		F		N		F		N		F		N		F		N		F		N		F		N		F		N		F		N		F		N		F		N		F		N		F		N		F		N		F		N		F		N		F		N		F		N		F		N		F		N		F		N		F		N		F		N		F		N		F		N		F		N		F		N		F		N		F		N		F		N		F		N		F		N		F		N		F		N		F		N		F		N		F		N		F		N		F		N		F		N		F		N		F		N		F		N		F		N		F		N		F		N		F		N		F		N		F		N		F		N		F		N		F		N		F		N		F		N		F		N		F		N		F		N		F		N		F		N		F		N		F		N		F		N		F		N		F		N		F		N		F		N		F		N		F		N		F		N		F		N		F		N		F		N		F		N		F		N		F		N		F		N		F		N		F		N		F		N		F		N		F		N		F		N		F		N		F		N		F		N		F		N		F		N		F		N		F		N		F		N		F		N		F		N		F		N		F		N		F		N		F		N		F		N		F		N		F		N		F		N		F		N		F		N		F		N		F		N		F		N		F		N		F		N		F		N		F		N		F		N		F		N		F		N		F		N		F		N		F		N		F		N		F		N		F		N		F		N		F		N		F		N		F		N		F		N		F		N		F		N		F		N		F		N		F		N		F		N		F		N		F		N		F		N		F		N		F		N		F		N		F		N		F		N		F		N		F		N		F		N		F

* F.=Fatal. N. F.=Non-fatal.

FIVE-YEAR COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF ACCIDENTS REPORTED

Month	1924			1925			1926			1927			1928		
	Fatal	Non-Fatal		Fatal	Non-Fatal		Fatal	Non-Fatal		Fatal	Non-Fatal		Fatal	Non-Fatal	
		Total			Total			Total			Total			Total	
January	233	15,280	15,513	200	15,339	15,539	150	12,815	12,965	170	14,497	14,667	161	11,975	12,136
February	181	14,812	14,993	171	14,208	14,379	149	11,958	12,107	184	13,101	13,285	146	11,912	12,058
	414	30,092	30,506	371	29,547	29,918	299	24,773	25,072	354	27,598	27,952	307	23,887	24,194
March	212	15,989	16,201	158	15,517	15,675	185	15,606	15,791	162	14,332	14,494	145	12,539	12,684
	626	46,081	46,707	529	45,064	45,593	424	40,379	40,863	516	41,930	42,446	452	36,426	36,878
April	151	13,931	14,082	180	14,251	14,431	144	14,249	14,393	169	12,693	12,862	139	10,928	11,067
	777	60,012	60,789	709	59,315	60,024	623	54,628	55,256	685	54,623	55,308	591	47,354	47,945
May	157	13,940	14,097	170	14,523	14,693	171	14,521	14,692	172	12,869	13,041	360	13,041	13,401
	934	73,952	74,886	879	73,838	74,717	799	69,149	69,948	857	67,492	68,349	951	60,395	61,346
June	175	14,324	14,499	194	15,656	15,850	163	15,233	15,396	185	13,441	13,626	191	12,503	12,694
	1,109	88,276	89,385	1,073	89,494	90,567	962	84,382	85,344	1,042	80,933	81,975	1,142	72,898	74,040
July	185	14,917	15,102	178	16,440	16,618	190	15,586	15,776	176	12,548	12,724	141	12,291	12,432
	1,294	103,193	104,487	1,251	103,934	104,185	1,152	99,968	101,120	1,218	93,481	94,699	1,283	85,189	86,472
August	187	14,661	14,848	188	15,141	15,329	183	16,513	16,696	172	13,660	13,832	176	13,633	13,809
	1,481	117,854	119,335	1,439	121,075	122,514	1,335	116,481	117,816	1,390	107,141	108,531	1,459	98,822	100,281
September	167	14,230	14,397	141	14,428	14,569	231	15,866	16,097	160	13,279	13,439	148	12,747	12,895
	1,648	132,084	133,732	1,580	135,503	137,083	1,566	132,347	133,913	1,550	120,420	121,970	1,607	111,569	113,176
October	180	15,839	16,019	155	13,982	14,137	166	16,389	16,555	161	13,564	13,725	169	15,091	15,260
	1,828	147,923	149,751	1,735	149,485	151,220	1,732	148,736	150,468	1,711	133,984	135,695	1,776	126,660	128,436
November	194	13,389	13,583	133	12,273	12,406	181	14,849	15,030	192	13,087	13,279	159	12,763	12,922
	2,022	161,312	163,334	1,868	161,758	163,626	1,913	163,535	163,498	1,903	147,071	148,974	1,935	139,423	141,358
December	187	14,018	14,205	141	12,612	12,753	203	14,699	14,902	150	11,619	11,769	145	11,010	11,155
Totals	2,209	175,330	177,539	2,009	174,370	176,379	2,116	178,284	180,400	2,053	158,690	160,743	2,080	150,433	152,513

NOTE:—The figures in italics represent the cumulative totals by month under each classification.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY

DIRECTORY OF OFFICES

Harrisburg:Office of the Secretary,
Industrial Board,
Workmen's Compensation Board,
South Office Building,
Bureau of Bedding and Upholstery,
400 North Third Street,
Bureau of Employment,
Executive Bureau,
Bureau of Industrial Relations,
Bureau of Industrial Standards,
Bureau of Inspection,
Bureau of Rehabilitation,
Bureau of Statistics,
Bureau of Workmen's Compensation,
Bureau of Women and Children,
South Office Building,
State Workmen's Insurance Fund,
Fourth and Blackberry Streets,

BRANCH OFFICES

Allentown:Lehigh Valley State Employment Office,
529 Hamilton Street.
State Workmen's Insurance Fund,
6 Gerner Building, 838 Hamilton St.

Altoona:Cooperative State Employment Office,
Post Office Building.
Bureau of Rehabilitation,
Workmen's Compensation Referee,
Commerce Building.
State Workmen's Insurance Fund,
333 Central Trust Building.

Dubois:Bureau of Rehabilitation,
Workmen's Compensation Referee,
Deposit National Bank Building.

Erie:State Employment Office,
1026 French Street.

Franklin:State Workmen's Insurance Fund,
413 Franklin Trust Building.

Greensburg:State Workmen's Insurance Fund,
306 Coulter Building.
Workmen's Compensation Referee,
608 First National Bank Building.

Harrisburg:State Employment Office,
Second and Chestnut Streets.

Hazleton:Bureau of Inspection,
713 Hazleton National Bank Building.

Johnstown:Bureau of Inspection,
427 Swank Building.
State Employment Office,
219 Market Street.
State Workmen's Insurance Fund,
910 U. S. National Bank Building.

Kane:Workmen's Compensation Referee,
Kane Trust and Savings Building.

Laneaster:	Cooperative State Employment Office, Y. M. C. A. Building. Bureau of Inspection, Workmen's Compensation Referee, Woolworth Building.
Lock Haven:	State Workmen's Insurance Fund, 214 Vesper Street.
McKeesport:	Cooperative State Employment Office, Y. M. C. A. Building.
Meadville:	Bureau of Inspection, Masonic Building.
New Castle:	Cooperative State Employment Office, Y. M. C. A. Building, West Washington Street.
Oil City:	Cooperative State Employment Office, Y. M. C. A. Building.
Philadelphia:	State Employment Office (Main Office), Bureau of Rehabilitation, 1519 Arch Street. Bureau of Inspection, Bureau of Workmen's Compensation, Workmen's Compensation Referee, Workmen's Compensation Board, Manhattan Building, Fourth and Walnut Streets. Bureau of Women and Children, 1924 Chestnut Street. State Workmen's Insurance Fund, 804 Commercial Trust Building.
Pittsburgh:	Bureau of Inspection, Bureau of Rehabilitation, Bureau of Workmen's Compensation, Workmen's Compensation Referee, Fulton Building. State Employment Office, 622 Grant Street. State Workmen's Insurance Fund, 904 Park Building.
Pottsville:	Bureau of Rehabilitation, Workmen's Compensation Referee, 1 Ulmer Building. State Workmen's Insurance Fund, Baird Building.
Reading:	State Employment Office, 533 Penn Street.
Scranton:	State Employment Office, 116 Adams Avenue. Bureau of Inspection, Workmen's Compensation Referee, State Workmen's Insurance Fund, 418 Union National Bank Building.
Sunbury:	State Workmen's Insurance Fund, 9 Witmer Building.
Towanda:	State Workmen's Insurance Fund, 216 Poplar Street.
Wilkes-Barre:	Bureau of Rehabilitation, Workmen's Compensation Referee, Coal Exchange Building. State Workmen's Insurance Fund, 174 Carey Avenue.
Williamsport:	Bureau of Inspection, Workmen's Compensation Referee, Heyman Building. Cooperative State Employment Office, Y. M. C. A. Building, 343 West Fourth Street.
York:	Bureau of Workmen's Compensation, Central National Bank Building. State Workmen's Insurance Fund, 917 Wayne Avenue.

Note. State Employment Offices are conducted in cooperation with the United States Employment Service.

PENNSYLVANIA SAFETY CONGRESS

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
THE CAPITOL
HARRISBURG

MAY 1, 2, 1929



EXHIBIT
SAFETY EDUCATION MATERIAL

KEEP THESE DATES OPEN

LABOR AND INDUSTRY

Published monthly by

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY
COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

CHARLES A. WATERS, *Secretary*

Vol. XVI	MARCH, 1929	No. 3
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Contents

	<i>Page</i>
Do You Believe in Signs?	3
Harry D. Immel, Director, Bureau of Inspection	
A Brief History of the Bureau of Inspection	4
T. J. Gould, Assistant Director, Bureau of Inspection	
Low Voltage Transformer Developed by Westinghouse for Protection of Workers in Exposed Places	9
They Put Safety First	12
Campaign Pledges	16
Departmental Notes	17
Should We Fear Disease?	18
William P. Brown, M.D., Medical Secretary, Pennsylvania Tuberculosis Society	
Tentative Program Pennsylvania Safety Conference	20
Protection from Fire and Panic	22
Cyril Ainsworth, Director, Bureau of Industrial Standards	
Recent Decisions of the Workmen's Compensation Board	24
Review of Industrial Statistics	27
William J. Maguire, Director, Bureau of Statistics	
Five-Year Comparative Statement of Accidents Reported	48

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DO YOU BELIEVE IN SIGNS?

BY HARRY D. IMMEL

Director, Bureau of Inspection

Today we know that Pennsylvania was ripe this year for a state-wide industrial safety campaign. Preparations that seemed adequate failed utterly to meet the early calls for material. Only now has the Pennsylvania Department of Labor and Industry about caught up with the demand.

But this was a campaign that at its very outset burst the bounds of industry and engulfed whole communities. With a full year to go it is already the biggest thing of the sort ever seen anywhere.

The popular imagination has been seized with the prospect of "making life happier and labor more profitable," through the mere taking of a little more care. "Come and tell us how," is the appeal from so many sources that safety speakers from every agency are being drafted into service.

Ride in a Pittsburgh taxicab today and a tag tells you, "We're in the safety campaign." Take a car of the Lehigh Valley Transit Company, in Allentown, and there's a window card informing you, "Pledged to safety." Go into a theater in any one of a score of cities and there flashes from the screen the safety pledge. Chances are you will find the now familiar insignia of the campaign staring at you from a printed slip inserted with your gas, light, or telephone bill. You'll learn of the safety campaign from your newspaper, and hear its progress recounted from your radio. And all over the state, industry is sky-writing it in the smoke of factory chimneys. For industry is in the campaign 100 per cent.

If you believe in signs, your's bound to conclude that the day of safety has arrived in Pennsylvania.

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE BUREAU OF INSPECTION

BY T. J. GOULD, *Assistant Director*

On June 2, 1913, Governor John K. Tener approved an act of the Legislature which created the Department of Labor and Industry, and which, in one of its provisions, abolished the Department of Factory Inspection. While technically the former department was abolished by this act, in reality it was continued, but as a bureau of the new department and not, as before, as a separate entity. The organization, the procedure, in fact the *modus operandi* remained practically the same as before. Instead of being abolished, the old department continued as the nucleus of a new department comprising a number of bureaus.

Today we speak of labor laws as a matter of course. There have been, for many years, laws relating to the hours and conditions of labor, but it was not until forty years ago, in 1889, that the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania recognized that the needs of the worker justified the establishment of a special agency of the State government, and the office of the Factory Inspector was created, and provision made for six deputies, or, as we call them today, inspectors. Prior to this time there had been various laws enacted for the protection of certain workers, but, like many of the laws on our statute books today, no provision was made for their enforcement. They became merely a statement of policy, and the benefits they were intended to bring to the workers were phantoms.

When the Factory Inspector began to function he was given the duty of enforcing a general factory act, the first of a series, which covered safeguarding of machinery and hours of work for women and children in industry. Thus was born a child which has grown to giant size, the movement for safety in industry, although the familiar expression, "Safety First" was not heard until much later, about 1906, when safety work in industry began to be a recognized part of industrial life.

Twelve Inspectors in 1893

In 1893 the Factory Inspector was dignified by a larger salary and an increase in the number of deputies up to twelve. A new factory law was enacted by the Legislature extending the scope of the former one. Succeeding legislatures increased the inspection force, with some

minor changes in the labor laws, until in 1905 a factory law was passed which changed the name to the Department of Factory Inspection, authorized thirty-nine inspectors, and provided for a Chief Factory Inspector. This factory law is the basic law for the guarding of machinery today, and that portion of the law is about all that remains intact, other portions having been superseded by later enactments and amendments.

From 1905 to 1913 the organization remained unchanged, and in the latter year the Department of Labor and Industry was created to take over the duties of the old Department of Factory Inspection, with greatly extended duties to perform. The number of inspectors was increased to fifty, a consulting engineering division was created, two supervising inspectors were provided for, one in Philadelphia and one in Pittsburgh, with a Commissioner at the head of the department, and a Chief Inspector heading the Bureau of Inspection. In 1915 the number of inspectors was increased to one hundred, and two supervising inspectors were added, one at Scranton and one at Lancaster. In 1916 two new offices were established at Williamsport and Meadville, presided over by the senior inspector in each of those divisions. In 1925 a seventh division was established with headquarters at Altoona (since moved to Johnstown), and in 1927 two more divisions were established, one with headquarters at Hazleton, and one with temporary headquarters at Philadelphia, and the City of Philadelphia was organized as a separate division.

What the Bureau Does

The Bureau of Inspection might well be called the eyes and hands of the Department. The bureau makes all the required inspections, investigates accidents, investigates complaints, institutes and carries out prosecutions against offenders, assists in surveys for the purposes of research, and does many other pieces of work which possibly do not belong to the bureau, but are done for the assistance of other bureaus of the department. The bureau is required to inspect every place in the State where anyone is employed, except in coal mines which come under another department, and in private homes and on farms which are not covered by the labor or compensation laws. This inspection includes all factories from the large steel plant to the smallest machine shop; all stores from the department store to the corner grocery; all theaters and movies, public halls, lodge halls, dance halls, school buildings, churches, apartments, hotels, and office buildings outside of Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, and Scranton, to see that there are proper ways of egress from fire; and all bakeries and canneries. Altogether it is

estimated that there are more than two hundred thousand establishments in the State requiring inspection.

The bureau's most important duty is, of course, the conservation of life and limb through efforts to reduce industrial accidents, both through safeguarding machinery and hazardous places, and through bringing to the employe a realization of the hazards surrounding him and instilling in him the habit of performing his work in a manner which is not only safe for him but for his fellows. In carrying out this work the bureau deals with both the employer and employe, and each day more and more employers and workers are realizing that the prevention of accidents is not only a humane undertaking but an economic benefit as well—the employer saves in production and compensation, the worker saves in wages, for although the injured worker is paid compensation, this cannot be more than sixty-five per cent of his weekly wages, and in these days it seldom amounts to that, the maximum weekly payment being fifteen dollars.

In addition to accident-prevention work the bureau is called upon to enforce the laws governing working hours and conditions for women and children in industry. The laws requiring proper ways of escape from fire demand a large share of the inspector's time. These laws, in some cases such as factories, are for the protection of the employes, but in a large measure they are for the protection of the public, as are the inspections of bakeries and canneries.

It will be noticed that the work of the bureau is quite diversified and of large importance. Where there are so many ramifications in the work of a bureau, it necessarily follows that certain of the duties must be somewhat subordinated to others, and in the case of the Bureau of Inspection all are more or less subordinated to the prevention of accidents in industry.

How the Bureau Functions

For the purpose of administration, the bureau is divided into nine field divisions, each with its quota of inspectors. At headquarters there are five sections, each in charge of a special phase of the work. These are the sections of Accident Investigation, Boilers, Buildings, Elevators, and Mines and Quarries (other than coal mines). Each of these divisions and sections operates as a unit, and the channel is from headquarters to the division or section, to the inspector in the field, and reports return to headquarters in reverse order. A report is made of each inspection on a specified form, and a system of filing all reports for each establishment in one group gives a history of each establishment inspected. The inspection force is empowered to enter any place

where persons are working. Refusing entrance or information to an inspector is a serious offense and one that practically always results in a prosecution.

The inspectors are not policemen, even though they have police power to a considerable extent. There are times when the rôle of a policeman must be assumed, but the real aim and purpose of the bureau is to act as an educational body, teaching the employers and employes of the State the reasons for doing what the laws require, explaining the purpose of those laws, and the benefits to be derived from observing them. It is very gratifying to observe the large degree of success that has followed this method of procedure, and there are now many plants and stores in the State which welcome the inspector, and which go even beyond the requirements of the labor laws to provide safe and pleasant places for their workers. It is a matter of regret that there are still some few who resent inspection, and the struggle to educate them to a proper attitude continues, with some success.

At the present time there are in the bureau ninety-one inspectors, seventy of them on general work, eight on boiler inspection, four on building inspection, five on elevator inspection, and five on mine and quarry inspection. In the past year the inspectors made 86,743 inspections and 38,894 visits in which no inspection work was involved. Some of these inspections require a week to make, others only a few minutes. In 243 cases violations of law were reported serious enough to result in prosecution. Most of these prosecutions were for violations of the labor laws governing the work of women and children.

The Safety Campaign

When this bureau was created, the reports of accidents on file indicated that there had been some two thousand in the entire State. One of the first steps taken by the bureau was to secure reports of all accidents, and in this the compensation laws helped. Thus, in 1916, there were more fatal accidents reported than the total number of all accidents reported in 1912. In 1928 there were reported 93,844 accidents which caused a loss of time of two or more days, and 849 of these resulted in death. These figures do not include coal mines and public utilities.

While these figures indicate that great strides have been made in accident prevention, they are still sufficiently appalling to spur the bureau to further efforts, and a state-wide program is being put on in 1929 to reach employers and employes alike, and awaken in them a consciousness of safety, to reach not **only** into the industries, but into

the streets and homes. It is interesting to learn that for every industrial accident reported, there are four street accidents and ten in the home. If the effort in industry is successful, the result should be reflected in the streets and homes.

The Bureau of Inspection wants the help of every employer and employe in this big job. At the same time the bureau wants all employers and employes to feel that it is here for their service, and that the bureau will spare no effort to assist them. It is your bureau. Use it.

"LOW VOLTAGE" TRANSFORMER DEVELOPED BY WESTINGHOUSE FOR PROTECTION OF WORKERS IN EXPOSED PLACES

One of the most significant safety devices developed in recent years in Pennsylvania is a small portable stepdown transformer by which the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company will guard its employes in certain departments against the hazard of commercial voltages of electricity that usually are termed "low voltages." To those who have been noting with alarm the increasing number of fatalities from contacts with electric voltages as low as 110 volts, this idea of a stepdown transformer opens up a wide field of possibility. Coming from the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company the device is bound to gain serious consideration because no group of persons can have greater familiarity with electrical hazards than the members of so outstanding a concern engaged in the manufacture of electrical appliances and materials. This frank recognition of, and action to guard against, the hazards of voltages very generally held in con-

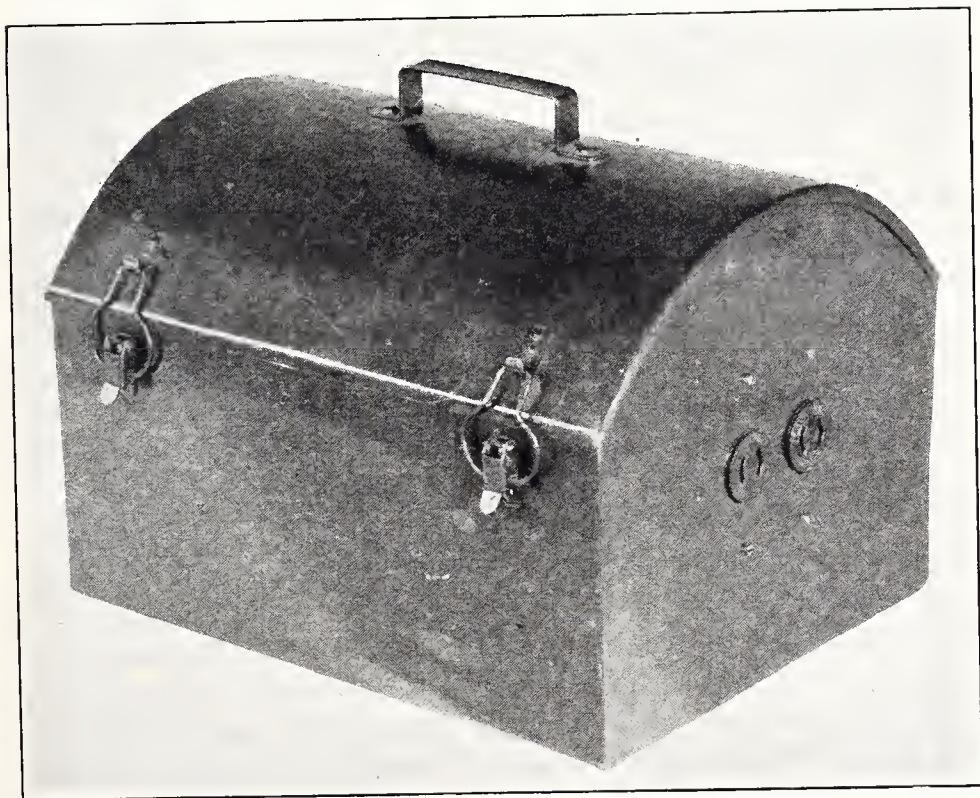


FIG. 1. Transformer case closed.

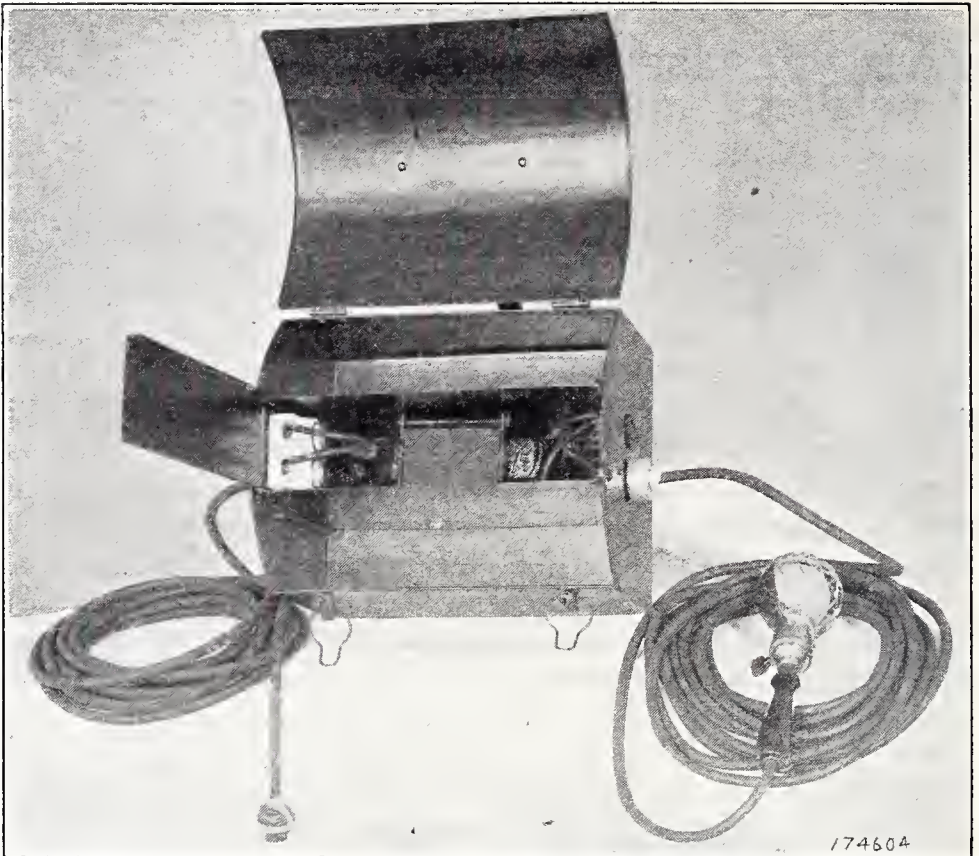


FIG. 2. Transformer case opened, showing attachment cord, extension cord with light attached, and spaces for storage of equipment.

tempt is in line with the position of the Westinghouse concern as one of the leaders in industrial safety over a long period of years.

C. B. Auel, Manager of the Employees' Service Department of the Westinghouse, in explaining the device, says that it is intended for use in the plant boiler house and in certain tank-making departments. He says that there is no present intention of putting the device on the market. He does not claim originality for the idea but it is the first thing of the sort for strictly safety use that has been brought to the attention of the Pennsylvania Department of Labor and Industry.

The outfit, which is illustrated on the next page, consists of a box which readily can be carried in the hand and which contains a small transformer with a ratio of 110 volts to 32 volts. One end of the transformer can be plugged by means of a flexible cord into any standard light socket. Another flexible cord can be plugged into the low-tension end of the transformer and equipped with a lamp which may be carried into any furnace, boiler, or tank, reducing the liability of serious

shock to the employe from defective wiring to an almost negligible quantity.

There at once arises the interesting question of whether house voltages could not similarly be stepped-down from 110 volts to even 15 volts. In this day of increasing use of electrical appliances in the home, and the presence on the market of many poorly constructed, usually imported-electrical devices for home use, the danger from contact of commercial voltages is getting increasing recognition from the industry in this country. Any immediate wholesale undertaking in the nature of providing a stepdown transformer at the house entrance, and replacing equipment with the sort adapted for use of the lower voltages, is possibly out of the question on account of the great expense the change would involve. But surely it is not too radical a step to consider in this day when, in industry at least, the strides of safety are setting the pace of progress.

THEY PUT SAFETY FIRST*

The Pittsburgh Limestone and affiliated companies, with 15 lost-time accidents and no deaths in 1928, achieved a reduction of 64.29 per cent as compared with 1927. "Our aim is 100 per cent reduction for the year 1929," is the announcement of the safety bureau.

The Cambria Plant of the Bethlehem Steel Company, at Johnstown, reports a total of 135 lost-time accidents in 1928, 8 of which were fatalities. This was a reduction of 28.8 per cent in accident frequency as compared with 1927, and a reduction of 1.3 per cent in severity. The plant has been progressing steadily in accident reduction since 1913 in comparison with which year the 1928 record shows a reduction of 96.7 per cent in accident frequency.

Under date of January 19, 1929, Mr. J. H. Allman, General Manager of the Butler Works of the Standard Steel Car Company, reports that the Butler Car Wheel Company had to that date operated from May 12, 1927, with 50 employees without a lost-time accident. This plant is engaged in general foundry work and produced during the period referred to a total of three and one-half million pounds of castings from steel, grey iron, brass, bronze and aluminum.

In coöperation with the Bureau of Inspection, the Williamsport Wire Rope Company is preparing to reorganize its safety committee. A dispensary has been installed, a plant physician engaged, all old and sub-standard machine guarding has been replaced with standard guards and a general clean-up made. This concern is going after a new accident reduction record in connection with the state-wide industrial safety campaign.

A period of 38 days without accident figured in the record of the Steelton plant of the Bethlehem Steel Company which won for it the company prize of \$1,000 for the best safety record in the company in the last quarter of 1928. An eye injury to a worker terminated the continuous period of freedom from accidents. The Steelton plant also won a \$500 prize for second place in accident reduction in the first

*This will be a monthly feature in LABOR AND INDUSTRY. Pennsylvania concerns are invited to submit from time to time safety records that they consider worthy of publication. Address: Director, Bureau of Inspection, Department of Labor and Industry, or your Divisional Supervisor of the Bureau.

quarter of 1928, and carried off all honors for low accident severity for the whole year. The prize money will be divided equally among the 5 units into which employes of the plant are divided. Each unit will designate the use to which the money will be put by sub-divisions which made the best safety records. It is probable that trophies will be purchased.

The Mitchell Specialty Company, of Philadelphia, with 350 employes engaged in manufacture of metal products, up until December, 1928, had a record of no lost-time accidents since the preceding April. This record was achieved as a result of a determined effort to provide safer operating conditions, particularly on punch presses which were effectively guarded.

The Metric Metal Works, at Erie, has adopted a White-Elephant Contest as a novel safety stunt. A toy elephant about 42 inches high has been grotesquely equipped with safety appliances and is awarded each month as a booby prize to the department having the worst accident record. Any accident requiring medical attention figures in determining this record. In addition, however, the Metric Metal management provides three prizes for foremen whose departments have the best safety records of the year, and safety buttons are awarded employes in those departments. The contests produced results in the form of several no-accident months in 1928.

O. H. Sparling, Master Mechanic for the J. P. Ward Company, at Blossburg, has devised a tapered plug which saves the fingers of operators of a machine used for tapping nuts and bushings. This machine has a revolving top section which produces a shearing hazard that caused the loss of at least 4 fingers before the safety device was installed. The plug prevents the operator from reaching the shearing point.

The Oliver-Filters Corporation, of Hazleton, has provided inoculation against influenza for all of its 150 employes.

One of the 3 lost-time accidents among 250 employes of the Yorkshire Worsted Mills, at Lennox, occurred when a ladder on which an employe was standing to oil a line shaft slipped and threw the man onto the breast beam of a loom. Investigation disclosed that one of the safety spurs on the ladder had become rounded, causing it to slip. All ladders

in the mill were immediately inspected and put into first class condition.

Mr. S. Forry Laucks, President of the York Safe and Lock Company, at York, advises the Department that 840 employes were examined and given necessary medical supplies free of cost in connection with a special service provided by this company during the influenza epidemic. Mr. Laucks states that, while there is no way to gauge the amount of good that was accomplished, he feels reasonably certain that this precautionary measure was well worth while.

The Columbia Steel Company, at Butler, with 1,537 employes, had, on January 15, 1929, a continuous record of 83 days without accident. Mr. J. W. Gatherum, safety engineer of the concern, in a recent talk to the Butler Rotary Club, stated that, in 1927 before organized safety was taken up, the company had 27,500 days lost, an average loss of \$5.00 per day in wages. In 1928 organized safety work reduced this number of days lost through accident to 467.

The Standard Steel Works, at Lewistown, closed the year 1928 with a record of only 3 lost-time accidents. In 1924 this concern had 163 lost-time accidents for 4,407,616 man-hours of employment. Accidents have been steadily decreasing since that time under an efficient safety organization. Last year's record of 3 accidents, the best achieved, was made as against 4,095,615 man-hours. Extending its safety activity to the community, the Standard Steel Works has provided prizes totaling \$75.00 to be awarded in connection with a safety essay contest in the Mifflin County schools.

The General Crushed Stone Company, at White Haven, which won a safety trophy offered for 1927 record by the *Explosive Engineer*, a trade publication, celebrated the event recently with a safety meeting. This concern operated throughout 1927 without accidents among more than 100 employes shipping more than 1,500 tons of stone daily during the season.

The Rod and Wire Mill of the Cambria Plant of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, at Johnstown, for the third successive year won the plant's accident reduction trophy in 1928. The event was celebrated with a safety rally in the Johnstown High School on January 16, 1929. Mr. H. H. Phillips, Superintendent of the Rod and Wire Mill, pre-

sided. Mr. George E. Clarkson, of Pittsburgh, Manager of the Western Pennsylvania Division of the National Safety Council, was the principal speaker.

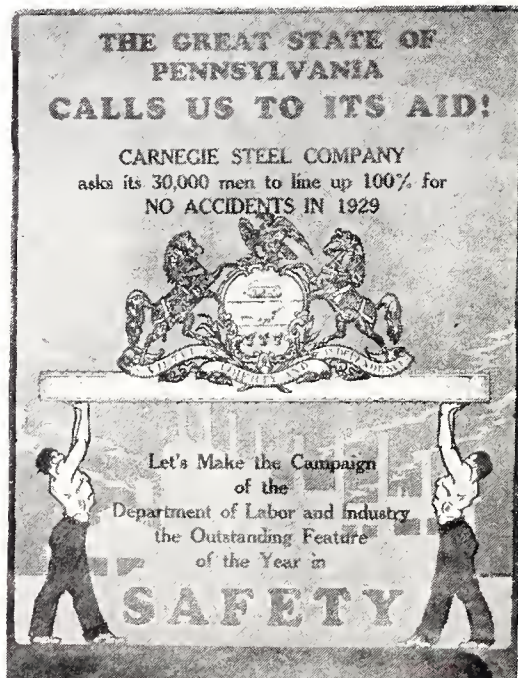
After having operated for 178 consecutive days without a lost-time accident among nearly 2,000 employes, the Lorain Steel Company, at Johnstown, had its record terminated when a mine prop fell upon a worker's foot. This record, the best of its sort ever recorded in this state, is probably a national record as well. The best previous record of the Lorain Steel Company was 115 days without accident.

The Machine Shop of the Reading Company, at Newberry Junction, operated during 1928 with only one lost-time accident of 2 or more days duration. The victim of this accident lost 3 days. This shop operates 7 days per week with 83 employes, the work performed presenting unusual hazards.

IN SUPPORT OF THE SAFETY CAMPAIGN



"100% Pledged" announces Lehigh Valley Transit Company, a leading exponent of safety in Eastern Pennsylvania, through medium of car window poster.



"State calls us to its aid" is artistic lithograph's rallying call to 30,000 employees of Carnegie Steel Company, of Pittsburgh.

DEPARTMENTAL NOTES

The revised rules governing procedure in workmen's compensation cases, recently adopted by the Workmen's Compensation Board, have been received from the printer and are now being distributed. (Special Bulletin No. 28.)

Two of the rules that are of special importance to insurance companies, and employers operating as self insurers are the rule for computing time when compensation payments begin and the rule on the method of determining the number of weeks or fraction of a week during which compensation is payable. These rules are as follows:

Computing Time When Compensation Payments Begin

In computing the time when the disability becomes compensable, the day the injured employe is unable to continue at work by reason of the accident shall be counted as the first day of disability in the seven-day waiting period. Provided, however, that if the injured employe is paid full wage for the day or trick on which the accident occurred, the following day shall be counted as the first day of disability.

Method of Determining the Number of Weeks or Fraction of a Week During Which Compensation Is Payable

In determining the time during which compensation is payable, the number of calendar days in the disability period including Sundays and holidays should be used. After the seven-day waiting period has been deducted, seven should be used as a divisor to determine the number of weeks. When at the termination of disability compensation is payable for a fraction of a week, the employe shall receive for each day of such fraction of a week, including Sundays and holidays, one-seventh of his weekly compensation.

"A History of Child Labor Legislation in Pennsylvania," (Special Bulletin No. 27), prepared by the Bureau of Women and Children, is ready for distribution. It reviews all legislation affecting the employment of children in Pennsylvania and shows the forward and backward steps taken before the present standards relating to the employment of children became effective.

SHOULD WE FEAR DISEASE?

BY WILLIAM P. BROWN, M.D.,

Medical Secretary, Pennsylvania Tuberculosis Society

Workers in most industries today escape danger of disease of a purely occupational type. The entire population profits from the research discoveries which have controlled the prevalent plagues of a century ago. An unreasoning fear of disease is out of place in the twentieth century, because the knowledge of the nature of most diseases, available to your physician, is your safeguard.

To know disease and its manifold harms is to respect the knowledge which can direct you along ways of continued health. Too often is the phrase used concerning tuberculosis or cancer, "Oh, if that is what is wrong with me, I do not want to know it." Recovery from such conditions requires an entirely different attitude. The patient who suspects disease can be in a better physical condition to combat it, and will have less involvement to combat, if immediate steps are taken to ascertain the nature of the illness, and means taken to follow the advised treatment.

The educational program planned for the entire nation for April, 1929, through the National Tuberculosis Association, aims to spread knowledge of the actual facts about tuberculosis. Industry has need of this knowledge, for there, the toll from tuberculosis is admittedly heaviest. No disease today causes such prolonged illness, nor reaps such proportion of deaths among workmen of 25 to 45 years of age, as does tuberculosis. Although exceeded in total deaths by pneumonia, heart disease, apoplexy, cancer, and nephritis, yet these diseases do not affect the younger group to an appreciable extent.

Half of those persons found to have tuberculosis have no clue to the source from which they acquired the infection. The germs of this chronic disease are spread by careless consumptives, and through milk from tuberculous cows. Both types cause adult lung tuberculosis. Half of the persons who can trace the source of their illness could be restored to health more surely if they were to have an annual lung examination, preferably with an X-ray picture.

Dusty trades, and those requiring inhalation of gases and fumes, are seldom more hazardous to those disposed to tuberculosis than industries free from dusts. The germ of tuberculosis lives long in the human system, awaiting some opportunity to spread into new organs or larger areas of the system. Our fight to avoid this spread comprises the main-

tenance of vigorous health. In many, this fight is successful, for if 60 per cent (a conservative figure) of workers have been exposed to the germs during their early life, yet tuberculosis is accountable for only 8 per cent of the deaths in industrial workers. It is in an attempt to reduce this 8 per cent that the educational efforts of the National Tuberculosis Society are directed.

It is pertinent to refer to the high incidence of tuberculosis at the beginning of the nineteenth century, when deaths in London for a year showed 42 per cent of adults dying of consumption. Ratio of deaths from consumption is given as follows: at Bristol, 10 out of a total of 24; London, 10 out of 32; and Chester, 10 out of 54.

The present tuberculosis rate, 8 per cent, is reducible with the co-operation of all concerned. Any disease which kills 6,800 every year in Pennsylvania cannot be considered as being under control. Transmission of the infection is all too frequently accomplished within the household. The guest, the senile relative, the boarder; each should be considered as a possible source of disease.

Pamphlets, warning of the causes of tuberculosis and explaining the early indications of its onset, are not intended solely for those actually ill. All citizens need such knowledge before the disease makes itself evident in their circle of acquaintances. Such pamphlets will undoubtedly be available in most industrial plants during this campaign, or can be had from the local tuberculosis society or from the Pennsylvania Tuberculosis Society, 409 Social Service Building, 311 S. Juniper Street, Philadelphia.

A wise aversion to disease, which brings conservative conduct and avoidance of over-fatigue, is preferable to actual fear. That tuberculosis affects the adolescent and the young adults should alter their tendencies to long-continued errors in eating and to late hours. That tuberculosis causes 35 per cent of all deaths in textile trades, 29 per cent of deaths among printers, 25 per cent among machinists is indication of the need for education looking toward early discovery of the condition.

Once discovered, tuberculosis should find the patient keen to follow recognized routine of treatment at once. Delay is the chief reason for continued high rate of extension of the disease. Delay of a week or a month is most expensive. Treatment at home should be immediate, and religiously accurate. Far trips to distant resorts are seldom necessary. It is better to arrange for care at a near-by sanatorium, or in a quiet room at home.

Hour-by-hour routine, outlined by your physician, can accomplish the recovery if rigidly followed. Fear of tuberculosis is wisdom if it leads to early diagnosis and to treatment, continuous and conservative.

TENTATIVE PROGRAM PENNSYLVANIA SAFETY CONFERENCE, HARRISBURG, PA. MAY 1-2, 1929

Wednesday, May 1, 1929—2: 00 P. M.

House of Representatives

CHAIRMAN: HONORABLE CHARLES A. WATERS,
Secretary of Labor and Industry

1. Address

Speaker to be announced later

Discussion

2. Pennsylvania's 1929 Safety Campaign

HARRY D. IMMEL, *Director, Bureau of Inspection, Department of Labor and Industry*

Discussion

3. Eliminating Waste by Eliminating Accidents

Speaker to be announced later

Wednesday, May 1, 1929—6: 30 P. M.

Ballroom, Penn Harris Hotel

Dinner Meeting

Address

HONORABLE CHARLES A. WATERS, *Secretary of Labor and Industry*

Introduction of the New Secretary of Labor and Industry

Response

New Secretary of Labor and Industry

Address

L. V. MASSEY, *Vice-President in Charge of Personnel, Pennsylvania Railroad Company*

Music

Thursday, May 2, 1929—9: 30 A. M.

House of Representatives

1. Can Your Foreman Teach

H. H. TUKEY, *General Supervisor of Education and Training, Western Electric Company, New York City*

Discussion

2. Safety from the Viewpoint of Supervision

DOMINIC SAMUEL, *Foreman, Youngstown Sheet and Tube Company, Youngstown, Ohio*

Discussion

3. Discipline in Safety

N. L. RAMSEY, *Joseph Reed Gas Engine Company, Oil City, Pa.*

4. Four Act Playlet

The Foreman Is Responsible for Accidents Which Occur in His Department

Thursday, May 2, 1929—2: 00 P. M.

House of Representatives

1. The Industrial Safety Engineer's Responsibility in Community Safety Work

S. H. McKENTY, *Atlantic Refining Company, Philadelphia, Pa.*

2. The Part Mechanical Safeguarding Plays

DAVID S. BEYER, *Liberty Mutual Insurance Company, Boston, Mass.*

3. The Other 75 Per Cent

Speaker to be announced later

4. What Are You Going To Do About It?

DR. HARRY MYERS, *Frigidaire Corporation, Dayton, Ohio*

PROTECTION FROM FIRE AND PANIC

BY CYRIL AINSWORTH, *Director*
Bureau of Industrial Standards

The name given to the Department of Labor and Industry would seem to indicate that its operations affect only industrial conditions. It is true that the largest proportion of its work lies in that direction but it is also carrying on work that is of distinct benefit to the state as a whole. Chiefly among these activities is the approval of plans and the inspection of buildings for insuring protection from fire and panic.

The principal law that imposed this duty upon the department was passed in 1909 and was known as the Fire and Panic Act. The law was amended during several subsequent sessions of the Legislature to prescribe additional means of protection and to broaden the powers of the department in the enforcement of the law. The Legislature in 1927 passed a new law at the suggestion of the Department of Labor and Industry which repealed the law of 1909, expanded the duties and powers of the department and removed provisions of the old law which had proved to be impracticable and unsatisfactory.

Too much credit cannot be given the Bureau of Inspection of the Department for the tremendous amount of good accomplished through the careful enforcement of the provisions of the Act of 1909, and the regulations of the department pertaining thereto. The Bureau has been called upon to inspect practically every building in the state except private dwellings. This is a tremendous task in itself and when it is considered that the work has been carried on in conjunction with all the other inspection duties and by the same force, nothing should be said that would detract from the praise that the Bureau rightfully deserves.

The passage of the 1927 law, however, opens up a new era in this line of activity. As much as has been accomplished even more can be expected in the future. The new law has removed the objectional restrictions which have so seriously hampered the department in its efforts to work with architects, contractors, and building owners in securing adequate means of protection from fire and panic. No longer is the department called upon to enforce provisions of the law which are obsolete. The Legislature, realizing the variety of conditions surrounding the erection of a building and the large number of detail specifications that would have to be included in the law to cover all these conditions, gave the authority to the department to draft rules

and regulations for carrying into effect the general provisions of the law and for taking care of all the conditions brought to the attention of the department as a result of past experience.

Pursuant to this authority, the department has been developing a rather extensive group of regulations covering all the classes of buildings mentioned in the Act. These regulations represent the best thought on the subject that the department has been able to obtain, but in order that they be entirely satisfactory, the Industrial Board, which now has the regulations before it for approval, has decided to hold a series of public hearings during the month of May to which all interested persons are invited to come and to offer any comments concerning the regulations.

No more important group of regulations has ever been presented to the public for criticism than this group on protection from fire and panic. They cover factories of more than one story, power plants, mercantile buildings, hotels, office buildings, hospitals, asylums, public and private institutions, schools, colleges, dormitories, warehouses, garages, theaters and motion picture theaters, public halls, dance halls, banquet halls, lodge halls, churches, skating rinks, armory halls, tenement houses, apartment houses, apartment hotels, club houses, lodging houses, rooming houses, grandstands, stadiums, amphitheaters, and similar structures. A large number of these buildings are located in Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, and Scranton over which the department has no jurisdiction as far as these regulations are concerned. However, practically every other community in the state contains buildings which will be covered by these regulations and, therefore, brings the subject very close to home for a large proportion of the population of the state.

This group of regulations could not have been presented in such a practical form had it not been for the splendid coöperation of the Pennsylvania Institute of Architects. This organization appointed a special committee on coöperation with this department which has been of great assistance in furnishing information necessary for the proper development of the regulations. This coöperation together with that received from the National Building Exits Code Committee, Departments of Labor of other states, National Fire Protection Association, Association of Fire Alarm Manufacturers, and many other similar organizations is an assurance that the regulations are practical and enforceable,—not merely idealistic and theoretic.

RECENT DECISIONS OF THE WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION BOARD

FREY v. PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS

Limitation—Act of April 13, 1927, limiting right of review.

Held that the limitation does not apply where compensation was suspended pending determination of degree of partial disability.

OPINION BY CHAIRMAN HOUCK—MARCH 26, 1929

On the claimant's petition for compensation, the referee found that the claimant was injured while in the course of his employment on July 28, 1926, and awarded him compensation to April 28, 1927, suspending payments from April 28, 1927, until such time as the claimant returned to work and established his loss of earning power. So the case rested until September 17, 1928, on which date the claimant filed a petition for modification of the award alleging that he sustained a 50% loss of earning power. The referee found, on competent evidence that the claimant's loss of earning power is 25% of his earning power at the time of the accident, and awarded additional compensation based on this loss for partial disability from April 28, 1927. From this award the defendant has appealed.

The referee's finding as to the loss of earning power is supported by competent proof. We see no reason for interfering with it. The defendant contends, however, that the claimant's petition for modification of the award is barred by Section 413 of the Compensation Act as amended by the Act of April 13, 1927, P. L. 186. The amended section provides that no agreement or award, except in the case of eye injuries, shall be reviewed, or modified or reinstated unless a petition is filed with the Board within one year after the date of the last payment of compensation. This section has been construed as barring petitions for review or modification unless filed within one year of the effective date of the Amending Act in cases where the accident happened prior to the passage of the Act. *Maehamber v. Philadelphia & Reading Coal and Iron Company*, 24 Schuylkill Legal Record, 251. In the case at bar, the last payment of compensation was made in April or May, 1927, and one year after the effective date of the Amending Act would have been April 13, 1928. The petition for modification was not filed until September 17, 1928. However, we are not convinced that this case falls within the terms of the Amenda-

tory Act. At the time of the referee's original order, it was recognized that the claimant was still partially disabled and payments of compensation were suspended, not terminated, until the claimant secured employment and established the extent of his loss of earning power. In other words, the referee's award, by its very terms, remained open. Strictly speaking, the petition filed by the claimant is not a petition for modification of the award, it is a petition to have the amount of compensation definitely fixed, the liability of the defendant for some compensation having been established. It would be unjust to bar the claimant from recovery after he has complied with the provisions of the referee's award. The proceeding as we view it is in the nature of a continued hearing, and is not affected by the Act of 1927.

The findings of fact, conclusions of law and award of the referee are affirmed, and the appeal is dismissed.

CARDASCIA v. CITY OF PITSTON

Course of employment—Police officer. Award of compensation to dependents of a police officer, who died as a result of injuries sustained while alighting from a trolley car when on his way home for supper affirmed. Under the rules of the police department, the decedent was on duty at all times.

OPINION BY CHAIRMAN HOUCK—JANUARY 25, 1929

The claimant's deceased husband was a policeman in the employ of the city of Pittston. The rules and regulations of the police department of the city of Pittston provide that police officers are considered to be on duty at all times and must act promptly at any time their services are required. For the week of December 19, 1927, the decedent's regular tour of duty was from 7 p. m. to 3 a. m. On December 21, 1927, he was detailed for duty at a certain shoe store in Pittston. He reported about 9 a. m. and remained on duty until 5:30 p. m. He then left to go to his home for supper intending to report for his regular tour at 7 o'clock. He boarded a trolley car and in alighting therefrom he sustained injuries which gave rise to complications from which he died on January 3, 1928. The referee found that the decedent was in the course of his employment when injured and he awarded compensation to his dependents.

Under the rules of the police department, the decedent in this case was on duty at all times. His hours of service were not limited to

certain specified periods. Not only was he subject to call at any time, he was actually on duty at all times. Had anything occurred before he boarded the trolley car, while he was riding on it, or after he alighted from it, requiring his attention, it would have been his duty to attend to it. The fact that nothing did occur, did not take him out of the course of his employment. Therefore, in our opinion, the conclusion of the referee is correct.

The findings of fact, conclusions of law and award of the referee are affirmed and the appeal is dismissed.

REVIEW OF INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS

PREPARED BY

The Bureau of Statistics

The Labor Market

Reports from State Employment offices for January, 1929, show a decrease in the number of open jobs as compared with December, 1928, and an increase in the number of applicants for work. The reports compiled from figures submitted from State Employment offices in 14 cities show that 8,364 persons applied for work during the four-week period covered by the January report, while the number of employment openings listed as available numbered only 3,379, or 60 per cent less than the number needed to provide employment for all who applied for assistance in securing work. Employment offices succeeded in placing 2,560 persons in suitable jobs during the month. The ratio of applicants per 100 jobs available was 248 for January, 1929, as compared with 215 for December, 1928, an increase of 13.3 per cent.

Of the 9 cities where full-time State Employment offices are maintained, Harrisburg and Erie offered greatest opportunities for employment. The ratio of applicants to openings in Harrisburg for January was 156 to 100 and for Erie 195 to 100. In all other cities applicants outnumbered open jobs by more than 2 to 1. Allentown, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, and Scranton were included in this group. In Altoona and Johnstown the ratio was more than 3 to 1. Reading showed fewer employment opportunities in proportion to the number of applicants than any other city. More than 12 applicants for every job open were reported from that city during January. In Lancaster, McKeesport, New Castle, Oil City, and Williamsport where part-time employment offices are operated, fairly favorable employment conditions were reported except for Lancaster where the ratio of applicants to open jobs was nearly 4 to 1.

The usual January slump in construction work, particularly of street and highway construction, leaves many men temporarily out of employment. Many of these seek assistance from State Employment offices in locating work to tide them over the severe winter months. Jobs, however, were scarce and few workers were able to secure employment. The extraordinarily mild winter weather has eliminated much outdoor work which severe snow-storms and ice ordinarily bring.

Manufacturing industries exhibited little new activity, although the demand for workers in the textile and metal industries showed some slight increase. Seasonal curtailment of production was in effect in most manufacturing lines, and there was little or no demand for new help. Employment on railroads seemed exceptionally quiet, there being scarcely any demand for extra help. Stores and other mercantile houses were making their usual post-Christmas reduction of forces. While the seasonal reductions for some industries seemed greater than usual, there were no developments to show that the employment recessions in January were anything more than customary seasonal reductions.

In considering the State Employment office reports for January, a marked improvement is noted in the general employment situation over January, 1928. The ratio of applicants for employment to jobs open for January, 1928, was 325 to 100 as compared with 248 to 100 for January, 1929, an improvement of nearly 25 per cent. The number of applicants for employment in January, 1929, was 8.9 per cent less than in January, 1928, while the number of jobs reported open in January, 1929, was 18.3 per cent higher than in January last year. The labor market in January, 1929, as judged from the State Employment office reports, showed more favorable employment conditions than in any January since 1926.

Employment, Earnings, and Hours Worked in Manufacturing Industries

Actual employment and payroll figures reported from 790 manufacturing plants employing more than 260,000 workers during January indicate much the same condition of employment as is shown by the State Employment office reports, although an 0.5 per cent gain in employment in January over December is shown for these plants. Payrolls for January, however, show a 2.6 per cent decline as compared with December. Average earnings of workers for January also were slightly less than in December, averaging \$25.66 a week in January as compared with \$26.40 a week in December, a 2.8 per cent decline. Hours worked as reported by 472 plants for January show a 2.0 per cent decline. Workers in these 472 plants averaged 47.5 hours of work per week during January, 1929. A number of reasons were given in the reports from manufacturers in explanation of these decreases in payrolls and hours worked. Those most generally given were closings on account of holidays during the payroll period for the first half of January, illness of employes during the influenza epidemic, closings for inventories and repairs, and seasonal dullness of business.

Increased employment was shown for 19 of the 51 industries covered in the report. In the metal group, blast furnaces and the electrical apparatus industry show outstanding gains. Several furnaces, which had had fires banked for months were put in blast during January. Nearly all plants in the electrical apparatus industry reported gains in employment and payrolls. Radio manufacturing showed some recovery from the seasonal slump in December. Holidays and closings for inventories account for most of the payroll decreases in the metal industries.

Automobile plants continue to show gains in employment and payrolls. Reports of sales and inquiries during the January auto shows were factors in stimulating employment for this industry during January.

The textile group, except for the clothing industries, displayed considerable seasonal dullness. A large volume of business was indicated in men's clothing manufacturing shops.

The foods and tobacco industries showed few fluctuations either in employment or payrolls. The decrease in payrolls for the cigar industry was due to prevalent closings for two or more days during the New Year's Season.

A number of furniture factories reported the closing of individual departments and short-time operation. The decreases were noted particularly in the manufacture of radio cabinet and other musical cabinet manufacture.

Construction employment showed a 37.6 per cent decline. A total of 1,409 construction workers was dropped from the rolls of the 29 firms reporting during January. The employment level for these 29 firms for January, 1929, is 30 per cent less than for January, 1928, indicating a decline in winter building regardless of the mild and open winter.

Employment generally throughout the State seems to have taken a downward course in January as compared with December. However, the decreases in most instances appeared to be entirely seasonal. With manufacturing employment for January, 1929, showing a 2.2 per cent gain over January, 1928, and with manufacturing payrolls showing a 4.6 per cent increase for the same period, business in Pennsylvania is starting the year well, and there is good reason to expect a much better business year in 1929 than in either of the two preceding years.

Industrial Accidents and Compensation Costs

Pennsylvania's accident-prevention campaign for the year 1929 got off to a bad start in January in so far as the record of reported acci-

dents is concerned. There were 169 fatal and 13,644 non-fatal accidents reported to the Bureau of Workmen's Compensation during the month. Those totals represent an increase of 24 fatal and 2,634 non-fatal accidents over the number reported during December, 1928, and an increase of 8 fatal and 1,669 non-fatal accidents over the number reported during January, 1928.

The accident experience for January, 1929, as compared with the experience for January, 1928, for the three main classes of industry is as follows:

ACCIDENTS REPORTED TO THE BUREAU OF WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

	January, 1929		January, 1928		Per Cent Increase or Decrease in 1929	
	Fatal	Non-fatal	Fatal	Non-fatal	Fatal	Non-fatal
General industrial	84	8,396	72	6,935	+16.7	+21.1
Coal mining	68	4,432	63	4,170	+ 7.9	+ 6.3
Transportation and public utilities ...	17	816	26	870	-34.6	- 6.2
Total	169	13,644	161	11,975	+ 5.0	+14.1

Industrial employment figures for January, 1929, show a 2.2 per cent gain over those for January, 1928, and industrial payrolls show a 4.6 per cent increase. These gains in employment and payrolls, however, account for only a small portion of the increase in accidents.

There are two other factors which also might have some bearing on the increased accident total for January. One is that on account of the Christmas and New Year holidays, following so closely the Saturday half-holiday and Sunday, many plants in the State closed down from Christmas until after New Year's Day, and as a consequence of these closings reports of many accidents which ordinarily would have been reported in December were held over and reported in January. Another factor was the prevalence of the influenza epidemic during January. Unquestionably, this disease has had and will continue for some time to have a tendency to increase the workers liability to accident. The reduced vitality of workers and consequent depression of faculties at the incipience of the disease and the general debility following recuperation naturally tend to increase the workers' liability to accident. These suppositions are every bit as real as those advanced in explaining the relation of alcoholism and fatigue to accidents. Then too, the necessity of substituting partially trained or even untrained workers on jobs temporarily made vacant by the illness of regular employes invariably increases the accident rate.

The increase in accidents for January, while unfortunate, is timely. No more conclusive proof nor convincing argument could be offered by

the Department to demonstrate the imperative need for an intensive and sustained safety drive in industry. And far from being discouraged at the accident record for the initial month of the drive, safety workers in industry should double their activities so as to insure an accident experience for 1929 that at least is not higher than that for 1928.

Classification of the fatal accidents reported during January according to industry shows increases for all groups except construction and contracting, transportation, quarries, and state and municipal. The fatal accident totals for January as compared with those for December for the various industry groups were as follows: construction and contracting 21, or 2 less than in December; manufacturing 36, an increase of 6; anthracite mines 40, a gain of 7; bituminous mines 28, also an increase of 7; transportation 13, a decrease of 2; public utilities 4, an increase of 2; quarries 3, or 1 less than in December; wholesale and retail trade 8, an increase of 2; state and municipal 9, the same number as in December; and miscellaneous industries 7, an increase of 5.

Falling objects were the chief cause of fatal accidents to workers during January with 34, or 20 per cent of the total number of deaths from all causes. Thirty-three of these 34 fatal accidents were due to the fall of rock or coal in coal mines, 19 in anthracite mines and 14 in bituminous mines. The only other death due to a falling object during January occurred in the construction industry when a laborer helping to lay sewer pipe was caught by a cave-in.

Cars and engines were the second highest cause of death in industry during January, being responsible for 31 deaths, or 18 per cent of the total. Fifteen of those killed by cars and engines were employed in coal mines, 2 in quarries, 7 on steam railroads, 2 on street railways, and 5 in manufacturing industries.

Twenty-five workers were killed by falls during January, the third highest cause of death for the month. These deaths were distributed throughout nearly all industries—4 in construction and contracting, 7 in manufacturing, 4 in coal mines, 1 in quarries, 3 in steam railroads, and 2 each in public utilities, state and municipal, and miscellaneous. An analysis of the detailed manner of occurrence of these fatal accidents was made to determine if icy steps, streets, runways, or platforms were in any way responsible for the falls. Not a single instance was discovered where icy surfaces were contributory to falls causing death. However, a wide range of individual causes of falls resulting in death was found, with falls from ladders, scaffolds, poles, and stairs,

and falls on the level predominating. In at least three instances, the observance of ordinary safety precautions might have prevented the deaths. One pole climber failed to use his safety-belt and was killed, another worker fell through an unguarded trap door, and a third slipped on a wet floor surface and fell striking his head against a machine. In two other instances, workers jumping from only slight elevations received injuries which resulted in death. Attention of safety inspectors to ways and means of eliminating accidents due to falls of persons cannot be urged too strongly. Outside of the coal mining and transportation industries, falls of persons are productive of more serious injuries to workers than any other cause.

Agreements for the payment of compensation were approved by the Bureau of Workmen's Compensation in 7,342 cases during January. The liability incurred by insurance companies and self-insurers through the approval of these compensation agreements by the Bureau was \$1,377,476 distributed as follows:

151 fatal cases	\$503,047
300 permanent disability cases	339,299
6,891 temporary disability cases	535,130

The total of compensation awarded during January was \$154,723, or 12.7 per cent, higher than the total for December, 1928, and \$276,621, or 25.1 per cent, more than the total for January, 1928. Compensation awarded to injured workers or their dependents in Pennsylvania has averaged nearly \$1,125,000 a month during the last five years.

Compensation awards for permanent injuries during January included awards for the loss, or loss of use of, 39 eyes, 11 arms, 22 hands, 131 fingers, 6 legs, and 13 feet. The number of eye, arm, and hand losses compensated during January were considerably higher than in December.

The average period of disability for the temporary disability cases compensated during January was 44.3 days as compared with 40.3 days for the cases compensated during December, a 10 per cent increase.

REPORT OF ACTIVITIES OF STATE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES FOR THE MONTH OF JANUARY, 1929

33

INDUSTRIES	Persons Applying for Positions			Persons Asked for by Employers			Persons Sent to Positions			Persons Receiving Positions		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
GRAND TOTAL	8,364	5,899	2,465	3,379	2,195	1,181	4,108	2,617	1,491	2,500	1,743	817
Total: Industrial Group (skilled)	3,907	3,009	898	1,403	1,308	185	1,778	1,507	271	1,028	913	115
Building and construction	417	417	.....	90	90	.....	126	126	.....	63	63	.....
Shipbuilding	222	222	.....	135	135	.....	162	162	.....	121	121	.....
Chemicals and allied products	6	6	.....	1	1	.....	3	3	.....	1	1	.....
Clay, glass and stone products	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clothing	18	10	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Textiles	82	55	27	54	43	11	31	23	8	13	9	4
Food and kindred products	20	14	6	1	1	.....	2	2	.....	1	1	.....
Leather, rubber and composition goods	20	16	4	6	3	3	8	4	4	5	2	.....
Lumber, woodwork and furniture	36	36	.....	1	1	.....	3	3	.....	1	1	.....
Paper and printing	26	21	5	9	9	.....	7	7	.....	5	5	.....
Metals and metal products	827	820	7	586	583	3	610	605	5	305	302	3
Mines and quarries	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Transportation and public utilities	216	202	14	13	12	1	17	16	1	11	10	1
Hotel and restaurant	327	105	222	105	28	77	112	38	74	67	24	43
Wholesale and retail trade	180	100	80	39	34	5	51	42	9	21	17	4
Miscellaneous	1,504	979	525	453	368	85	646	476	170	414	357	57
Total: Other Groups	4,457	2,890	1,567	1,886	890	996	2,330	1,110	1,220	1,532	830	702
Professional and technical	365	250	115	81	63	18	302	112	190	42	33	9
Agriculture	21	21	.....	4	4	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Semi-skilled	1,017	395	622	629	135	494	676	164	512	323	101	222
Unskilled	2,140	2,002	138	555	508	47	701	635	66	556	520	36
Casual and day workers*	914	222	692	617	180	437	650	198	452	611	176	455
December, 1928	5,417	5,680	2,737	3,921	2,526	1,395	4,704	3,023	1,681	3,046	2,053	993
November, 1928	7,780	5,359	2,421	3,818	2,659	1,159	4,393	2,988	1,405	3,925	2,104	821
October, 1928	8,120	5,290	2,830	4,296	3,164	1,132	4,857	3,597	1,260	3,509	2,663	846
January, 1927	9,741	6,477	3,264	2,996	1,858	1,138	3,220	2,028	1,192	2,062	1,334	798
January, 1926	9,906	6,623	3,283	3,984	2,605	1,479	4,084	2,617	1,467	2,949	1,975	974
January, 1925	8,971	5,978	2,993	4,294	2,768	1,526	4,296	2,822	1,474	3,213	2,222	991

*The placement of each casual or day worker is recorded for only one (1) placement per week.

EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN PENNSYLVANIA

34

GROUP AND INDUSTRY	EMPLOYMENT				PAYROLLS				AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS—		
	No. of Plants Reporting	No. of wage earners week ended Jan. 15, 1929	Index-numbers 1923-1925=100		Total weekly payroll week ended Jan. 15, 1929	Index numbers 1923-1925=100		Per cent change compared with Jan. 1929	Per cent change compared with Dec. 1928	Jan. 15, 1929	Dec. 15, 1928
			Jan. 1929	Per cent change compared with Dec. 1928		Jan. 1929	Per cent change compared with Dec. 1928				
ALL INDUSTRIES (51)	790	260,912	88.7	+ 0.5	+ 2.2	\$6,094,238	90.4	+ 2.6	+ 4.6	\$25.66	\$26.40
Metal products:	232	107,265	88.0	+ 1.5	+ 8.1	3,038,028	93.3	+ 0.3	+15.2	28.32	28.63
Blast furnaces	9	2,052	46.9	+11.7	- 1.7	58,600	48.4	+ 8.3	- 6.6	28.56	29.41
Steel works and rolling mills	43	54,605	79.9	+ 2.3	+ 3.9	1,621,030	87.2	+ 4.6	+14.4	29.69	29.03
Iron and steel forgings	10	1,980	92.0	- 7.6	+11.1	54,191	103.9	-11.6	+21.5	27.37	28.62
Structural iron work	10	4,269	101.1	- 5.7	+ 9.7	114,209	98.1	-11.5	+ 6.7	26.75	28.55
Steam and hot water heating appliances	17	4,447	92.8	+ 3.3	+13.2	126,445	97.1	- 3.8	+12.8	28.43	30.55
Stoves and furnaces	9	659	55.5	-36.5	- 2.8	18,187	53.6	-44.2	+ 2.5	27.60	31.48
Foundries	38	7,674	87.5	- 2.3	+ 7.9	511,704	89.5	- 6.0	+17.5	27.59	28.64
Machinery and parts	40	9,927	108.0	+ 0.5	+13.1	295,458	113.0	- 5.8	+17.0	29.76	31.71
Electrical apparatus	17	10,202	151.4	+ 7.5	+24.2	241,800	158.1	+ 6.1	+20.4	23.70	24.01
Engines and pumps	10	3,605	97.6	- 2.1	+11.2	101,830	102.2	- 9.2	+20.4	28.25	30.44
Hardware and tools	19	6,810	88.3	+ 2.4	+ 8.1	165,789	92.6	- 0.6	+17.8	24.34	25.06
Brass and bronze products	10	1,035	97.0	- 5.4	+24.0	28,785	102.1	+ 5.0	+29.7	27.81	28.16
Transportation equipment:	40	29,432	71.3	+ 5.6	- 9.4	836,372	69.6	+ 2.8	-11.9	28.42	29.16
Automobiles	6	5,003	98.2	+ 7.2	+30.9	152,295	103.6	+12.5	+32.0	30.44	29.03
Automobile bodies and parts	11	8,548	101.9	+14.2	+28.3	261,352	96.2	+ 5.8	+27.2	30.57	32.99
Locomotives and cars	13	10,738	62.4	+ 0.2	-23.1	278,991	47.1	- 0.6	-23.0	25.98	26.24
Railroad repair shops	6	3,623	87.3	+ 1.0	+ 8.2	96,346	90.2	- 4.8	+ 7.8	27.35	29.04
Shipbuilding	4	1,620	31.0	+ 4.0	-27.7	47,388	31.1	- 3.7	-20.9	29.25	31.57
Textile products:	159	52,872	96.4	- 2.4	- 5.9	1,105,246	97.8	-10.1	- 9.3	20.90	22.74
Cotton goods	14	3,628	82.9	- 0.5	- 8.9	75,746	74.6	-14.1	-15.0	20.88	24.20
Woolens and worsteds	15	6,058	89.1	- 2.6	-1.9	132,190	91.4	- 4.8	+ 1.6	21.82	22.31
Silk goods	39	16,107	95.3	- 6.6	-13.0	271,130	87.4	-20.3	-21.1	16.83	19.71
Textile dyeing and finishing	9	1,900	119.1	+ 1.0	+ 2.1	50,207	132.0	- 0.6	+ 5.1	26.42	26.87
Carpets and rugs	9	2,702	88.2	- 1.3	-12.8	65,785	83.3	- 7.7	-14.4	24.35	26.06
Hats	4	3,858	97.0	- 0.6	+ 0.6	92,281	91.1	- 2.4	- 5.5	23.92	24.36
Hosiery	26	11,610	115.9	- 0.2	0.0	312,274	134.3	-10.1	- 6.1	26.04	28.91
Knit goods, other	15	2,715	76.8	-10.2	0.0	51,439	82.2	- 3.9	+ 5.1	18.95	17.71
Men's clothing	9	843	96.7	+ 8.5	+ 8.6	13,347	86.1	+40.9	- 8.9	15.83	16.83
Women's clothing	9	1,370	129.3	+ 8.2	+ 4.3	20,309	134.1	+ 3.0	+ 0.9	14.82	15.58
Shirts and furnishings	10	2,081	88.9	- 4.3	-14.8	30,538	83.0	- 9.4	- 7.4	14.67	15.88

GROUP AND INDUSTRY

GROUP AND INDUSTRY		No. of Plants Reporting	EMPLOYMENT				PAYROLLS				AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS—			
			No. of wage earners week ended Jan. 15, 1929	Index-numbers 1923-1925=100		Total weekly payroll week ended Jan. 15, 1929	Index numbers 1923-1925=100		Jan. 1929	Dec. 1928	Per cent change compared with Jan. 1929	Jan. 15, 1929	Dec. 15, 1928	week ended
				Per cent change compared with			Per cent change compared with							
				Jan. 1929	Dec. 1928		Jan. 1929	Dec. 1928						
Foods and tobacco:		97	21,288	92.1	— 3.6	+ 2.2	\$436,813	93.1	— 6.1	+ 4.7	\$20.52	\$21.15		
Bread and bakery products		27	4,114	104.5	— 0.9	— 0.8	116,880	98.6	— 1.6	— 2.8	28.41	28.59		
Confectionery		13	4,394	96.5	— 2.1	+ 1.8	84,539	103.7	— 2.2	+ 7.3	19.24	19.25		
Ice cream		11	1,162	78.2	— 2.6	+ 2.0	58,236	87.0	— 0.5	— 0.3	32.91	32.19		
Meat packing		14	2,238	103.1	+ 0.2	+ 5.9	67,084	105.3	+ 0.5	+ 8.6	29.97	29.88		
Cigars and tobacco		32	9,380	86.7	— 6.4	+ 0.9	130,074	81.7	—16.2	+ 0.5	13.87	15.56		
Stone, clay and glass products:		66	15,647	82.5	+ 1.2	+ 5.8	393,159	75.9	— 5.4	+11.8	25.13	26.89		
Brick, tile and pottery		30	4,822	91.9	+ 2.1	+ 9.3	116,215	89.2	— 6.3	+21.0	24.10	26.23		
Cement		14	5,536	77.2	+ 3.5	— 6.9	118,542	71.3	— 6.7	—11.4	26.83	29.74		
Glass		22	5,289	86.7	— 1.9	+13.4	128,462	78.5	— 3.3	+38.9	24.28	24.64		
Lumber products:		42	4,360	73.7	— 3.7	+ 2.5	91,097	71.9	—11.6	+ 0.8	20.89	22.69		
Lumber and planing mills		17	1,963	65.1	— 0.3	+ 4.7	42,595	68.8	— 5.9	+ 2.8	21.70	23.00		
Furniture		19	1,726	77.0	+ 7.3	+ 1.0	59,506	73.0	—17.5	+ 0.4	22.77	25.27		
Wooden boxes		6	671	105.3	— 2.9	— 1.2	9,196	89.5	— 8.2	— 7.2	13.70	14.51		
Chemical products:		48	11,113	97.7	— 0.4	+ 2.8	304,308	100.0	— 5.1	+ 3.0	27.38	28.74		
Chemicals and drugs		28	1,350	89.2	— 2.1	— 0.8	37,722	93.5	— 2.1	+ 3.7	27.94	27.99		
Coke		3	2,726	117.8	+ 0.4	— 2.9	76,124	116.4	— 1.9	— 2.5	27.93	28.58		
Explosives		3	614	141.8	— 0.2	+13.9	14,872	124.4	— 0.4	+42.7	24.22	24.29		
Paints and varnishes		9	983	121.5	— 2.1	— 4.1	25,518	122.1	— 3.2	+ 2.4	25.96	26.27		
Petroleum refining		5	5,440	88.7	— 0.1	+ 7.3	150,072	89.8	— 8.0	+ 3.5	27.59	29.97		
Leather and rubber products:		49	10,937	95.8	+ 0.4	— 5.0	247,011	97.9	+ 0.3	— 6.7	22.58	22.75		
Leather tanning		17	5,576	100.8	— 0.4	— 5.4	128,804	102.0	— 1.2	— 5.6	24.89	25.09		
Shoes		22	3,832	89.2	+ 2.3	— 5.1	70,007	89.5	+ 5.7	— 8.4	18.27	17.69		
Leather products, other		6	646	121.2	— 1.9	+ 7.1	12,551	102.4	—15.2	— 2.6	19.43	22.48		
Rubber tires and goods		4	883	75.2	— 0.8	— 8.8	25,649	89.4	— 2.6	—10.5	29.05	29.58		
Paper and printing:		57	7,998	91.3	— 1.4	— 7.0	242,204	105.2	— 0.7	— 2.4	30.28	30.06		
Paper and wood pulp		13	3,501	80.6	0.0	—11.3	103,843	93.2	+ 0.6	— 6.4	20.66	29.48		
Paper boxes and bags		6	698	93.9	— 5.2	— 3.5	9,649	99.7	—17.0	— 1.4	13.82	15.78		
Printing and publishing		38	3,799	104.3	— 2.0	— 0.5	128,712	118.6	— 0.3	+ 2.4	33.88	33.30		
Construction and contracting*		31	2,405	50.1	—37.6	—30.7	71,221	50.1	—32.3	—25.4	29.61	27.15		

*Not included in total for all industries.

EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN PENNSYLVANIA —(Continued)

GROUP AND INDUSTRY	No. of Plants Reporting	No. of Wage Earners Week Ended Jan. 15, 1929	Total Weekly Employee Hours Week Ended		Average Hourly Earnings Week Ended	
			Jan. 15, 1929	Dec. 15, 1928	Jan. 15, 1929	Dec. 15, 1928
ALL INDUSTRIES: (45)	472	155,196	7,375,722	7,526,295	\$.567	\$.587
Metal products:	170	76,950	3,680,485	3,713,346	.600	.600
Blast furnaces	7	1,866	91,697	81,902	.599	.559
Steel works and rolling mills	26	38,724	1,550,468	1,826,071	.622	.623
Iron and steel forgings	7	1,644	82,437	90,208	.555	.559
Structural iron work	7	1,897	83,806	95,056	.566	.558
Steam and hot water heating appliances	14	3,100	153,586	153,718	.599	.583
Foundries	33	7,157	322,390	348,260	.610	.604
Machinery and parts	32	8,318	409,741	426,161	.602	.613
Electrical apparatus	14	5,450	262,942	255,753	.523	.516
Engines and pumps	10	3,665	169,643	183,547	.600	.611
Hardware and tools	13	4,505	215,299	216,237	.527	.529
Brass and bronze products	7	684	37,076	34,433	.545	.538
Transportation equipment:	31	21,945	1,045,758	994,873	.619	.633
Automobiles	6	5,003	234,374	211,608	.650	.640
Automobile bodies and parts	8	8,147	428,998	383,173	.593	.624
Locomotives and cars	9	4,851	217,650	230,074	.591	.598
Railroad repair shops	4	2,324	94,965	99,891	.681	.684
Shipbuilding	4	1,620	69,922	70,127	.678	.701
Textile products:	66	22,775	990,022	1,125,467	.456	.466
Cotton goods	11	1,473	66,362	67,475	.467	.464
Woolens and worsteds	9	2,545	117,517	126,269	.448	.463
Silk goods	21	9,200	331,251	432,801	.430	.426
Carpets and rugs	4	1,664	78,278	83,346	.515	.524
Hosiery	6	5,594	295,815	292,690	.504	.549
Knit goods, other	8	921	38,795	42,350	.400	.397
Women's clothing	3	334	72,448	10,471	.501	.569
Shirts and furnishings	4	1,044	49,556	50,065	.292	.310

EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN PENNSYLVANIA —(Concluded)—

37

GROUP AND INDUSTRY	No. of Plants Reporting	No. of Wage Earners Week Ended Jan. 15, 1929	Total Weekly Employee Hours Week Ended			Average Hourly Earnings Week Ended	
			Jan. 15, 1929	Dec. 15, 1928	Per cent change	Jan. 15, 1929	Dec. 15, 1928
Foods and tobacco:	45	6,089	309,694	325,248	- 4.8	\$.511	\$.495
Bread and bakery products	18	2,084	106,169	106,517	- 0.3	.520	.519
Confectionery	5	1,898	83,922	83,206	+ 0.9	.441	.438
Ice cream	8	719	43,068	42,481	+ 1.4	.589	.570
Meat packing	9	1,256	65,641	65,838	+ 0.3	.551	.549
Cigars and tobacco	5	132	5,594	27,706	-78.7	.376	.322
Stone, clay and glass products:	39	8,380	400,683	403,716	- 0.8	.538	.543
Brick, tile and pottery	19	3,007	140,785	146,165	- 3.7	.527	.526
Cement	8	2,808	141,469	157,202	-10.0	.522	.523
Glass	12	2,565	118,429	100,349	+18.0	.571	.597
Lumber products:	33	2,523	116,109	132,531	-12.4	.405	.537
Lumber and planing mills	13	825	38,229	39,505	- 3.2	.540	.560
Furniture	15	1,169	54,837	69,484	-21.1	.534	.549
Wooden boxes	5	529	23,043	23,592	- 2.3	.325	.378
Chemical products:	20	5,960	304,271	301,670	+ 0.9	.540	.590
Chemicals and drugs	11	820	48,551	48,421	+ 0.3	.497	.492
Paints and varnishes	6	882	40,478	42,163	- 4.0	.563	.560
Petroleum refining	3	4,258	215,242	211,086	+ 2.0	.545	.620
Leather and rubber products:	29	5,439	208,684	264,719	+ 1.5	.464	.468
Leather tanning	9	2,093	104,005	104,723	- 0.7	.530	.522
Shoes	12	2,265	110,845	104,753	+ 5.8	.350	.320
Leather products, other	4	198	9,605	10,182	- 5.7	.538	.512
Rubber tires and goods	4	883	44,229	45,059	- 1.8	.580	.584
Paper and printing:	39	5,135	260,016	264,675	- 1.8	.605	.607
Paper and wood pulp	9	2,665	148,440	150,971	- 1.7	.534	.539
Paper boxes and bags	8	1,175	8,704	9,626	- 9.6	.309	.387
Printing and publishing	27	2,205	102,872	104,078	- 1.2	.731	.729
Construction and contracting*	24	2,119	93,120	148,034	-37.1	.667	.625

*Not included in total for all industries.

EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURED INDUSTRIES IN PENNSYLVANIA BY CITY AREAS

CITY AREAS	No. of Plants Report- ing	EMPLOYMENT				PAYROLLS			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS--	
		No. of wage earners week ended Jan. 15, 1929	Index-numbers 1923-1925=100		Total weekly payroll week ended Jan. 15, 1929	Index numbers 1923-1925=100		Jan. 15, 1929	Dec. 15, 1928	
			Jan. 1929	Per cent change compared with Dec. 1928		Jan. 1929	Per cent change compared with Dec. 1928			
Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton	76	20,188	84.5	- 2.1	- 1.2	\$470,435	71.2	- 8.8	\$23.30	\$24.95
Altoona	14	2,285	.....	- 1.6	.....	51,368	.....	- 4.7	22.48	23.19
Erie	12	3,940	99.8	- 0.8	+ 4.5	111,173	94.2	- 5.2	28.22	29.55
Harrisburg	34	7,173	98.9	+ 1.7	+11.3	157,176	98.3	+ 2.4	21.91	21.79
Hazleton-Pottsville	20	4,755	102.1	- 0.1	- 0.4	94,878	89.8	- 6.7	19.95	21.36
Johnstown	12	804	92.5	- 5.5	- 7.2	22,826	85.4	- 7.5	27.77	28.47
Lancaster	28	4,308	98.9	- 1.2	- 4.7	90,254	87.6	- 8.6	20.95	22.59
New Castle	11	5,640	103.9	- 0.3	- 2.9	163,471	99.8	- 1.1	28.98	29.23
Philadelphia	236	85,549	87.0	+ 1.8	+ 0.9	2,283,045	86.6	- 1.5	26.69	27.51
Pittsburgh	90	59,689	91.3	+ 1.6	+ 5.8	1,712,336	85.6	+ 1.5	28.69	28.72
Reading-Lebanon	62	22,231	99.2	+ 0.1	+ 8.4	534,729	99.6	- 3.6	26.30	27.29
Scranton	31	4,649	96.0	- 8.0	- 4.8	83,843	101.9	-11.8	18.03	18.85
Sunbury	25	7,749	61.8	-10.6	-27.0	152,733	59.6	-21.3	19.71	22.38
Wilkes-Barre	21	5,687	98.6	+ 2.3	- 2.2	99,369	90.4	-10.8	17.47	20.03
Williamsport	22	5,052	76.5	+ 2.4	- 0.4	129,525	80.8	- 2.4	25.64	26.93
York	43	5,689	85.2	- 6.9	- 1.4	112,297	84.7	- 9.6	19.74	20.32

ACCIDENTS OCCURRING DURING COURSE OF EMPLOYMENT REPORTED TO THE BUREAU OF WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

	ACCIDENT REPORTS RECEIVED								AGREEMENTS APPROVED				
	Total		General Industrial		Coal Mining		Transportation and Public Utilities		Total	Fatal	Permanent Disability	Temporary Disability	
	Total	Fatal	Non-Fatal	Fatal	Non-Fatal	Fatal	Non-Fatal	Fatal					Non-Fatal
1929													
Total—1929	13,813	169	13,644	84	8,396	68	4,432	17	810	7,312	151	300	6,991
January	13,813	169	13,644	84	8,396	68	4,432	17	810	7,312	151	300	6,991
February													
March													
April													
May													
June													
January—1928	12,136	161	11,975	72	6,935	63	4,170	26	870	5,736	108	280	5,288
Grand Total*	2,344,137	31,104	2,313,033	13,277	1,463,740	12,977	644,223	4,850	263,070	331,762	25,734	27,611	978,417

*Since the inception of the Act—January 1, 1916.

COMPENSATION AWARDED AND PAID

	AWARDED				PAID			
	Total Compensation Awarded	Fatal Compensation Awarded	Permanent Disability Compensation Awarded	Temporary Disability Compensation Awarded	Total Compensation Paid	Fatal Compensation Paid	Permanent Disability Compensation Paid	Temporary Disability Compensation Paid
1929								
Total—1929	\$1,377,476	\$503,047	\$339,299	\$535,130	\$1,205,786	\$329,519	\$341,137	\$535,130
January								
February	\$1,377,476	\$503,047	\$339,299	\$535,130	\$1,205,786	\$329,519	\$341,137	\$535,130
March								
April								
May								
June								
January—1928	\$1,100,855	\$470,921	\$287,571	\$392,363	\$927,633	\$297,118	\$238,152	\$392,363
Grand Total*	\$151,671,817	\$72,167,818	\$31,800,467	\$47,703,532	\$106,938,915	\$32,606,370	\$26,679,013	\$47,703,532

*Since the inception of the Act—January 1, 1916.

Compiled from Records in the Bureau of Workmen's Compensation
****PERMANENT INJURIES**

1929	Loss of Legs		Loss of Arms		Loss of Hands		Loss of Feet		Loss of Eyes	
	No.	Amt. Awarded	No.	Amt. Awarded	No.	Amt. Awarded	No.	Amt. Awarded	No.	Amt. Awarded
Total—1929	6	\$17,982	11	\$31,223	22	\$49,946	13	\$27,423	39	\$67,974
January	6	\$17,982	11	\$31,223	22	\$49,946	13	\$27,423	39	\$67,974
February										
March										
April										
May										
June										
January—1928	12	\$26,774	5	\$13,237	15	\$30,734	14	\$24,898	47	\$69,998
Grand Total*	1,351	\$3,088,632	976	\$2,196,698	3,086	\$5,698,039	1,911	\$3,209,649	7,608	\$10,702,038

*Since the inception of the Act—January 1, 1916. **Multiple losses separated respectively.

****PERMANENT INJURIES—(Concluded)**

1929	Loss of Fingers		Loss of Phalanges		Facial Disfigurement		Miscellaneous	
	No.	Amt. Awarded	No.	Amt. Awarded	No.	Amt. Awarded	No.	Amt. Awarded
Total—1929	131	\$58,753	94	\$22,071	11	\$8,921	11	\$55,056
January	131	\$58,753	94	\$22,071	11	\$8,921	11	\$55,056
February								
March								
April								
May								
June								
January—1928	118	\$37,612	93	\$16,432	20	\$4,248	3	\$13,588
Grand Total*	8,328	\$2,938,374	6,906	\$1,334,546	521	\$298,304	551	\$2,334,167

*Since the inception of the Act—January 1, 1916.

**Multiple losses separated respectively.

ACCIDENTS OCCURRING DURING COURSE OF EMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED TO THE BUREAU OF WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION DURING JANUARY, 1929—(Concluded)

Cause	Manufacturing—(Concluded)										Transportation and Public Utilities						Other Industries																				
	Metals and Metal Products										Steam Railroads			Other Transportation			Public Utilities			Hotels and Restaurants			Retail			Wholesale			State and Municipal			Miscellaneous					
	Total		Blast Furnaces and Steel Works		Rolling Mills		Foundries and Machine Shops		Fabrication		Car Repair Shops		Automobile Service Stations		Other		Steam Railroads		Other Transportation		Public Utilities		Hotels and Restaurants			Retail			Wholesale			State and Municipal			Miscellaneous		
	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F			
Total of all causes	18	2,688	2	103	5	573	3	519	5	1,024	3	290	..	179	2	69	11	493	2	144	4	179	..	133	7	677	1	151	9	349	7	651					
Working machinery and processes ..	2	413	..	4	1	75	..	88	1	212	..	26	..	8	..	12	..	1	..	1	..	4	..	13	..	26	..	6	1	8	..	36					
Boilers and pressure apparatus .....	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..			
Pumps and prime movers .....	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Transmission apparatus .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Elevators and hoists .....	..	8	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	5	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cranes and derricks	6	151	2	9	..	39	2	32	1	51	1	13	..	7	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	8	..	5	..	..	..	..	..
Cars and engines	3	41	..	5	..	8	1	1	1	2	1	25	..	..	..	2	..	162	2	9	..	3	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Motor vehicles .....	..	89	..	..	..	6	..	2	..	16	..	6	..	59	..	1	..	5	..	29	1	18	..	..	..	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Other vehicles .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hand trucks .....	..	40	..	4	..	11	..	5	..	18	..	2	..	1	..	1	..	13	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	5	..	..	..	..	..
Water and air craft .....	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Handling objects—by band .....	..	637	..	21	..	136	..	142	..	262	..	59	..	17	..	16	..	77	..	29	..	27	..	41	1	169	1	46	..	31	1	168				
Hand tools	1	258	..	6	1	48	..	46	..	90	..	38	..	30	..	4	1	37	..	10	..	16	..	12	1	52	..	5	1	17	..	45					
Electricity .....	..	19	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	13	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	4	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Explosive substances	2	24	..	3	1	1	..	3	1	6	..	2	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	1	..	3	..	1	..	10	..	9	
Hot and corrosive substances	2	192	..	16	1	34	..	59	1	59	1	10	..	14	..	1	..	15	..	4	..	5	..	26	..	18	..	3	..	10	..	30					
Falling objects .....	..	293	..	17	..	82	..	66	..	98	..	27	..	3	..	4	..	11	..	7	..	8	..	4	..	37	..	8	..	16	..	35				
Falls of persons .....	..	287	..	12	1	77	..	33	1	96	..	55	..	14	1	18	3	132	..	28	2	50	..	23	..	161	..	23	2	100	2	138				
Stepping upon or striking against objects .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous .....	..	137	..	4	..	34	..	21	..	59	..	9	..	10	..	5	..	20	..	9	..	8	..	8	..	55	..	13	..	20	..	35				
..	..	88	..	2	..	15	..	16	..	31	..	17	..	7	..	4	..	15	..	6	..	8	..	2	..	23	..	11	1	42	..	40					

*F.=Fatal. N. F.=Non-fatal.

NUMBER OF COMPENSABLE ACCIDENT CASES AND AMOUNTS OF COMPENSATION AWARDED DURING THE YEAR 1928, BY CLASS OF INDUSTRY

Industries	Cases				Amounts of Compensation			
	Total	Fatal	Permanent Disability	Temporary Disability	Total	Fatal	Permanent Disability	Temporary Disability
Total of all industries	81,343	1,827	3,347	76,169	\$15,309,257	\$6,238,121	\$3,579,530	\$5,491,606
Construction and contracting: (Total)	9,897	201	302	9,394	1,735,640	580,929	373,274	781,437
Building construction	5,083	76	148	4,859	836,149	247,959	191,330	416,860
Other construction	2,132	82	63	1,967	405,709	213,934	76,034	175,741
Contracting	2,682	43	91	2,548	413,782	119,036	105,910	188,886
Manufacturing: (Total)	28,681	332	1,588	26,761	4,113,796	1,121,267	1,372,873	1,619,656
Chemicals and allied products	1,467	33	67	1,367	279,603	122,063	61,251	96,289
Clay, glass and stone products	2,361	23	80	2,258	259,156	89,245	87,481	112,430
Clothing	919	6	31	882	69,118	14,385	18,635	36,098
Food and kindred products	2,647	23	82	2,542	296,079	81,622	73,651	140,806
Leather, rubber and composition goods	904	8	42	854	97,585	23,779	33,688	40,118
Lumber, wood and their products	2,384	27	174	2,183	343,407	80,817	119,938	142,652
Paper and paper products, printing and publishing	1,288	11	71	1,206	136,919	26,804	50,224	58,891
Textiles	1,444	14	73	1,357	155,856	26,074	57,982	71,800
Metals and metal products: (Total)	14,803	183	930	13,690	2,370,886	646,132	834,259	890,495
Blast furnaces and steel works	688	29	44	615	230,228	111,383	61,673	57,172
Rolling mills	3,381	51	203	3,127	609,513	171,608	208,479	229,426
Foundries and machine shops	5,027	14	155	4,858	343,806	62,322	123,854	157,630
Fabrication	5,761	66	433	5,262	869,989	212,203	350,523	306,963
Car repair shops	896	14	67	815	207,318	62,857	57,696	86,765
Automobile service stations	1,050	9	28	1,013	110,032	25,759	31,734	52,539
Other manufacturing	464	4	38	422	76,187	10,346	35,764	30,077
Coal mining: (Total)	27,646	949	996	25,701	6,911,562	3,552,009	1,314,725	2,044,828
Anthracite coal mining	14,424	469	486	13,469	3,285,808	1,729,116	584,194	972,498
Bituminous coal mining	13,222	480	510	12,232	3,625,754	1,822,893	730,531	1,072,330
Quarrying and mining other than coal mining	1,404	35	57	1,312	274,990	90,054	84,060	100,876
Transportation and public utilities: (Total)	3,080	115	95	2,870	772,855	381,118	132,578	259,159
Steam railroads	511	31	33	447	228,414	91,246	58,161	79,007
Other transportation	1,223	19	28	1,176	190,540	66,274	38,561	85,705
Public utilities	1,346	65	34	1,247	353,901	223,598	35,856	94,447
Hotels and restaurants	772	3	24	745	69,921	9,751	19,791	40,379
Trading: (Total)	4,415	56	126	4,233	504,637	149,133	101,103	254,401
Retail	3,549	45	103	3,401	412,634	126,628	78,956	207,050
Wholesale	866	11	23	832	92,003	22,505	47,351	47,351
State and municipal	1,825	79	48	1,698	415,694	211,098	80,589	154,007
Miscellaneous	3,623	57	111	3,455	480,162	142,762	100,537	236,863

NUMBER OF COMPENSABLE ACCIDENT CASES AND AMOUNTS OF COMPENSATION AWARDED DURING THE YEAR 1928, BY CAUSE OF ACCIDENT

Cause	Cases				Amounts of Compensation			
	Total	Fatal	Permanent Disability	Temporary Disability	Total	Fatal	Permanent Disability	Temporary Disability
Total of all causes	81,343	1,827	3,347	76,169	\$15,309,257	\$6,238,121	\$3,579,530	\$5,491,606
Working machinery and processes	7,168	61	1,149	5,958	1,385,984	227,822	759,602	308,560
Boilers and pressure apparatus	115	5	9	101	45,571	23,972	15,531	6,068
Pumps and prime movers	261	8	31	222	69,905	22,850	21,600	25,455
Transmission apparatus	176	18	22	136	98,725	56,693	31,590	10,442
Elevators and hoists	609	42	38	529	333,696	118,507	57,645	57,544
Cranes and derricks	1,648	49	163	1,436	484,478	180,801	130,370	153,307
Cars and engines	6,665	186	363	6,116	1,617,963	596,721	425,013	596,229
Motor vehicles	3,867	118	82	3,667	744,073	322,218	95,208	326,647
Other vehicles	788	17	16	755	171,001	58,803	37,143	75,555
Hand trucks	1,034	8	16	1,010	108,749	30,091	22,155	56,503
Water and air craft	53	9	1	43	24,860	20,610	975	3,275
Handling objects—by hand	16,428	49	400	15,979	1,292,059	182,021	270,100	839,978
Hand tools	6,573	20	305	6,248	757,117	67,228	415,008	274,881
Electricity	540	80	12	448	285,235	245,787	13,536	25,912
Explosive substances	1,586	328	128	1,130	1,632,339	1,246,467	272,396	113,476
Hot and corrosive substances	2,683	33	40	2,610	299,902	119,098	59,238	121,566
Falling objects	13,449	534	313	12,602	3,552,593	1,899,875	482,649	1,170,069
Falls of persons	11,592	178	122	11,292	1,665,071	533,591	245,225	986,255
Stepping upon or striking against objects	3,777	11	36	3,730	232,505	46,042	38,527	148,936
Miscellaneous	2,331	73	101	2,157	507,391	240,224	136,019	131,148

How Does Your County Stand in the Campaign?

This table gives the record of accidents reported to the Bureau of Workmen's Compensation from industries other than coal mining and transportation and public utility industries.

Counties	January, 1929		January, 1928	
	Fatal	Non-fatal*	Fatal	Non-fatal*
Adams .....	..	17	..	24
Allegheny	21	1,481	14	1,097
Armstrong .....	..	78	1	63
Beaver	2	199	..	147
Bedford .....	..	14	..	13
Berks	2	313	4	284
Blair	2	88	..	76
Bradford .....	..	38	1	30
Bucks .....	..	56	..	56
Butler	1	60	1	55
Cambria	1	80	2	83
Cameron .....	..	8	..	2
Carbon .....	..	24	..	19
Center .....	..	40	1	19
Chester .....	..	120	4	80
Clarion .....	..	22	..	13
Clearfield .....	..	57	..	45
Clinton .....	..	40	1	35
Columbia .....	..	25	1	13
Crawford	1	74	1	62
Cumberland .....	..	56	1	36
Dauphin	4	165	2	154
Delaware .....	..	180	1	137
Elk	1	68	1	35
Erie	1	226	1	134
Fayette	1	81	2	84
Forest .....	..	10	..	3
Franklin .....	..	66	..	35
Fulton	1	3	..	5
Greene .....	..	28	..	15
Huntingdon .....	..	35	1	30
Indiana	1	61	1	34
Jefferson .....	..	23	..	22
Juniata .....	..	7	..	7
Lackawanna	2	143	..	114
Lancaster	1	146	..	150
Lawrence	1	76	..	44
Lebanon	1	54	..	51
Lehigh	5	162	2	140
Luzerne	4	240	2	202
Lycoming	1	96	..	104
McKean	1	152	1	94
Mercer	1	82	..	70
Mifflin .....	..	30	..	19
Monroe	1	20	..	28
Montgomery	4	272	2	261
Montour	1	18	..	7
Northampton	2	132	..	140
Northumberland	2	94	1	78
Perry .....	..	7	..	6
Philadelphia	15	1,938	17	1,687
Pike .....	..	7	..	3
Potter .....	..	18	..	15
Schuylkill .....	..	125	2	103
Snyder .....	..	10	..	3
Somerset .....	..	28	..	29
Sullivan .....	..	7	..	2
Susquehanna .....	..	21	..	14
Tioga .....	..	27	..	30
Union .....	..	6	..	10
Venango .....	..	58	1	61
Warren .....	..	46	..	42
Washington	2	119	2	124
Wayne .....	..	28	..	25
Westmoreland	1	238	..	178
Wyoming .....	..	8	..	3
York	1	145	1	151
Totals	84	8,396	72	6,935

*Accidents resulting in disability lasting two or more days.

FIVE-YEAR COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF ACCIDENTS REPORTED

Month	1925			1926			1927			1928			1929		
	Fatal	Non-Fatal	Total	Fatal	Non-Fatal	Total	Fatal	Non-Fatal	Total	Fatal	Non-Fatal	Total	Fatal	Non-Fatal	Total
January	200	15,339	15,539	150	12,815	12,965	170	14,497	14,667	161	11,975	12,136	169	13,644	13,813
February	171	14,208	14,379	149	11,958	12,107	184	13,101	13,285	146	11,912	12,058			
	371	29,547	29,918	299	24,773	25,072	354	27,598	27,952	307	23,887	24,194			
March	158	15,517	15,675	185	15,606	15,791	162	14,332	14,494	145	12,539	12,684			
	529	45,064	45,593	484	40,979	40,863	516	41,930	42,446	452	36,426	36,878			
April	180	14,251	14,431	144	14,249	14,393	169	12,693	12,862	139	10,928	11,067			
	709	59,315	60,024	628	54,628	55,256	685	54,623	55,308	591	47,354	47,945			
May	170	14,523	14,693	171	14,521	14,692	172	12,869	13,041	360	13,041	13,401			
	879	73,838	74,717	799	69,149	69,948	857	67,492	68,349	951	60,395	61,346			
June	194	15,656	15,850	163	15,233	15,396	185	13,441	13,626	191	12,503	12,694			
	1,073	89,494	90,567	962	84,382	85,344	1,042	80,933	81,975	1,142	72,898	74,040			
July	178	16,440	16,618	190	15,586	15,776	176	12,548	12,724	141	12,291	12,432			
	1,231	105,934	107,165	1,152	99,968	101,120	1,218	98,481	99,699	1,283	85,189	86,472			
August	188	15,141	15,329	183	16,513	16,696	172	13,660	13,832	176	13,633	13,809			
	1,439	121,075	122,514	1,335	116,481	117,816	1,390	107,141	108,531	1,459	98,822	100,281			
September	141	14,428	14,569	231	15,866	16,097	160	13,279	13,439	148	12,747	12,895			
	1,580	135,503	137,083	1,566	132,347	133,913	1,550	120,420	121,970	1,607	111,569	113,176			
October	155	13,982	14,137	166	16,389	16,555	161	13,564	13,725	169	15,091	15,260			
	1,735	149,485	151,220	1,732	148,736	150,468	1,711	133,984	135,695	1,776	126,660	128,436			
November	133	12,273	12,406	181	14,849	15,030	192	13,087	13,279	159	12,763	12,922			
	1,868	161,758	163,626	1,913	163,585	165,498	1,903	147,071	148,974	1,935	139,423	141,358			
December	141	12,612	12,753	203	14,699	14,902	150	11,619	11,769	145	11,010	11,155			
Totals	2,009	174,370	176,379	2,116	178,284	180,400	2,053	158,690	160,743	2,080	150,433	152,513			

NOTE:—The figures in italics represent the cumulative totals by months under each classification.

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Contents

	<i>Page</i>
A Statement	3
Charles A. Waters, Secretary of Labor and Industry	
Recent Decisions of the Workmen's Compensation Board	5
They Put Safety First	9
National Safety Council	14
Henry A. Reninger, President, National Safety Council	
Industrial Board	15
Departmental Notes	17
Review of Industrial Statistics	18
Five-Year Comparative Statement of Accidents Reported	38
Directory of Offices	39

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A STATEMENT

BY CHARLES A. WATERS,

Secretary of Labor and Industry

My tenure of office as Secretary of Labor and Industry is very near an end. On May the seventh I will assume my new duties as Auditor General of the Commonwealth, and as I approach the severance of the ties that have bound me to the Department of Labor and Industry during the past few years, I do so, not without considerable emotion.

I cannot permit this opportunity to pass without a word of appreciation to my associates in the Department for the splendid help and coöperation which they have given me since the day I first entered the Department. Without the whole-hearted support which I have enjoyed, the work certainly could not have been so pleasant, nor could we have brought about the accomplishments of the Department during the past two years. Hence, it is with deep gratitude that I acknowledge the kindly help and assistance of my associates in the Department.

Next, I would express my sincere appreciation to the employers and employes throughout the Commonwealth, who were particularly affected by the discharge of our duties, and who, on all occasions when perplexing problems were encountered, were ready and willing to lend their help and assistance in solving these problems for the common good of all concerned. To the many other individuals and groups who have aided us in the many ramifications of our work, I extend my personal and official thankfulness.

All of the projects initiated by the present administration have not as yet been completed. It is not my purpose in this message to outline the work which has been done,—the record speaks for itself. Rather would I point out at this time certain phases of the work to which we have been giving special attention and which will require similar attention in the future.

The Secretary of Labor and Industry has been aptly described as the custodian of the jewels of the Commonwealth. The capital invested in manufacturing plants in Pennsylvania is upwards of five and one-half billions of dollars. In salaries and wages there is paid annually upwards of \$2,100,000,000 to Pennsylvania workers in our various manufacturing industries. In 1927 our manufactured products were valued at \$7,311,685,600. To protect these jewels is a grave responsibility, and when they are sought by other manufacturing centers outside of our Commonwealth, we must be ever alert to see to it that they

are properly protected and made secure. Unwise or improvident legislation in Pennsylvania may result in an industrial loss to our Commonwealth and a corresponding gain to other states. Arbitrary or unreasonable interference with the rights of either capital or labor may produce similar results. We cannot close our eyes to the fact that we are losing some of our industries in Pennsylvania. The Commonwealth alone cannot prevent this migration. It can help, but the real means to prevent this situation is in the hands of labor and industry. Organized capital and organized labor alike should remember that in the long run the interest of each must be brought into harmony with the interest of the general public, and both should, furthermore, remember that their interests are mutual, the success of the one depending entirely upon the success of the other.

Remarkable progress has been made during recent years in developing this mutuality of interest between capital and labor. The confidence of both groups has been enjoyed by the Department of Labor and Industry, and I trust that outside selfish interests will not be permitted to mar the unanimity now existing.

Another pressing problem is our employment situation. The question of employment today is one to be considered as separate and apart from a consideration of business conditions. Business conditions may be good and at the same time employment conditions may be unfavorable; hence, we must realize that unemployment where present today is due to fundamental rather than to temporary causes. We have learned with the use of modern machinery to produce faster than the world can purchase. To absorb this surplus of labor, to find jobs for workers turned out of hand jobs by machinery, is now receiving special attention by the Department of Labor and Industry, and it is hoped that the help now being given to the Department, in this work, by employers and various associations will be continued and stimulated.

Finally, let me urge the continued coöperation with the Department of employers and employes in the great safety campaign now being conducted by the Department. For two successive years we have enjoyed substantial reductions in the number of industrial accidents. Pennsylvania now leads in industrial safety work, and it is reasonable to expect even greater results in the future, if all parties in interest will give the present campaign their vigorous support.

In closing, I bid fond official farewell to my friends both in and outside of the Department of Labor and Industry. I have enjoyed my association with the Department, and my interest in the individuals and in the work will continue after my official separation.

RECENT DECISIONS OF THE WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION BOARD

REINERT v. NATIONAL UNDERWEAR MANUFACTURING COMPANY, HAROLD MANUFACTURING COMPANY, ROYAL WHOLESALE COMPANY

Joint liability for compensation—Employe died as the result of injury sustained while working for three employers as a night watchman and janitor. Compensation was awarded to the widow and the employers were held to be jointly liable, each employer to pay one-third of the compensation.

OPINION BY CHAIRMAN HOUCK—FEBRUARY 21, 1929

In this case the referee found that the claimant's deceased husband was accidentally killed while in the employ of the National Underwear Company, the Royal Wholesale Company and the Harold Manufacturing Company. The decedent was a night watchman and janitor. He was paid by all three companies and rendered service for all three companies. He was killed while in the pursuit of his regular duties so that he was working for all three employers at the time of the accident. The referee awarded compensation but did not specifically state what proportion of the award was to be paid by each company. The National Underwear Company appealed on the sole ground that while the findings of fact show joint employment, the decision does not fix the liability of each employer for the payment of the compensation. The Harold Manufacturing Company, whose insurance carrier is the Central West Casualty Company, was represented at the hearing before the referee. It was not served with a copy of the referee's decision and, therefore, did not file a formal appeal. Its representative, however, has filed a brief and we shall treat the case as though the appeal of the Harold Manufacturing Company were regular. It is the contention of this company that the decedent was not in its employ at the time of the accident.

There is no doubt that the claimant is entitled to compensation, and the only question to be determined is who is liable for the payment of the compensation. The National Underwear Company admits liability to some extent, the Royal Wholesale Company has not appealed, and the Harold Manufacturing Company denies all liability. The owner of the Harold Manufacturing Company testified that he paid \$5.00 per week of the decedent's weekly wage of \$25.00 at the time of the

accident. It is quite apparent that the referee's finding of fact that the Harold Manufacturing Company was a joint employer at the time of the accident is supported by competent proof. It is established, therefore, that the decedent was in the joint employment of three employers when injured, and each one is equally liable for the payment of compensation. *Garman v. Cambria Title Savings and Trust Company*, 11 Department Reports, 485. Affirmed by the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria County, and see also *Garman v. Cambria Title Savings and Trust Company*, 88 Pa. Superior Court, 525.

We modify the referee's award to read as follows: Compensation is awarded to the claimant in the sum of \$3,000.00 and expenses of burial in the sum of \$150.00 are awarded (as stated in the referee's award), a total of \$3,150.00, of which total the National Underwear Company shall pay one-third, or \$1,050.00, the Harold Manufacturing Company one-third, or \$1,050.00, and the Royal Wholesale Company one-third, or \$1,050.00.

With the foregoing modification the findings of fact, conclusions of law, and the award of the referee are affirmed and the appeals are dismissed.

MEGLISZ v. STATE WORKMEN'S INSURANCE FUND

Course of employment—Injury sustained off premises of the employer was held not compensable because the employe although furthering the interests of the employer was not engaged in a specific or required act or an integral part of a required errand or task. Award reversed and compensation disallowed.

OPINION BY COMMISSIONER MORRISON—MARCH 14, 1929

Claimant having moved that defendant's appeal be dismissed, not having been filed within the statutory period, the Board issued a rule on the defendant to show cause why the appeal should not be stricken off. The defendant's answer, corroborated in its essentials by the record of testimony, shows that the referee's order was filed October 25, 1928, that the appeal was taken on November 22d, or eight days thereafter, and the ninth day of the period. The appeal, therefore, must stand.

On the merits of the case, the Board agrees with the contention of the defendant in that the claimant did not meet with an accident in the course of employment, but disagrees with the allegation that claimant did not meet with an accident "at any time in which the claimant

was engaged in furthering the interests of the employer." Unfortunately for the claimant, it is not enough that the injury occur while furthering the interests of the employer; this furthering the affairs of the employer if off the premises, must be a specific or required act, or an integral part of the completion of a required errand or task.

Julia Meglisz, claimant, was employed by the Albert Sheetz Candy company as cook at the Penn Albert hotel, Greensburg, and she also served at the cafeteria. Her hours of employment, according to her own testimony, were from 7 a. m. to 3 p. m., inclusive, eight hours a day. This was the contract period and the only hours of the day for which she received remuneration. Actually, however, she declares she never quit until 5 and 6 p. m. Included in her various duties was preparation of the menu, a daily task; sometimes she did this work at the place of her employment, but most of the time at home for lack of time during the working hours on the premises. Sometimes she did this work in the evening but generally in the morning, arising at 5 or 6 o'clock, preparing the menu cards and then, at seven o'clock, would go to work.

On the morning of her injury she started from the hotel with the menu cards, slipped, fell, and received serious injuries, off the premises of her employer.

This case is similar to that of *Elizabeth S. Weeks v. Bristol Township School District*, recently decided and discussed at some length, in our opinion. As we stated in the *Weeks* case:

"However worthy the motive the election . . . to do work off the premises . . . without any specific order, or direction from the employer, is purely volitional; commendable, but not compensable."

This has been the practice of the Board, governed by plain rulings of the Supreme Court, notably in *Shoffler v. Lehigh Valley Coal Company* (290 Pa. 283) and *Palko v. Taylor-McCoy Coal & Coke Company* (289 Pa. at page 405). The Board is obliged, therefore, to set aside the referee's award, conclusions of law, and findings of fact not in accordance with this opinion. The appeal is sustained.

SWARTZLANDER v. E. C. BEILSTEIN, *et al.*

Employer—Employee. An award for disability was contested on the grounds that the claimant was a copartner with the defendant in oil well operations. It was held, however, that no such relationship existed between the parties under the particular lease in question and that

there was a distinct employment of the claimant by the defendant for the work which was performed. Award affirmed.

OPINION BY COMMISSIONER FLEITZ—FEBRUARY 2, 1929

The defendant herein has appealed from an award of compensation by the referee, alleging error both as to the findings of fact and conclusions of law. The exceptions to the award are based upon the contention that the claimant was a copartner with the defendant, and therefore not an employe, and further that the employment was casual and not in the regular course of the business of the defendant. Our examination of the testimony convinces us that the referee has made a correct disposition of the case. The evidence shows that while the claimant and defendant were copartners in certain oil well operations under specific leases, the evidence is uncontradicted that no such relationship existed between the parties hereto under the lease in question. It was further shown that there was a distinct employment of the claimant by the defendant for the work which was performed, and during which he suffered his accidental injury. It was shown that the claimant was made a party to the compensation insurance policy carried to protect employes working upon the same lease whereon claimant was injured, but this appears to have been a matter of expediency rather than showing the relationship of copartners. On the question of casual employment, the evidence shows that claimant was employed as a blacksmith at times, and at other times employed as a well rigger. All the evidence points to the fact that his employment was of a more or less irregular nature, but it seems conclusive of the fact that the defendant was engaged in the business of operating and running oil leases and wells, and that this was the nature of the work under performance at the time the claimant was injured. We are unable to find wherein claimant's employment was not in the regular course of defendant's business. The referee has fully set forth the facts and circumstances of the case, together with a complete summing up of the evidence therein. These we believe are fully sustained by the evidence and we affirm the findings of fact, conclusions of law, and award of compensation by the referee, and dismiss the appeal.

THEY PUT SAFETY FIRST*

The Youghiogeny Division of the Pittsburgh and Lake Erie Railroad, with shops and equipment at Dickerson Run, Fayette County, in January added to its list of full months without lost-time accidents. During 1928 this Division of the New York Central recorded only 3 lost-time accidents. At the end of January the roundhouse employes were approaching 600 consecutive days without a mishap.

The Roseto Company, silk manufacturers, of Roseto, had at the end of January, 1929, gone 11 months without a lost-time accident among 68 male and female employes.

The safety committees of the Lehigh Portland Cement plants in Pennsylvania started 1929 with a unanimous pledge to back up the Pennsylvania Department of Labor and Industry in its Industrial Safety Campaign. This information comes from Major Henry A. Reninger, President of the National Safety Council, who is also head of the Department of Safety and Welfare of the Lehigh Portland Cement Company. Major Reninger says, "The Department may count on the Lehigh organization to do everything it possibly can to help put across the greatest safety campaign this or any other state has ever known."

Mr. C. E. Ralston, Safety Director for the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, who planned a very successful safety and insurance conference of the company's plants which was held at Kokomo, Indiana, February 5, 6, and 7, 1929, states that it will be the company's policy to hold a conference of this sort at a different one of its plants each year.

The National Transit Pump and Machine Company, of Oil City, in a letter to its employes under date of February 13, 1929, calls upon them to help make Pennsylvania's Industrial Safety Campaign a success. "In the molding, handling and machining of our product," the letter states, "there are hazards beyond human ingenuity to mechani-

*This will be a monthly feature in LABOR AND INDUSTRY. Pennsylvania concerns are invited to submit from time to time safety records that they consider worthy of publication. Address: Director, Bureau of Inspection, Department of Labor and Industry, or your Divisional Supervisor of the Bureau.

cally guard. Never take a chance that will endanger yourself or a fellow workman." Workers also are urged to promptly report accidents. The letter is signed by J. P. Coffman, General Superintendent, and T. L. Blair, Agent in Charge of Compensation.

The United States Asbestos Company, of Manheim, in one of its circular letters on safety issued periodically to all workers by Mr. I. H. Loose, Plant Safety Director, calls to attention the fact that 7,593 hours were lost through accidents in the plant in 1928, causing an approximate loss of wages through lost time amounting to \$3,289.00.

The Williamsport Sun has allotted a space designated as the "Safety Corner" in which short paragraphs dealing with safety will be presented daily in that newspaper during the progress of Pennsylvania's Safety Campaign.

Endorsing Pennsylvania's Industrial Safety Campaign and asking to be permitted to pledge his own 200 employes, Mr. G. St. J. Perrott, Superintendent of the Pittsburgh Experiment Station of the United States Bureau of Mines, says of the Campaign, "Its success in Pennsylvania will establish a precedent and the achievements in the promotion of safety will extend beyond the confines of your own state."

Use of the Coat of Arms of Pennsylvania on the safety pledge cards of the Pennsylvania Department of Labor and Industry is commended by Mr. S. W. Tener, Manager of the Accident and Pension Department of the American Steel and Wire Company, which has enrolled all of its employes in this state for the 1929 campaign. Mr. Tener believes that the cards are thus given official character and carry greater weight with employes.

Approval of the Safety Campaign has been given by the Central Labor Councils of Allentown, Erie, Pittsburgh, Scranton, and Wilkes-Barre, all of which were addressed recently in behalf of the undertaking by David Williams, Director of the Bureau of Industrial Relations, and by Harry D. Inmel, Director of the Bureau of Inspection.

The Council of Associated Building Trades of Philadelphia and vicinity, through Mr. Joseph W. Allison, Secretary and Treasurer, has advised Supervising Inspector Coffey of the Bureau of Inspection, at

Philadelphia, of its coöperation in the 1929 Industrial Safety Campaign.

The Bell Telephone Company of Pennsylvania reports that its 22,000 male and female employes in 1928 rounded out the first year in its history without a fatality.

The Fayette Baking Company, at Connellsville, with 50 employes, reported in February, 1929, that it had then gone since June 30, 1927, without a lost-time accident.

The Connellsville Silk Company, of Connellsville, with 200 employes, had only one lost-time accident in 1928.

The Hempfield Foundries Company, of Greensburg, on January 16, 1929, had completed 95 days without a lost-time accident to any of its 80 employes engaged in heavy foundry work.

The Greensburg Glass Works, at Greensburg, with 185 employes had only 7 accidents for the year 1928.

The Connellsville Laundry Company, with an average of 30 employes, has had only one lost-time accident during the last 15 years.

The Goodwin Company, at Connellsville, engaged in the cleaning and dying business, with an average of 40 employes, had no lost-time accidents from April 1, 1926, to February, 1929, a period of nearly three years.

The I. N. Hagan Ice Cream Company, of Connellsville, engaged in the manufacture of ice cream, ice and cold storage, with 20 employes, reports one lost-time accident during the entire year 1928.

Boyts, Porter and Company, of Connellsville, engaged in the machine and foundry business, with an average of 40 employes, was entirely free from lost-time accidents from April, 1926, up to January 25, 1929, nearly three years.

The Connellsville Cleaners and Dyers, of Connellsvills, with 20 employes, reports one lost-time accident for the entire year 1928.

The Connellsville Macaroni Company, at Connellsville, with 50 employes, reports three lost-time accidents for 1928.

The Railway-Industrial Engineering Company, at Greensburg, with 350 employes, engaged in the manufacture of electrical equipment and structural steel, reports 17 lost-time accidents during the year 1928.

The Greensburg Swing Company, at Greensburg, manufacturing porch swings, with 25 employes, completed the year 1928 without a lost-time accident.

Heyl and Patterson, Incorporated, of Pittsburgh, with a machine shop and structural shop engaged in the contracting engineering business, for the year 1928 shows 8 accidents involving 54 days lost time with a total man-hours employment of 264,630, and of these 54 days lost time 25 days cover one man who sprained his back lifting a heavy piece of structural work. Five days lost time with two accidents against 98,208 man-hours of employment is the record for the machine shop.

The Columbia Steel Company, at Butler, completed 1928 with 27 accidents as against 153 in 1927. The number of man-hours worked in 1928 was 3,618,328, as compared with 3,377,654 in 1927. Accident frequency in 1928 amounted to 7.5 per cent, as compared with 45.3 per cent in 1927. Accident severity in 1928 was 1.46 per cent as compared with 8.03 per cent for 1927. Number of days lost in 1928 was 5,280 as compared with 27,123 in 1927. This company on February 7, 1929, established a new plant record by completing 88 days with 1,600 men working 1,048,502 man-hours without a lost-time accident.

The safety record of the West Penn Power Company, Street Railway Division, in its various shops and barns shows the Connellsville shops completing 294 days without a lost-time accident to their 73 men, 585 days at McKeesport, with 12 men, and 2,192 days at Tarentum, with 11 men. At McKeesport the transportation department, with 54 men, completed 1,448 days without an accident. The Springdale Power House of the same company, with 245 men, completed 157 days without a lost-time accident. These records are all as of December 21, 1928, and still going.

The Beech Creek plant of the General Refractories Company, located at Beech Creek, employed 130 men working 300 days during 1928 with only one lost-time accident. A noteworthy feature is that the one accident which spoiled a perfect record did not occur in the course of actual employment but during a noon hour through "horse play." The record of the Beech Creek plant in 1928 won for it the annual safety prize award of the General Refractories Company for the year.

NATIONAL SAFETY COUNCIL

For Safety—at Work—on the Street—in the Home

108 EAST OHIO STREET

CHICAGO

Office of the President
Allentown, Pa.

February 21, 1929

The greatest Safety Campaign in the history of this country is now going on in the State of Pennsylvania under direction of the Department of Labor and Industry. Nothing has ever been attempted in this state that will bring about as much good as this Safety Campaign,—for safety touches every phase of human life. This big manufacturing state is beginning to realize the enormous cost of accidents. Accident Prevention is good business and through this campaign we know that we can save human life and limb. This also means the saving to the employer and employe of millions of dollars which are being spent annually due to accidents. Those concerns that realize the benefit of accident-prevention work are backing up this campaign 100%. Let me urge every employer,—every employe,—every man and woman of this state to take an interest in this campaign,—stop and think not only about your own safety but about the safety of the other fellow. Let everyone of us pledge ourselves to support this great undertaking,—think safely,—act safely,—not only in our daily work but on the streets and highways, and in the home. It is your job and my job to make 1929 a record year for preventing accidents in the Keystone State. We can answer the question “Am I My Brother’s Keeper?” by putting our whole heart and soul into this great safety movement.

HENRY A. RENINGER,
President, National Safety Council.

INDUSTRIAL BOARD

The March meeting of the Industrial Board was held on Wednesday, March 20th. Fourteen petitions for relief from various requirements from the regulations of the Department were considered, each as it applied to specific cases. Two of these petitions were granted, four were denied, and action upon eight was deferred, pending receipt of additional information.

Tentative regulations are in the course of preparation for scaffolds, emergency lighting, fire alarm systems, protection from fire and panic, and for trenches and excavations.

The proposed regulations for emergency lighting, fire alarm systems, and protection from fire and panic have been drafted in accordance with the provisions of the Fire and Panic Act of 1927. The latter set of regulations is subdivided into five sections as follows:

1. Protection of Theaters and Motion Picture Theaters.
2. Fireproofing.
3. Tenement Houses, Apartment Houses, Apartment Hotels, Club Houses, Lodging Houses and Rooming Houses.
4. Factories more than one story, Power Plants, Mercantile Buildings, Hotels, Office Buildings, Hospitals, Asylums, Public and Private Institutions, Schools, Colleges, Dormitories, Warehouses, and Garages.
5. Public Halls, Dance Halls, Armory Halls, Banquet Halls, Lodge Halls, Churches, Skating Rinks, and other Auditoriums.

Public hearings will be conducted in several of the cities of the state on these fire and panic regulations and an invitation to attend these hearings is extended to all those who will be affected.

The following devices were approved at the March meeting of the Board:

<i>Name of Company</i>	<i>Device</i>
Autocall Company, Shelby, Ohio.	Type "DP" pre-signal fire alarm system.
Samson Electric Company, Philadelphia, Pa.	Types No. 6100 and No. 6500 pre-signal fire alarm systems.
Willson Products, Inc., Reading, Pa.	Types LJ-99, X-30, X-31, and X-70 Goggles.

C. J. Anderson & Company,
Chicago, Ill.

Replacement of type "K" and "L"
locking devices with types K-1, KS-
1, KS-2, KS-3, KS-4, KS-5, L-1,
LS-1, LS-2, LS-3, LS-4, LS-5.

Atlantic Elevator Company,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Type 2 car safeties.

Richmond Fireproof Door
Company, Richmond, Ind.

Reapproval of type "A" locking de-
vice for use on car switch control
elevators.

Richmond Fireproof Door
Company, Richmond, Ind.

Type "C" locking device for double
button control elevators.

Graham & Norton Company,
New York, N. Y.

Type "A" electric door operator for
elevators of car switch control.

Graham & Norton Company,
New York, N. Y.

Type "B" electric car gate and land-
ing door operator for elevators of
automatic control.

Graham & Norton Company,
New York, N. Y.

Type "C" electric car gate operator
for elevators of automatic control.

DEPARTMENTAL NOTES

S. S. Riddle, Director of the Bureau of Rehabilitation, has been appointed a member of the Committee on Rehabilitation Education of the American Vocational Association, the national organization consisting of vocational and rehabilitation education executives. The appointment was made by Dr. R. L. Cooley, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, President of the American Vocational Association.

The other members of the committee are H. L. Stanton, of North Carolina; W. F. Faulkes, of Wisconsin; John A. Kratz, Federal Board for Vocational Education, Washington, D. C.; and E. G. Ludtke, of Louisiana.

An unusual distinction was given the Pennsylvania Safety Campaign on March 20th, when John S. Spicer, Chief of the Accident Investigation Section of the Bureau of Inspection was granted fifteen minutes for a discussion of safety in Pennsylvania over WEAJ of the National Broadcasting Company of New York. Safety talks have been given over the Harrisburg station, which is now WHP, and the broadcasting station of the Commonwealth, WBAK, in the Department of State Police.

The Monarch Club of Harrisburg sponsored a safety meeting on March 19th, at which a large number of Dauphin County industries were represented by executives and supervisory forces. The meeting was addressed by John A. Oartel, Director of Safety for the Carnegie Steel Company, and was participated in by Harry D. Immel, Director of the Bureau of Inspection of the Pennsylvania Department of Labor and Industry, as guest chairman. The success of the meeting was due to the efforts of an energetic committee of the club headed by J. P. Lilley, its vice-president, who is also Assistant Chief of the Building Section of the Bureau of Inspection.

ERRATUM

LABOR AND INDUSTRY, Volume XVI, Number 1, Page 4, Paragraph 6, Line 3. For ninety per cent, read sixty-five per cent.

REVIEW OF INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS

PREPARED BY

The Bureau of Statistics

The Labor Market

Employment in Pennsylvania's industries took a definitely upward turn in February, 1929. Employment figures for nearly all industries, and particularly for manufacturing industries, were the best since June, 1927. A digest of the various employment reports fails to reveal the basic cause or causes of this widespread upward movement of employment. A combination of factors may have been responsible. The imminent change in national governmental executive officers and the prospect of a special session of Congress to consider tariff revision and farm relief may have had a stabilizing influence. The intervention of the Federal Reserve Board in the speculative credit policies of banks may have released capital for industrial development. The high totals of building contracts and permits during January and the promise of a good building year may have stimulated employment. A good building year means a good volume of orders for a variety of industries, and the strength shown in the building industry for the first month of the year may have been the strongest single factor in the employment and payroll gains for February. The volume of building permits in 42 Pennsylvania cities and boroughs for January, 1929, was \$21,489,905, or nearly double the total for January, 1928. However, whatever were the underlying factors responsible for the general gains in industrial activities, it is sufficient to know that employment in Pennsylvania is definitely on the increase and that a continuance of the upward movement is confidently anticipated. Summaries of the various employment reports for the month of February, 1929, follow.

State Employment Office Reports: There was a slight reduction in the ratio of applicants for employment to jobs open as reported from State Employment offices for February. During the four week period covered by the report, 9,105 persons applied for assistance in securing work. This was an increase of 351, or 4 per cent, over the number of applicants registered during February, 1928. Calls from employers for workers, however, also were higher than in February last year. Calls from employers for 3,826 workers were received during February, 1929, as compared with 2,961 during February, 1928, a 29 per

cent gain. The ratio of applicants per 100 open jobs for February, 1929, was 238, as compared with 248 for January, 1929, and as compared with 296 for February, 1928. The number of placements made also showed a decided gain over last year. Jobs were secured for 2,978 persons during February, 1929, compared with 2,193 persons during the corresponding month in 1928, a gain this year of 36 per cent.

Harrisburg relatively showed the most favorable employment conditions during February. The ratio of applicants to jobs open during February for the nine cities where State Employment offices are operated on a full-time basis were as follows:

	<i>Ratio Per 100 Jobs Open</i>		<i>Ratio Per 100 Jobs Open</i>
Allentown	229	Philadelphia	266
Altoona	253	Pittsburgh	219
Erie	177	Reading	*
Harrisburg	149	Scranton	263
Johnstown	203		

*Report incomplete.

Reports from Manufacturing Firms: Reports received from 786 manufacturing firms during February, representing 51 classes of manufacturing activity, showed a 3.4 per cent gain in employment and a 9.5 per cent increase in payrolls as compared with January, 1929, and a 3.9 per cent gain in employment and an 8.0 per cent increase in payrolls as compared with February, 1928. These reports cover employment of 269,134 workers in manufacturing industries with a weekly payroll amounting to nearly seven and one-half million dollars, and are representative of approximately one-third of all manufacturing employment in the State. The February index number for employment based on the 1923-25 average was 91.7 and the wage payment index based on the same average was 99.0. The average rate of weekly earnings for all manufacturing workers during February was \$27.18 compared with \$25.66 in January, a 5.9 per cent gain.

Reports from 483 manufacturing plants show a 9 per cent gain in hours worked during February as compared with January. Workers in these plants averaged 50.2 hours a week in February and 48.5 hours a week in January. The average rate of hourly earnings for workers in these 483 plants during February was \$.569 or practically the same as in January.

The Metal Industries: All metal industries combined showed a 2.7 per cent gain in employment and a 7.8 per cent increase in payrolls for February as compared with January. The largest increase was shown for the stove and furnace industry with a gain of 36.6 per cent

in employment and 33.0 per cent in payrolls over January. Most of the gains for this industry were due to reopenings following shutdowns in January for inventory taking. A 6.4 per cent decline in employment was reported for the blast furnace industry. Most of the decreases occurred in the Pittsburgh district where several firms reported furnaces out of blast for relining and repairs. Structural iron and steel showed marked improvement. Increased earnings were reported by 9 of the 10 firms reporting for this industry and increased employment by 6 firms. Firms manufacturing steam and hot water heating equipment were busy and most plants were operating six full days a week. One firm reported a small force on night shift. Increased employment was reported by many firms in the electrical apparatus industry, manufacturers of radio supplies reporting the largest gains. Increased working schedules were prevalent in the engine and pump industry. One firm increased its working schedule from 40 hours a week in January to 55 hours a week in February, with a resultant increase in average weekly earnings for workers from \$18.57 in January to \$29.65 in February.

Transportation Equipment: Automobile plants continued to show a large volume of work. Gains in employment and payrolls were reported by all plants. Pennsylvania firms are running nearly 50 per cent ahead of last year's schedules. Similar conditions are reported for plants making auto bodies and parts. Railroad car construction also showed improvement. Most firms in this industry reported increased operation. The average weekly earnings of car shop workers for February were materially higher than in January.

Textile Products: Increased payrolls were reported for all groups in the textile industry. The individual groups showing the largest gains were silk goods, hats, knit goods, men's clothing, and shirts and furnishings. While most of these increases were seasonal, clothing factories and knit goods mills reported increased operation over the same month last year. Cotton and silk mills were running somewhat behind last year's level.

Foods and Tobacco: Bakeries and candy factories reported increased employment and payrolls for February, although in a few individual instances sharp declines in employment and payrolls were recorded. Employment in the ice cream and meat packing industries was down slightly as compared with January. Cigar factories reported increased employment and payrolls for February. Comparison of February payrolls with slack periods covered in the January payrolls explains these increases.

Coal Mining: Reports from the Anthracite Bureau of Information show a decided increase in anthracite operations for the last half of January in comparison with the same period in December. A gain of 21.2 per cent in payrolls was reported. The December payrolls, however, cover the Christmas holiday season when many mines were closed for two or three days.

Employment figures are presented this month for the first time for the bituminous industry. Collection of monthly employment and payroll data for this industry was begun by the Department in February. The employment totals shown for the 33 bituminous companies for February are representative of approximately 8 per cent of this industry in the State. This proportion of representation will be increased from month to month as new firms are added to the reporting list. A gain of 1.3 per cent in employment and 1.7 per cent in payrolls over January is shown for the 33 companies reporting.

Construction and Contracting: Payrolls of construction firms were off seasonally during February. A slight increase in employment over January was reported. It is believed that this slight but unusual gain in February employment for construction firms signifies an early start on 1929 contracts.

Street Railways: Slightly increased employment and payrolls were reported for street railway companies. Snow removal and extra crews for sweepers, it is presumed, are responsible for the increases.

Trade: Employment in the retail stores showed a 2.8 per cent decline as compared with January. Employment in wholesale and jobbing houses, however, showed a slight gain.

General: While much of the increase in employment and earnings during February was due to seasonally increased operations following the January period of inventories and repairs, this circumstance does not beloud the fact that 43 of the 57 industry groups covered in the report show increased employment over January and 51 of the 57 industries show increased payrolls. This is the most widespread gain in industrial activity for many months and it has the earmarks of being more than a temporary spurt.

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS AND COMPENSATION COSTS

During February, 1929, 138 fatal and 12,140 non-fatal accidents were reported to the Bureau of Workmen's Compensation. Compared with the number of accidents reported during February a year ago, these totals represent a decrease of 8 fatal accidents, but an increase of 228 non-fatal accidents. A remarkable reduction of fatal accidents was shown for the general industrial group during February. Only 51 fatal accidents were reported for this group during February, 1929, as compared with 69 during February last year, a reduction of 18, or 26.1 per cent. Coal mines reported 75 fatalities during February, 1929, a gain of 10 over February last year. Transportation and public utility companies reported 12 fatal accidents for February, 1929, the same number as for February, 1928.

For the first two months in 1929 there has been a 7.8 per cent increase in the total number of accidents reported from all industries in the State as compared with the number reported during the first two months in 1928. A total of 26,090 accidents, including 306 fatal accidents, was reported to the Department during the first two months of this year as compared with a total of 24,194 accidents, including 307 fatal accidents reported during the first two months in 1928. The accident totals for the three general industrial classifications for the first two months in 1929 as compared with the totals for the corresponding period in 1928 are as follows:

ACCIDENTS REPORTED TO THE BUREAU OF WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

	Two Months, 1929		Two Months, 1928		Per Cent Increase or Decrease in 1929	
	Fatal	Non-fatal	Fatal	Non-fatal	Fatal	Non-fatal
General industrial	134	15,579	141	14,220	- 5.0	+ 9.6
Coal mining	143	8,762	128	8,055	+11.7	+ 8.8
Transportation and public utilities	29	1,443	38	1,612	-23.7	-10.5
Total	306	25,784	307	23,887	- 0.3	+ 7.9

While the February, 1929, total of accidents for all industries in the State shows a 1.8 per cent increase over the total for February, 1928, the rate of accident increase established in January, 1929, has been materially reduced. The accident total for January, 1929, was

13.8 per cent higher than for January, 1928, while the accident total for the first two months in 1929 is only 7.8 per cent higher than the total for the corresponding months in 1928. The curve of accidents for 1929 after showing a pronounced upward swing in January was again turned downward in February.

Increased industrial activity is in some measure responsible for the increase in accidents. Reports on employment and payrolls for manufacturing industries indicate that there was a 3.9 per cent gain in employment and an 8.0 per cent increase in payrolls for February, 1929, as compared with the same month last year. This actual increase in exposure to accident and the increased hazards which accompany the hiring and placing of new men in industrial processes explains much of the accident increase for February. Now that Pennsylvania's industrial safety campaign has been launched and is in full swing, it is expected that the handicap of an increase in accidents at the very start of the campaign soon will be overcome. The pulling down of the rate of accident increase from 13.8 per cent in January to 7.8 per cent during February should have a heartening effect.

The 51 fatalities reported for the general industrial group during February occurred in the following industries: construction and contracting 10, or 11 less than in January; manufacturing 26, a decrease of 10; quarrying 2, or one less than in January; retail and wholesale trade 3, a reduction of 4; state and municipal 3, or 6 less than in January; and miscellaneous industries 7, the same number as in last month. The relatively small volume of construction activity during February as compared with other months accounts for the large reduction in fatal accidents for that industry. The reduction of ten fatal accidents in manufacturing industries was accomplished in industries outside of the metal group. The metal industries reported 17 fatalities during February, or one more than the number reported during January. Eight of the 17 fatalities reported for the metal group occurred in rolling mill operations.

Coal mining fatalities were 7 more than in January. Anthracite mines reported 46 accidental deaths during February, an increase of 6 over January. Bituminous mines reported 29 fatalities, or one more than in January. Production figures from the U. S. Bureau of Mines show that there was 8.6 per cent less anthracite tonnage produced in February than in January and a 3.9 per cent decrease in bituminous production in Pennsylvania mines for the same period.

Accidents in the transportation and public utility industries continue to show a decline. Only 5 fatal accidents on railroads were reported during February as compared with 11 in January. Public util-

ity companies, however, reported 6 fatalities during February, or 2 more than in January.

Little change occurred in the relative predominance of causes of accidents. Falling objects, cars and engines, and falls of persons continued as the major causes of fatal accidents and contributed more than two-thirds of the deaths in industry during February from all causes. Forty-nine of the 58 fatalities caused by falling objects occurred in coal mines. Cars and engines prove to be more dangerous to coal miners than to steam or electric railway employes. Nineteen coal miners were killed by cars and engines during February and only 3 railway employes. Falls of persons although retaining its position as the third highest cause of fatal accidents during February showed a considerable reduction in the number of deaths. Only 8 workers were killed by falls during February as compared with 25 in January. Handling objects, falls of persons, and falling objects, in the order named, were the leading causes of non-fatal injuries to workers during February.

Compensation agreements were approved by the Bureau of Workmen's Compensation in 6,249 cases during February, 1929, involving payments to injured workers or their dependents in the amount of \$1,115,954. This amount was made up as follows:

129 fatal cases	\$473,335
260 permanent disability cases	285,004
5,860 temporary disability cases	357,615

The 260 cases of permanent disability compensated during February included awards for the loss, or loss of use of, 33 eyes, 4 arms, 12 hands, 125 fingers, 77 part-fingers, 9 legs, and 18 feet. Included among these losses was one case of permanent total eye loss. Compensation also was awarded in 6 cases for facial disfigurement and in 9 cases for miscellaneous permanent total disability.

The average length of disability for the temporary disability cases compensated during February was only 35.5 days as compared with 44.3 days for the January cases, a very marked reduction in accident severity. The average duration of disability for all temporary cases compensated during January and February, 1929, was 40.2 days as compared with 46.1 days for the cases compensated during the first two months in 1928, a 13 per cent reduction.

Compensation awards for the first two months of 1929 total \$2,493,430, a gain of \$434,579, or 21.1 per cent, over the total for the first two months in 1928.

REPORT OF ACTIVITIES OF STATE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES FOR THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY, 1929

25

INDUSTRIES	Persons Applying for Positions			Persons Asked for by Employers			Persons Sent to Positions			Persons Receiving Positions		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
GRAND TOTAL	9,105	6,736	2,369	3,826	2,760	1,066	4,315	3,155	1,160	2,978	2,251	727
Total: Industrial Group (skilled)	3,838	2,979	859	1,441	1,261	180	1,784	1,400	304	1,060	834	126
Building and construction	354	354	.....	73	73	.....	99	99	.....	62	62	.....
Shipbuilding	235	235	.....	140	140	.....	164	164	.....	125	125	.....
Chemicals and allied products	4	2	2	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	.....
Clay, glass and stone products	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clothing	23	14	9	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Textiles	70	45	25	29	22	7	18	8	10	11	6	5
Food and kindred products	54	25	29	6	2	4	8	4	4	6	2	4
Leather, rubber and composition	5	5	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lumber, woodwork and furniture	49	43	6	17	14	3	10	4	6	5	2	3
Paper and printing	25	24	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Metals and metal products	829	810	19	567	567	.....	567	597	.....	388	388	.....
Mines and quarries	15	15	.....	1	1	.....	3	3	.....	1	1	.....
Transportation and public utilities	184	179	5	29	28	1	37	35	2	22	21	1
Hotel and restaurant	520	111	209	98	92	76	133	31	102	64	19	45
Wholesale and retail trade	267	204	63	133	128	5	150	145	5	80	76	4
Miscellaneous	1,403	912	491	344	261	83	562	388	174	295	231	64
Total: Other Groups	5,267	3,757	1,510	2,385	1,499	886	2,531	1,675	856	1,918	1,317	601
Professional and technical	441	259	182	130	108	22	216	159	57	63	48	15
Agriculture	22	22	.....	7	7	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	.....
Semi-skilled	1,640	409	624	128	128	496	583	167	416	319	91	228
Unskilled	2,295	2,150	145	520	471	49	608	545	63	445	405	40
Casual and day workers*	1,469	917	552	1,104	785	319	1,123	803	320	1,090	772	318
January, 1929	8,364	5,869	2,495	3,379	2,198	1,181	4,108	2,617	1,491	2,560	1,743	817
December, 1928	8,417	5,840	2,737	3,921	2,526	1,395	4,704	3,023	1,681	3,046	2,053	993
November, 1928	7,780	5,359	2,421	3,818	2,659	1,159	4,393	2,958	1,465	2,925	2,104	821
February, 1928	8,754	5,627	3,127	2,961	1,989	972	3,214	2,143	1,071	2,193	1,528	665
February, 1927	11,025	6,949	4,076	4,499	2,942	1,557	4,680	3,080	1,600	3,772	2,572	1,200
February, 1926	10,248	6,885	3,363	6,332	4,499	1,833	6,661	4,788	1,873	5,707	4,233	1,474

*The placement of each casual or day worker is recorded for only one (1) placement per week.

EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN PENNSYLVANIA

GROUP AND INDUSTRY*

ALL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES (51)

Metal products:

Blast furnaces	9
Steel works and rolling mills	43
Iron and steel forgings	10
Structural iron work	10
Steam and hot water heating appliances	17
Stoves and furnaces	9
Foundries	38
Machinery and parts	40
Electrical apparatus	17
Engines and pumps	10
Hardware and tools	19
Brass and bronze products	10

Transportation equipment:

Automobiles	6
Automobile bodies and parts	11
Locomotives and cars	13
Railroad repair shops	6
Shipbuilding	4

Textile products:

Cotton goods	14
Woolens and worsteds	15
Silk goods	39
Textile dyeing and finishing	9
Carpets and rugs	9
Hats	4
Hosiery	25
Knit goods, other	15
Men's clothing	9
Women's clothing	9
Shirts and furnishings	9

Foods and tobacco:

Bread and bakery products	27
Confectionery	13
Ice cream	11
Meat packing	14
Cigars and tobacco	30

EMPLOYMENT				PAYROLLS				AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS—		
No. of Plants Reporting	No. of wage earners week ended Feb. 15, 1929	Index numbers 1923-1925=100			Total weekly payroll week ended Feb. 15, 1929	Index numbers 1923-1925=100			week ended	
		Feb. 1929	Per cent change compared with			Feb. 1929	Per cent change compared with			
			Jan. 1929	Feb. 1928			Jan. 1929	Feb. 1928		
786	269,134	91.7	+ 3.4	+ 3.9	\$7,314,601	99.0	+ 9.5	+ 8.0	\$27.18	\$25.66
532	110,238	90.4	+ 2.7	+ 7.5	3,274,066	100.6	+ 7.8	+10.8	29.70	28.38
9	1,919	43.9	— 6.4	-16.7	59,040	48.8	+ 0.8	-11.4	30.77	28.56
43	55,042	80.6	+ 0.9	+ 0.8	1,705,563	91.9	+ 5.4	+ 4.9	30.99	29.69
10	2,069	96.1	+ 4.5	+12.1	57,587	110.4	+ 6.3	+16.3	27.83	29.37
10	4,442	105.2	+ 4.1	+16.4	128,136	110.1	+12.2	+17.0	28.85	26.75
17	4,515	94.3	+ 1.6	+ 3.6	144,268	110.9	+14.2	+10.8	31.95	28.43
9	901	75.8	+36.6	- 9.1	24,208	71.3	+33.0	- 5.6	26.87	27.60
38	7,876	89.8	+ 2.6	+ 9.6	228,120	96.5	+ 7.8	+15.3	28.96	27.59
40	10,088	109.7	+ 1.6	+12.7	318,743	122.0	+ 8.0	+17.1	31.60	29.76
17	11,170	165.7	+ 9.4	+41.7	276,838	180.9	+14.4	+23.8	24.78	23.70
10	3,866	104.7	+ 7.3	+17.2	119,026	119.4	+16.8	+23.4	30.79	28.25
19	7,278	94.3	+ 6.8	+13.9	182,784	102.1	+10.3	+21.1	25.11	24.34
10	1,072	100.5	+ 3.6	+23.6	29,783	105.6	+ 3.4	+27.5	27.78	27.81
40	32,585	79.0	+10.8	- 0.1	1,018,431	84.9	+22.0	+ 8.8	31.25	28.42
6	5,559	109.1	+11.1	+38.5	192,530	130.9	+26.4	+43.2	34.63	30.44
11	10,242	122.0	+19.7	+33.2	338,740	124.8	+29.7	+43.9	33.07	30.57
13	11,452	55.9	+ 6.7	-13.1	330,378	55.8	+18.5	- 6.7	28.85	25.98
6	3,640	90.3	+ 3.4	+11.2	107,584	100.8	+11.8	+26.8	29.56	27.35
4	1,702	32.5	+ 4.8	-10.0	49,199	32.4	+ 4.2	-19.8	28.91	29.25
157	54,539	99.7	+ 3.4	- 5.5	1,235,843	109.6	+12.1	- 5.3	22.66	20.90
14	3,535	80.8	- 2.5	-13.4	77,566	76.3	+ 2.3	-17.2	21.94	20.88
15	6,042	88.8	- 0.3	- 5.2	133,919	92.5	+ 1.2	- 2.5	22.16	21.82
39	17,199	101.7	+ 6.7	-13.0	338,979	109.4	+25.2	-17.0	19.71	16.83
9	1,939	121.6	+ 2.1	+ 2.4	52,698	138.5	+ 4.9	+ 5.1	27.18	26.42
9	2,709	88.5	+ 0.3	+ 0.3	69,987	90.8	+ 6.4	+ 5.2	25.83	24.35
4	3,941	99.1	+ 2.2	+ 2.7	102,493	101.2	+11.1	- 3.6	26.01	23.92
25	12,081	121.1	+ 4.5	+ 3.2	330,341	146.9	+ 9.4	+ 2.8	27.34	26.04
15	2,757	77.9	+ 1.4	- 3.9	58,807	94.0	+14.4	+ 6.2	21.33	18.95
9	859	98.5	+ 1.9	+ 5.0	16,710	107.8	+25.2	+ 7.9	19.45	15.83
9	1,444	136.3	+ 5.4	- 3.1	22,006	145.3	+ 8.4	- 4.0	15.24	14.82
9	2,033	92.8	+ 4.4	- 8.6	32,337	94.4	+13.7	- 1.6	15.91	14.67
95	21,523	95.8	+ 4.0	+ 5.9	447,304	97.2	+ 4.4	+ 7.5	20.79	20.52
27	4,159	105.7	+ 1.1	+ 0.9	118,610	100.1	+ 1.5	- 1.3	28.52	28.41
13	4,568	99.3	+ 4.0	+ 4.3	95,834	117.6	+13.4	+14.1	20.98	19.24
11	1,153	77.5	- 0.9	- 1.6	37,715	85.8	- 1.4	- 1.7	32.71	32.91
14	2,220	102.3	- 0.8	+ 7.7	64,386	101.0	- 4.1	+ 6.4	29.97	29.97
30	9,423	92.8	+ 7.0	+ 6.5	130,819	87.3	+ 6.9	+ 7.2	13.88	13.87

* EXCLUDED FROM THIS TABLE ARE MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN THE GROUP OF F. F. INDUSTRIES.

GROUP AND INDUSTRY*

GROUP AND INDUSTRY*	No. of Plants Report- ing	No. of wage earners week ended Feb. 15, 1929	Index numbers 1923-1925=100				Total weekly payroll week ended Feb. 15, 1929	Index numbers 1923-1925=100				week ended
			Feb. 1929	Per cent change compared with				Feb. 1929	Per cent change compared with			
				Jan. 1929	Feb. 1928	Feb. 1929			Jan. 1929	Feb. 1928	Feb. 1929	
Stone, clay and glass products:	66	15,647	82.5	0.0	+ 5.9	\$412,721	79.7	+ 5.0	+ 5.4	\$26.38	Feb. 15, 1929	Jan. 15, 1929
Brick, tile and pottery	30	4,722	90.0	- 2.1	+10.4	112,776	86.6	- 2.9	+ 7.8	23.88	24.10	
Cement	14	5,416	75.5	- 2.2	- 6.4	159,710	76.6	+ 7.4	- 5.2	29.49	26.83	
Glass	22	5,509	90.3	+ 4.2	+18.2	140,235	85.7	+ 9.2	+20.5	25.46	24.28	
Lumber products:	42	4,517	76.3	+ 3.5	+ 5.0	101,080	79.8	+11.0	+ 6.0	22.38	20.89	
Lumber and planing mills	17	2,043	67.8	+ 4.1	+ 8.5	45,321	73.2	+ 6.4	+ 6.6	22.18	21.70	
Furniture	19	1,849	82.4	+ 7.0	+ 4.2	44,314	82.4	+12.9	+ 5.6	23.97	22.77	
Wooden boxes	6	625	98.0	- 6.9	- 2.8	11,445	111.3	+24.4	+ 5.2	18.31	13.70	
Chemical products:	48	11,098	97.6	- 0.1	+ 2.3	323,786	106.3	+ 6.3	+ 1.1	29.18	27.38	
Chemicals and drugs	28	1,388	91.7	+ 0.3	+ 0.3	38,994	96.6	+ 3.3	+ 3.5	28.09	27.94	
Coke	3	2,732	118.1	+ 0.3	- 2.4	80,230	122.8	+ 5.5	- 6.4	29.37	27.94	
Explosives	3	615	142.1	+ 0.2	+15.8	15,794	132.1	+ 6.2	+19.2	25.68	24.22	
Paints and varnishes	9	980	121.1	- 0.3	- 5.6	27,197	130.1	+ 6.6	- 3.3	27.75	25.96	
Petroleum refining	5	5,383	87.8	- 1.0	+ 5.8	161,571	96.6	+ 7.6	+ 4.2	30.02	27.56	
Leather and rubber products:	49	10,973	96.2	+ 0.4	- 5.5	255,638	101.3	+ 3.5	- 3.4	23.30	22.55	
Leather tanning	17	5,479	99.1	- 1.7	- 7.4	139,717	102.7	+ 0.7	- 4.3	25.50	24.88	
Shoes	22	3,952	92.0	+ 3.1	- 3.7	75,595	96.6	+ 7.9	- 5.8	19.13	18.27	
Leather products, other	6	647	121.5	+ 1.5	- 6.4	13,526	110.4	+ 7.8	+ 2.9	20.91	19.43	
Rubber tires and goods	4	895	76.3	+ 0.2	+ 0.3	26,800	93.4	+ 4.5	+ 5.7	29.94	29.06	
Paper and printing:	57	8,004	91.3	0.0	- 4.7	245,642	106.6	+ 1.3	- 1.8	30.69	30.22	
Paper and wood pulp	13	3,497	80.6	0.0	-11.1	103,670	93.0	- 0.2	-10.7	29.65	29.66	
Paper boxes and bags	6	708	95.2	+ 1.4	+ 5.4	10,520	108.6	+ 8.9	+ 8.0	14.86	13.82	
Printing and publishing	38	3,799	104.3	0.0	+ 1.2	131,452	121.2	+ 2.2	+ 6.1	34.60	33.81	
Coal mining:	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Anthracite† .....	...	...	107.5	+ 0.3	- 5.4	...	109.9	+21.2	+14.5	36.94	30.57
Bituminous	33	13,691	...	+ 1.3	...	334,768	...	+ 1.7	...	24.45	24.38	
Construction and contracting	30	2,458	51.2	+ 2.2	-16.6	70,046	49.7	- 0.8	-22.6	28.50	29.61	
Street railways	5	15,816	93.2	+ 0.3	+ 0.4	546,630	99.7	+ 1.2	+ 1.7	34.56	34.22	
Retail trade	57	21,041	96.8	- 2.8	- 2.3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wholesale trade	91	4,500	98.4	+ 1.4	+ 3.9	...	...	...	...	...	...

*Data compiled and published in conjunction with the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia.

†Anthracite figures are from the Anthracite Bureau of Information and are for the last half of the preceding month instead of for the first half of the current month.

EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN PENNSYLVANIA —(Continued)

GROUP AND INDUSTRY*	No. of Plants Reporting	No. of Wage Earners Week Ended Feb. 15, 1929	Total Weekly Wages Week Ended Feb. 15, 1929	Total Weekly Employe Hours Week Ended		Average Hourly Earnings Week Ended		
				Feb. 15, 1929	Jan. 15, 1929	Per cent change	Feb. 15, 1929	Jan. 15, 1929
ALL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES: (46)								
Metal products:								
Blast furnaces	483	163,482	\$4,663,842	8,198,822	7,520,181	+ 9.0	\$.569	\$.567
Steel works and rolling mills	169	77,370	2,353,554	3,871,935	3,647,992	+ 6.1	.608	.600
Iron and steel forgings	7	1,732	53,760	92,200	91,097	+ 1.2	.583	.589
Structural iron work	25	38,498	1,221,430	1,928,411	1,825,158	+ 5.7	.622	.633
Steam and hot water heating appliances	8	1,751	51,869	88,783	84,611	+ 4.9	.584	.555
Foundries	7	1,966	55,052	97,129	83,806	+15.9	.567	.566
Machinery and parts	14	3,159	104,615	170,634	154,547	+10.4	.613	.599
Electrical apparatus	33	7,341	213,558	347,640	322,390	+ 7.8	.614	.610
Engines and pumps	31	8,355	262,748	430,214	402,231	+ 7.0	.611	.602
Hardware and tools	14	5,414	133,638	259,600	261,759	— 0.8	.515	.523
Brass and bronze products	10	3,866	119,026	195,881	169,643	+15.5	.608	.600
Transportation equipment:	13	4,584	116,595	221,988	215,674	+ 2.9	.525	.527
Automobiles	7	724	21,263	39,455	37,076	+ 6.4	.539	.545
Automobile bodies and parts	31	24,692	802,600	1,294,887	1,056,971	+22.5	.620	.619
Locomotives and cars	6	5,559	192,530	298,811	245,457	+21.7	.644	.650
Railroad repair shops	8	9,818	329,501	537,604	428,998	+30.0	.591	.593
Shipbuilding	9	5,194	157,862	261,923	217,639	+20.3	.603	.591
Textile products:	4	2,419	73,508	102,189	94,905	+ 7.7	.719	.681
Cotton goods	4	1,702	49,199	74,360	69,922	+ 6.3	.662	.678
Woolens and worsteds	80	28,120	602,866	1,352,499	1,184,115	+14.2	.446	.456
Silk goods	11	1,437	32,421	69,202	66,362	+ 4.3	.468	.467
Textile dyeing and finishing	10	3,870	83,659	191,316	178,909	+ 6.9	.437	.448
Carpets and rugs	23	11,021	212,149	499,831	374,666	+33.3	.425	.430
Hosiery	4	661	15,883	28,493	27,316	+ 4.3	.540	.....
Knit goods, other	4	1,691	43,323	83,354	78,278	+ 6.3	.520	.505
Women's clothing	8	6,373	163,473	336,450	327,344	+ 2.8	.486	.504
Shirts and furnishings	8	951	18,820	47,261	38,795	+21.8	.398	.400
	8	1,128	18,549	51,748	42,859	+20.7	.358	.501
	4	988	15,089	45,344	49,556	— 8.5	.333	.292

*Data compiled and published in conjunction with the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia.

EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN PENNSYLVANIA —(Concluded)—

29

GROUP AND INDUSTRY*

	No. of Plants Reporting	No. of Wage Earners Week Ended Feb. 15, 1929	Total Weekly Wages Week Ended Feb. 15, 1929	Total Weekly Employee Hours Week Ended		Average Hourly Earnings Week Ended	
				Feb. 15, 1929	Jan. 15, 1929	Feb. 15, 1929	Jan. 15, 1929
Foods and tobacco:	45	6,941	\$174,775	356,580	323,206	\$.490	\$.511
Bread and bakery products	18	2,085	54,187	106,524	105,344	.509	.520
Confectionery	5	2,059	49,710	110,716	88,922	.449	.441
Ice cream	8	716	24,694	42,560	43,068	.530	.589
Meat packing	9	1,243	34,729	63,187	65,641	.550	.551
Cigars and tobacco	5	888	11,455	33,593	20,231	.341	.376
Stone, clay and glass products:	39	8,243	219,464	404,364	400,683	.543	.538
Brick, tile and pottery	19	2,921	70,015	134,202	140,785	.522	.527
Cement	8	2,666	75,747	145,481	141,469	.521	.522
Glass	12	2,656	73,702	124,681	118,429	.591	.571
Lumber products:	33	2,319	59,083	109,948	102,628	.537	.495
Lumber and planing mills	14	824	21,265	38,248	39,083	.556	.540
Furniture	15	1,289	33,819	61,544	54,837	.550	.534
Wooden boxes	4	206	3,999	10,156	8,708	.394	.325
Chemical products:	20	5,867	175,483	305,768	304,271	.572	.540
Chemicals and drugs	11	789	23,307	46,078	48,551	.506	.497
Paints and varnishes	6	873	24,308	43,952	40,478	.553	.563
Petroleum refining	3	4,205	127,868	210,738	215,242	.590	.545
Leather and rubber products:	27	4,787	114,725	238,819	240,317	.480	.464
Leather tanning	9	1,957	50,261	96,360	103,718	.622	.630
Shoes	10	1,742	32,750	86,478	82,765	.379	.350
Leather products, other	4	193	4,914	9,626	9,605	.510	.538
Rubber tires and goods	4	895	26,800	46,355	44,229	.678	.580
Paper and printing:	39	5,143	161,292	263,032	259,998	.613	.605
Paper and wood pulp	9	2,650	80,668	147,195	148,440	.548	.534
Paper boxes and bags	3	186	3,126	9,447	8,704	.381	.309
Printing and publishing	27	2,307	77,498	106,350	102,854	.729	.731
Bituminous coal mining	11	3,081	80,132	108,100	114,535	.741	.706
Construction and contracting	22	2,074	57,900	87,897	86,816	.659	.663

*Data compiled and published in conjunction with the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia.

EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURED INDUSTRIES IN PENNSYLVANIA BY CITY AREAS

30

CITY AREAS*	EMPLOYMENT				PAYROLLS				AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS—	
	No. of Plants Reporting	No. of wage earners week ended Feb. 15, 1929	Index numbers 1923-1925=100		Total weekly payroll week ended Feb. 15, 1929	Index numbers 1923-1925=100		Per cent change compared with	Feb. 15, 1929	Jan. 15, 1929
			Feb. 1929	Per cent change compared with		Jan. 1929	Feb. 1928			
75	20,283	86.1	+ 1.9	— 0.3	\$533,261	51.3	+14.2	+ 2.5	\$26.29	\$23.30
14	2,250	.....	— 1.6	+ 5.6	54,326	.....	+ 5.8	+ 9.4	24.14	22.48
12	4,035	102.2	+ 2.4	+ 6.3	122,007	103.4	+ 9.8	+ 5.7	30.24	28.22
34	7,434	102.5	+ 3.6	+10.3	179,660	112.3	+14.2	+21.4	24.17	21.91
20	4,872	104.7	+ 2.5	+ 2.0	104,400	98.8	+10.0	+ 0.2	21.43	19.95
12	806	92.7	+ 0.2	— 9.4	22,659	86.6	+ 1.4	—12.1	23.11	27.77
28	4,442	102.0	+ 3.1	— 6.3	95,976	93.1	+ 6.3	— 3.4	21.61	20.95
11	5,880	108.3	+ 4.2	— 3.6	179,229	108.8	+ 9.6	+ 4.0	30.48	28.98
235	89,651	91.3	+ 4.9	+ 4.2	2,489,880	94.6	+ 9.2	+ 5.0	27.77	26.69
90	60,559	92.7	+ 1.5	+ 2.9	1,827,782	91.3	+ 6.7	+ 5.8	30.18	28.69
62	22,692	101.1	+ 1.9	+ 9.7	622,423	106.0	+ 6.4	+19.2	27.43	26.30
31	4,750	98.1	+ 2.2	— 5.8	91,221	110.8	+ 8.7	— 8.4	19.20	18.03
25	8,562	68.3	+10.5	—22.9	188,242	73.4	+23.2	—22.1	21.99	19.71
21	5,831	101.1	+ 2.5	— 0.6	113,139	102.9	+13.8	+ 2.4	19.40	17.47
22	5,339	80.9	+ 5.8	+ 5.6	158,966	99.2	+22.8	+21.9	29.77	25.64
42	5,647	88.6	+ 4.0	+11.3	116,051	90.7	+ 7.1	+10.3	20.55	19.74

*Data compiled and published in conjunction with the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia.

ACCIDENTS OCCURRING DURING COURSE OF EMPLOYMENT REPORTED TO THE BUREAU OF WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

	ACCIDENT REPORTS RECEIVED								AGREEMENTS APPROVED				
	Total		General Industrial		Coal Mining		Transportation and Public Utilities		Total	Fatal	Perma- nent Disa- bility	Tempo- rary Disa- bility	
	Total	Fatal	Non-fatal	Fatal	Non-fatal	Fatal	Non-fatal	Fatal	Non-fatal				
1929													
Total—1929	26,090	306	25,784	134	15,579	143	8,762	29	1,443	13,591	280	560	12,751
January	13,812	168	13,644	83	8,396	68	4,432	17	816	7,342	151	300	6,891
February	12,278	138	12,140	51	7,183	75	4,330	12	627	6,249	129	260	5,860
March													
April													
May													
June													
Total—First 2 months 1928	24,194	307	23,887	141	14,220	125	8,055	38	1,612	11,791	304	522	10,965
*Grand Total	2,356,414	31,241	2,325,173	13,327	1,470,923	13,052	648,553	4,862	205,697	938,011	25,863	27,871	884,277

*Since the inception of the Act—January 1, 1916.

COMPENSATION AWARDED AND PAID

1929	AWARDED				PAID			
	Total Compensation Awarded	Fatal Compensation Awarded	Permanent Disability Compensation Awarded	Temporary Disability Compensation Awarded	Total Compensation Paid	Fatal Compensation Paid	Permanent Disability Compensation Paid	Temporary Disability Compensation Paid
Total—1929	\$2,493,430	\$976,382	\$624,303	\$892,745	\$2,095,702	\$618,147	\$584,810	\$892,745
January	\$1,377,476	\$503,047	\$339,299	\$535,130	\$1,205,786	\$329,519	\$341,137	\$535,130
February	1,115,954	473,335	285,004	357,615	889,916	288,628	243,673	357,615
March .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
April .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
May .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
June .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total—First 2 months 1928	\$2,058,851	\$860,418	\$457,975	\$740,458	\$1,713,055	\$512,193	\$460,404	\$740,458
*Grand Total	\$152,787,771	\$72,641,153	\$32,085,471	\$48,061,147	\$108,411,132	\$33,183,626	\$27,166,359	\$48,061,147

*Since the inception of the Act—January 1, 1916.

Compiled from Records in the Bureau of Workmen's Compensation
****PERMANENT INJURIES**

1929	Loss of Legs		Loss of Arms		Loss of Hands		Loss of Feet		Loss of Eyes	
	No.	Amt. Awarded	No.	Amt. Awarded	No.	Amt. Awarded	No.	Amt. Awarded	No.	Amt. Awarded
Total—1929	15	\$42,200	15	\$42,143	34	\$77,653	31	\$62,490	72	\$129,468
January	6	\$17,932	11	\$31,223	23	\$49,946	13	\$27,423	39	\$67,974
February	9	24,268	4	10,920	12	27,707	18	35,067	33	61,494
March										
April										
May										
June										
Total—First 2 months 1928	21	\$50,354	12	\$30,864	28	\$58,371	25	\$45,108	76	\$117,753
*Grand Total	1,390	\$3,112,900	980	\$2,207,618	3,098	\$5,725,746	1,929	\$3,244,716	7,641	\$10,763,552

*Since the inception of the Act—January 1, 1916. **Multiple losses separated respectively.

****PERMANENT INJURIES—(Concluded)**

1929	Loss of Fingers		Loss of Phalanges		Facial Disfigurement		Miscellaneous	
	No.	Amt. Awarded	No.	Amt. Awarded	No.	Amt. Awarded	No.	Amt. Awarded
Total—1929	256	\$112,978	171	\$41,302	17	\$14,782	20	\$101,287
January	131	\$58,753	94	\$22,071	11	\$8,921	11	\$55,056
February	125	54,225	77	19,231	6	5,861	9	46,231
March								
April								
May								
June								
Total—First 2 months 1928	211	\$71,436	192	\$37,624	35	\$9,877	8	\$36,588
*Grand Total	8,453	\$2,922,599	6,983	\$1,353,777	527	\$304,165	560	\$2,380,398

*Since the inception of the Act—January 1, 1916. **Multiple losses separated respectively.

ACCIDENTS OCCURRING DURING COURSE OF EMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED TO THE BUREAU OF WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION DURING FEBRUARY, 1929

Cause	Construction and Contracting										Coal Mining				Manufacturing										Textiles																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
	Building Construction					Other Construction					Contracting		Anthracite		Bituminous		Quarrying and Mining other than Coal Mining					Total of Manufacturing Industries					Chemicals and Allied Products		Clay, Glass and Stone Products		Clothing		Food and Kindred Products		Leather, Rubber and Composition Goods		Lumber, Wood and Their Products		Paper and Paper Products and Printing and Publishing		Textiles																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
	F	N	F	N	F	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F

*F.=Fatal. N. F.=Non-fatal.

ACCIDENTS OCCURRING DURING COURSE OF EMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED TO THE BUREAU
OF WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION DURING FEBRUARY, 1929—(Concluded)

[illegible]

*F.=Fatal, N. F.=Non-fatal.

HELP TO KEEP YOUR COUNTY OUT OF THE RED

This table gives the record of accidents reported to the Bureau of Workmen's Compensation from industries other than coal mining and transportation and public utility industries.

Counties	February, 1929		February, 1928		Increase or Decrease in February, 1929	
	Fatal	Non-fatal*	Fatal	Non-fatal*	Fatal	Non-fatal*
Adams .....	..	21	..	24	....	- 3
Allegheny	10	1,266	18	1,189	- 8	+ 77
Armstrong	1	53	..	57	+ 1	- 4
Beaver	3	158	3	202	....	- 44
Bedford .....	..	17	..	32	....	- 15
Berks	1	240	..	292	+ 1	- 52
Blair .....	..	81	..	81	....	....
Bradford .....	..	36	1	43	- 1	- 7
Bucks	1	53	..	57	+ 1	- 4
Butler .....	..	47	..	37	....	+ 10
Cambria	1	63	..	73	+ 1	- 10
Cameron .....	..	6	..	1	....	+ 5
Carbon .....	..	28	..	21	....	+ 7
Center .....	..	24	..	29	....	- 5
Chester .....	..	128	..	91	....	+ 37
Clarion	1	12	..	17	+ 1	- 5
Clearfield	1	60	..	61	+ 1	- 1
Clinton	1	37	..	45	+ 1	- 8
Columbia .....	..	24	..	17	....	+ 7
Crawford	1	78	1	63	....	+ 15
Cumberland	1	50	..	34	+ 1	+ 16
Dauphin	1	171	1	171	....	....
Delaware	1	132	3	160	- 2	- 28
Elk .....	..	43	..	49	....	- 6
Erie	1	183	1	151	....	+ 32
Fayette .....	..	58	..	65	....	- 7
Forest .....	..	5	..	5	....	....
Franklin .....	..	38	..	51	....	- 13
Fulton .....	..	7	..	5	....	+ 2
Greene .....	..	16	..	9	....	+ 7
Huntingdon .....	..	31	..	37	....	- 6
Indiana .....	..	46	2	38	- 2	+ 8
Jefferson .....	..	25	..	31	....	- 6
Juniata .....	..	3	..	4	....	- 1
Lackawanna .....	..	121	2	127	- 2	- 6
Lancaster	1	144	..	176	+ 1	- 32
Lawrence	1	75	1	55	....	+ 20
Lebanon .....	..	37	..	53	....	+ 4
Lehigh .....	..	96	..	142	....	- 46
Luzerne .....	..	187	2	176	- 2	+ 11
Lycoming .....	..	80	2	86	- 2	- 6
McKean	1	113	1	78	....	+ 35
Mercer	1	79	..	79	+ 1	....
Mifflin .....	..	40	..	35	....	+ 5
Monroe .....	..	41	..	29	....	+ 12
Montgomery	2	236	4	233	- 2	- 2
Montour .....	..	19	2	6	- 2	+ 13
Northampton	2	104	3	145	- 1	- 41
Northumberland .....	..	54	..	85	....	- 31
Perry .....	..	9	..	8	....	+ 1
Philadelphia	10	1,709	13	1,808	- 3	- 99
Pike .....	..	3	..	1	....	+ 2
Potter	1	11	..	16	+ 1	- 5
Schuylkill	2	93	2	97	....	- 4
Snyder .....	..	7	..	7	....	....
Somerset .....	..	25	..	16	....	+ 9
Sullivan .....	..	3	..	4	....	- 1
Susquehanna .....	..	13	..	9	....	+ 4
Tioga	1	29	..	29	+ 1	....
Union .....	..	6	..	5	....	+ 1
Venango	1	64	2	49	- 1	+ 15
Warren .....	..	69	..	30	....	+ 39
Washington	1	106	1	115	....	- 9
Wayne .....	..	22	..	30	....	- 8
Westmoreland	2	177	2	180	....	- 3
Wyoming	2	6	..	9	....	- 3
York .....	..	145	2	120	- 2	+ 25
Total	51	7,183	69	7,285	-18	-102

*Accidents resulting in disability lasting 2 or more days.

Counties showing an increase in the total number of accidents are printed in red.

FIVE-YEAR COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF ACCIDENTS REPORTED

Month	1925			1926			1927			1928			1929		
	Fatal	Non-Fatal	Total	Fatal	Non-Fatal	Total	Fatal	Non-Fatal	Total	Fatal	Non-Fatal	Total	Fatal	Non-Fatal	Total
January	200	15,339	15,539	150	12,815	12,965	170	14,497	14,667	161	11,975	12,136	168	13,644	13,812
February	171	14,208	14,379	149	11,938	12,107	184	13,101	13,285	146	11,912	12,058	138	12,140	12,278
	371	29,547	29,918	299	24,773	25,072	354	27,598	27,952	307	23,887	24,194	306	25,784	26,090
March	158	15,517	15,675	185	15,606	15,791	162	14,332	14,494	145	12,539	12,684			
	529	45,064	45,593	484	40,379	40,863	516	41,930	42,446	452	36,426	36,878			
April	180	14,251	14,431	144	14,249	14,393	169	12,693	12,862	139	10,928	11,067			
	709	59,315	60,024	628	54,628	55,256	683	54,623	55,308	591	47,354	47,945			
May	170	14,523	14,693	171	14,521	14,692	172	12,869	13,041	360	13,041	13,401			
	879	73,838	74,717	799	69,149	69,948	857	67,492	68,349	951	60,995	61,946			
June	194	15,656	15,850	163	15,233	15,396	185	13,441	13,626	191	12,503	12,694			
	1,073	89,494	90,567	902	84,382	85,284	1,042	80,933	81,975	1,142	72,898	74,040			
July	178	16,440	16,618	190	15,586	15,776	176	12,548	12,724	141	12,291	12,432			
	1,351	105,934	107,185	1,153	99,968	101,120	1,218	93,481	94,699	1,283	85,189	86,472			
August	188	15,111	15,299	183	16,513	16,696	172	13,660	13,832	176	13,633	13,809			
	1,439	121,075	122,514	1,335	116,481	117,816	1,390	107,141	108,531	1,459	98,822	100,281			
September	141	14,428	14,569	231	15,866	16,097	160	13,279	13,439	148	12,747	12,895			
	1,580	135,503	137,083	1,566	132,347	133,913	1,550	120,420	121,970	1,607	111,569	113,176			
October	155	13,982	14,137	166	16,389	16,555	161	13,564	13,725	169	15,091	15,260			
	1,735	149,485	151,220	1,732	148,736	150,468	1,711	133,984	135,695	1,776	126,660	128,436			
November	133	12,273	12,406	181	14,849	15,030	192	13,087	13,279	159	12,763	12,922			
	1,868	161,758	163,626	1,913	163,585	165,498	1,903	147,071	148,974	1,935	139,423	141,358			
December	141	12,612	12,753	203	14,699	14,902	150	11,619	11,769	145	11,010	11,155			
Totals	2,009	174,370	176,379	2,116	178,284	180,400	2,053	158,690	160,743	2,080	150,433	152,513			

NOTE:—The figures in italics represent the cumulative totals by months under each classification.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY

DIRECTORY OF OFFICES

Harrisburg:Office of the Secretary,
Industrial Board,
Workmen's Compensation Board,
South Office Building,
Bureau of Bedding and Upholstery,
400 North Third Street,
Bureau of Employment,
Executive Bureau,
Bureau of Industrial Relations,
Bureau of Industrial Standards,
Bureau of Inspection,
Bureau of Rehabilitation,
Bureau of Statistics,
Bureau of Workmen's Compensation,
Bureau of Women and Children,
South Office Building,
State Workmen's Insurance Fund,
Fourth and Blackberry Streets,

BRANCH OFFICES

Allentown:Lehigh Valley State Employment Office,
529 Hamilton Street.
State Workmen's Insurance Fund,
6 Gernerd Building, 838 Hamilton St.

Altoona:Cooperative State Employment Office,
Post Office Building,
Bureau of Rehabilitation,
Workmen's Compensation Referee,
Commerce Building.
State Workmen's Insurance Fund,
333 Central Trust Building.

Dubois:Bureau of Rehabilitation,
Workmen's Compensation Referee,
Deposit National Bank Building.

Erie:State Employment Office,
1026 French Street.

Franklin:State Workmen's Insurance Fund,
413 Franklin Trust Building.

Greensburg:State Workmen's Insurance Fund,
306 Coulter Building.
Workmen's Compensation Referee,
608 First National Bank Building.

Harrisburg:State Employment Office,
Second and Chestnut Streets.

Hazleton:Bureau of Inspection,
713 Hazleton National Bank Building.

Johnstown:Bureau of Inspection,
427 Swank Building.
State Employment Office,
219 Market Street.
State Workmen's Insurance Fund,
910 U. S. National Bank Building.

Kane:Workmen's Compensation Referee,
Kane Trust and Savings Building.

Lancaster:	Cooperative State Employment Office, Y. M. C. A. Building. Bureau of Inspection. Workmen's Compensation Referee, Woolworth Building.
Lock Haven:	State Workmen's Insurance Fund, 214 Vesper Street.
McKeesport:	Cooperative State Employment Office, Y. M. C. A. Building.
Meadville:	Bureau of Inspection, Masonic Building.
New Castle:	Cooperative State Employment Office, Y. M. C. A. Building. West Washington Street.
Oil City:	Cooperative State Employment Office, Y. M. C. A. Building.
Philadelphia:	State Employment Office (Main Office), Bureau of Rehabilitation, 1519 Arch Street. Bureau of Inspection, Bureau of Workmen's Compensation, Workmen's Compensation Referee, Workmen's Compensation Board, Manhattan Building, Fourth and Walnut Streets. Bureau of Women and Children, 1924 Chestnut Street. State Workmen's Insurance Fund, 804 Commercial Trust Building.
Pittsburgh:	Bureau of Inspection, Bureau of Rehabilitation, Bureau of Workmen's Compensation, Workmen's Compensation Referee, Fulton Building. State Employment Office, 622 Grant Street. State Workmen's Insurance Fund, 904 Park Building.
Pottsville:	Bureau of Rehabilitation, Workmen's Compensation Referee, 1 Ulmer Building. State Workmen's Insurance Fund, Baird Building.
Reading:	State Employment Office, 533 Penn Street.
Scranton:	State Employment Office, 116 Adams Avenue. Bureau of Inspection. Workmen's Compensation Referee, State Workmen's Insurance Fund, 418 Union National Bank Building.
Sunbury:	State Workmen's Insurance Fund, 9 Witmer Building.
Towanda:	State Workmen's Insurance Fund, 216 Poplar Street.
Wilkes-Barre:	Bureau of Rehabilitation, Workmen's Compensation Referee, Coal Exchange Building. State Workmen's Insurance Fund, 174 Carey Avenue.
Williamsport:	Bureau of Inspection, Workmen's Compensation Referee, Heyman Building. Cooperative State Employment Office, Y. M. C. A. Building, 343 West Fourth Street.
York:	Bureau of Workmen's Compensation, Central National Bank Building. State Workmen's Insurance Fund, 917 Wayne Avenue.

Note. State Employment Offices are conducted in cooperation with the United States Employment Service.

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PETER GLICK, *Secretary*

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Contents

	<i>Page</i>
Safety in Construction	3
Harry D. Immel, Director, Bureau of Inspection	
Industrial Board	4
Departmental Notes	5
They Put Safety First	6
Recent Decision of the Workmen's Compensation Board	8
Review of Industrial Statistics	10
William J. Maguire, Director, Bureau of Statistics	
Five-Year Comparative Statement of Accidents Reported	30
Directory of Offices	31

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SAFETY IN CONSTRUCTION*

BY HARRY D. IMMEL,
Director, Bureau of Inspection

Pennsylvania is in the midst of a great safety campaign. From one end of the Commonwealth to the other this year every section of industry is making a special endeavor to reduce accidents. It is my privilege to express to you on behalf of Secretary Waters and of the Pennsylvania Department of Labor and Industry our appreciation of the coöperation many of you have given us toward safety promotion in and before this campaign. It is my duty to issue a word of warning of the possible consequences of the lack of coöperation we have had from some others.

Pennsylvania's 1929 safety campaign offers relief for the common complaint of too much regulation. It is wholly educational. Accompanying it is a new plan of state inspection which would reduce to a minimum the policing of those operations on which there has been shown a willingness and an ability to avoid accidents. But conversely, there is bound to result a tightening of regulations about those concerns that have failed to work out their safety problems for themselves.

While practically every other branch of industry is showing an accident curve toward reduction, construction, despite the splendid safety achievements of some individual concerns in Pennsylvania, is losing ground. Will it be necessary to impose further restrictive legislation on the construction industry as a whole, making all suffer because there are some who refuse to recognize the value and the practicability of accident prevention? I hope not. Frankness compels me to admit that legislation is least satisfactory of all means of accomplishing safety. Though fully conscious of our obligation as an enforcement agency for industrial accident prevention, we nevertheless feel in the Department that our new policy is fundamentally sound. But its success calls for the utmost in coöperation by you.

My familiarity with the high type of men in the construction industry all over Pennsylvania encourages me to feel that they will meet this problem when it is fully recognized. I understand that your organization is at this time planning for an early series of educational safety conferences. I want to congratulate you on this move. It is my conviction that your association can perform no greater service to the industry it represents than to get squarely behind the safety movement.

* Address before Associated Pennsylvania Constructors' annual dinner at Harrisburg, April 11, 1929.

INDUSTRIAL BOARD

At a meeting of the Industrial Board held April 11, 1929, in Harrisburg, the following regulations and rules were approved:

1. *New Regulations for Construction and Repairs.*

These compose the old Regulations for Seaffolds as enforced by the Department since 1922, except that a number of amendments and changes have been made. Most of the changes were the result of constructive criticism received from the industry involved, namely the construction industry, and a large amount of criticism came to the Department directly through a series of public hearings held on the tentative draft. The hearings were held in Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Wilkes-Barre, Erie, and Harrisburg, and were unusually well attended.

The new regulations will be effective May 13 and the Department is grateful for the coöperation received from the contractors of the state as well as the workers in the industry.

2. *Amendment to Paragraph P-323 of the Boiler Regulations reading as follows:*

“Horizontal return tubular boilers over 72” in diameter shall be supported from steel hangers by the outside-suspension type of setting, independent of the boiler side walls.”

The change made in this rule is merely substituting 72” for 78” and was necessary because of a printer’s error in the original copy.

3. *New Paragraph (k) added to Rule 248 of the Elevator Regulations reads as follows:*

“(A-1) The landings of all freight elevators shall be adequately illuminated at all times when the building is in use so that the entrance to the elevator car can readily be observed.”

Attention of the Department had been called to numerous poorly lighted elevator entrances. Accidents frequently occurred at these points, either through little or no illumination being provided, or through the piling of materials or placing of machinery in such position as to shut off light at these highly hazardous locations.

DEPARTMENTAL NOTES

S. S. Riddle, Director of the Bureau of Rehabilitation, has been appointed a member of the committee on rehabilitation education of the American Vocational Association, the national organization consisting of vocational and rehabilitation education executives. The appointment was made by Dr. R. L. Cooley of Madison, Wisconsin, President of the American Vocational Association.

The other members of the committee are H. L. Stanton of North Carolina; W. F. Faulkes of Wisconsin; John A. Kratz, Vocational Board for Vocational Education, Washington, D. C.; and E. G. Ludtke of Louisiana.

J. William Ditter, Esq., of Ambler, Pa., was appointed by Governor Fisher, April 3, Workmen's Compensation Referee, District No. 1, Philadelphia, to succeed Mr. Hiram H. Keller, who was recently appointed Judge of the Common Pleas Court of Bucks County.

THEY PUT SAFETY FIRST*

The Borough of Waynesboro, in Franklin County, with a population of 10,000, claims credit as the first 100 per cent pledged community of its size in the 1929 Industrial Safety Campaign of the Department of Labor and Industry. On March 13, every one of the 3,000 employes in the 24 industrial establishments of Waynesboro had signed the individual safety pledge. Coöperation of the Waynesboro Manufacturers Association was largely responsible for accomplishing this record.

Every employe of the Williamsport Wire Rope Company, from President to office boy, has signed the individual safety pledge of the 1929 Campaign, it was announced at a dinner meeting of foremen held February 28.

The Congoleum-Nairn Company, of Marcus Hook, had 43 lost-time accidents among 650 employes in 1928. In 1927 this concern had 71 lost-time accidents. A sign at the factory gate shows a green light on every accident-free day, and a red light on the day of every accident.

The Viscose Company, of Marcus Hook, with 4,200 employes, has reduced its lost-time accidents consistently during the last 4 years. In 1925 this concern had 2.4 accidents per 100 employes; in 1926, 1.7; in 1927, 1.1; and in 1928, with 26 lost-time accidents totaling 382 days loss of time, the average was 0.6.

The Pennsburg Clothing Company, of Pennsburg, with an average of about 135 employes, reported at the close of 1928 no lost-time accidents for 3 years, with the exception of one in 1926 when a feminine operator using a scissors cut her finger.

The W. A. Storcks Company, of Pennsburg, manufacturers of woodenware, went through 1927 and 1928 without a lost-time accident among 40 employes. This concern is determined to continue its record during the 1929 Safety Campaign.

* This will be a monthly feature in LABOR AND INDUSTRY. Pennsylvania concerns are invited to submit from time to time safety records that they consider worthy of publication. Address: Director, Bureau of Inspection, Department of Labor and Industry, or your Divisional Supervisor of the Bureau.

The W. H. Veale Garage and Machine Shop, at Hazleton, with 17 employes, reports no lost-time accidents during the past 4 years. This establishment, which maintains a 24-hour service, credits its record to the vigilance of the manager and the foreman in matters relating to safety.

No lost-time accidents in the past 8 years is the record of Jacob Benjamin, soft drink bottler, of Hazleton, with 6 employes, average 300 days per year. Foreman responsibility for safety is definitely established by this employer.

That building contractors can work safely is evidenced by Ira Berger and Sons, of Freeland, who, with an average of 15 employes, have gone through the last 10 years without a lost-time accident. Safety measures are discussed by the foreman with the employes at the start of every building operation and special consideration is given to safety of scaffolding.

The J. B. Carr Biscuit Company, of Wilkes-Barre, reports 2 lost-time accidents among 90 employes during 1928 and credits its safety organization with maintaining a low accident record.

The Kingston Mill of Hess, Goldsmith, and Company, broad silk manufacturers, had no lost-time accidents in 1928. This concern, averaging 382 male and female employes, has an active safety organization.

Under date of April 1, report was made of the following towns as having all of their industrial plants 100 per cent pledged in the 1929 Safety Campaign: Oil City, population 23,000; Franklin, population 10,000; Union City, population 5,000; Sheffield, population 4,000; Bessemer, population 3,000; Hillsville, population 1,800; and Clarendon, population 1,800.

William Randall, Director of Safety and Welfare for the Valley Mould and Iron Corporation, of Hubbard, Ohio, reports employes of the company's Sharpsville, Pennsylvania, plant all signed for safety and adds, "Great results are already showing up."

RECENT DECISION OF THE WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION BOARD

ESTHER E. BOLLINGER *v.* E. E. HAMM

Chronic condition of appendicitis aggravated by injury, necessitating operation and resulting in death. Findings and award of referee affirmed.

OPINION BY CHAIRMAN HOUCK—APRIL 17, 1929

On May 11, 1927, while in the course of his employment, the claimant's deceased husband was engaged with three other men in lifting a piano from the sidewalk on to the body of an automobile van, a vertical distance of approximately four feet. As soon as the piano had been lifted on to the van, the decedent was seized with a severe pain in the side. He stated, "It was hard on my stomach," and within a few minutes he told a fellow employe that he had hurt himself lifting the piano. The claimant continued at work until noon when he went to his home for lunch. He complained to his wife of feeling ill and returned to his work without eating. He continued to work for the balance of the day. When he got home he retired without eating supper. The following morning he consulted his family physician who found the decedent suffering from a general pain through the abdomen which was not localized at that time. The pain grew more acute and the doctor was summoned to the decedent's house that evening. At that time the pain was localized over the appendiceal region. He was sent to a hospital and was operated on about 9 o'clock. His appendix was gangrenous, it had ruptured, and was swollen and distended. The referee found that the decedent was injured while lifting the piano, that he was suffering from appendicitis at the time, and that the accident aggravated the condition necessitating the operation which eventually resulted in death on May 15, 1927. The referee awarded compensation and the defendant has appealed.

The defendant contends that this case is not compensable for four reasons: (1) Because no notice of the accident or death was furnished to the Department of Labor and Industry within fourteen days; (2) there was no accidental injury; (3) the existence of a preëxisting disease condition, which was aggravated, was not proved; and (4) the medical testimony is not sufficient to show causal relationship between the injury and the death.

There is no contention that the employer did not have timely notice of the accident and death. The contention is that the insurance carrier

did not have notice. Section 311 of the Compensation Act requires notice to the employer only. All that is required of the employe or his dependents is that notice be given to the employer. The employer had knowledge of the occurrence within fourteen days. Hence, the provisions of the act were complied with and the objection to the award on this ground is untenable.

The happening of the accident is established by competent proof. Some hearsay evidence was admitted without objection and was thus properly before the referee for his consideration: *Poluski v. Glen Alden Coal Company*, 286 Pa. 473. Entirely apart from the hearsay evidence, however, there are declarations of the decedent which are part of the *res gestæ* and which are competent to establish the happening of an accident. Considering all the evidence on this phase of the case, we cannot say that the referee erred in finding that the decedent met with an accidental injury while in the course of his employment.

The third and fourth objections of the defendant may be considered together. One of the claimant's medical witnesses testified positively that the decedent had a chronic condition of appendicitis and that the strain of lifting resulted in the rupture of a walled-off abscess, and two experts, called by the claimant, gave the opinion that the cause of death was the lifting of the piano. The defendant called as an expert, Doctor J. B. Carnett, whose standing in the profession cannot be questioned, who testified in length concerning appendicitis and gave it as his opinion that the accident did not cause the decedent's condition and did not bring about death. The case thus narrowed down to a question of fact. Taking into consideration all the surrounding circumstances we are of the opinion that the referee correctly decided that the accidental injury caused the decedent's death. At all events, there is competent proof to sustain this finding and we see no reason for disturbing it. It has been decided that appendicitis, resulting from an accidental injury or aggravated by such, is compensable: *Crist v. Sinelair Refining Company*, A-7215, decided January 25, 1929, and not yet reported.

The findings of fact, conclusions of law, and award of the referee are affirmed and the appeal is dismissed.

REVIEW OF INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS

PREPARED BY

The Bureau of Statistics

The Labor Market

The improvement in employment and the gains in industrial payrolls which were so prevalently reported from all classes of industry during February were maintained throughout March. And while the March employment and payroll totals show only small gains over those for February, employment conditions generally, and particularly in manufacturing industries, are much more satisfactory than at this time last year, and payroll totals for March were equal to the average payrolls for the years 1923 to 1925 and in fact were the highest for any month during the last two years.

State employment office reports: The State Employment office records for March fully agree with the findings of improved employment conditions as noted in the reports received from manufacturing firms. The ratio of applicants for employment per 100 jobs open as reported from State Employment offices declined from 238 in February to 233 in March, a 2.1 per cent decrease. This compares favorably with the employment trend as shown in the reports from employers in the manufacturing industry.

The Employment office reports for March, 1929, show that a total of 10,461 persons applied for work during the five-week period covered in the report. Twenty-eight per cent of the applicants were women. Requests from employers for workers numbered 4,494, a decided gain over last year. Jobs were secured for 3,518 persons during the month or for one-third of the number who applied for work. The great numbers of unskilled workers who apply for work through the State offices and for whose services there is little demand present the most serious placement problem with which employment officers have to contend. Skilled workers in many lines are in demand, but there are few employment opportunities for unskilled workmen. This situation is more strongly indicated during the spring months when construction lines open up and there is a great influx of unskilled workers seeking jobs in construction work. The same and even much worse conditions obtain for those seeking clerical work. The ratio of applicants per 100 openings for the clerical and professional group for March was 492 or nearly 5 to 1, while the ratio for the unskilled labor group was only 245 to 100.

Reports from manufacturing firms: An 0.3 per cent gain in employment and a 1.3 per cent increase in payrolls as compared with February, 1929, was shown by the reports received from 786 manufacturing firms for March, 1929. These reports represent employment of more than 270,000 workers in 51 branches of manufacturing activity with a weekly payroll of nearly seven and one-half million dollars. Thirty-four of the 51 industry groups show increased employment over February, 1929, and 27 of the 51 groups show increased payrolls. The March index number for manufacturing employment based on the 1923-25 average was 91.0 and the wage payment index based on the same average was 100.2. Weekly earnings of workers in manufacturing industries averaged \$27.43 in March as compared with \$27.18 in February, an 0.9 per cent gain.

Reports for 480 of the 786 manufacturing firms gave information as to the number of hours worked during March as compared with February. These show that 164,874 workers in these 480 plants worked a total of 8,256,479 hours a week during March, or an average of 50 hours a week per worker. The average rate of hourly earnings for workers in these plants during March was \$0.568 or practically the same rate as in January and in February.

The metal industries: Employment in all metal industries combined showed a 2.0 per cent decrease in March as compared with February, and payrolls were 1.7 per cent less. The largest employment decline was reported for the electrical apparatus group which showed a 22.6 per cent decrease as compared with February. Curtailed production in the radio industry was responsible for this decrease. Aside from the radio industry, manufacturers of other electrical appliances reported a good volume of orders. Structural steel plants were busy and large increases in employment were reported by several firms. The metal industry as a whole in March was operating nearly 7 per cent better than at this time last year. All metal groups except blast furnaces and the stove and furnace industry show increased employment and payrolls over March, 1928.

Transportation equipment: Employment in automobile plants, in locomotive and car shops, and in shipyards was substantially higher in March. The report of one plant manufacturing auto parts showed that 800 workers were added to its rolls during March. Employment for firms making auto bodies and parts is nearly 60 per cent higher than at this time last year. Work in railroad car shops and in shipyards also is decidedly improved.

Textile products: Slightly increased employment was reported for nearly all groups in the textile industry. Silk mills reported increased

working schedules and the average earnings of workers in most plants were materially higher than in February. A 10 per cent gain in employment was reported for knitting mills. This increase was due principally to the reopening of one mill during March which had been closed down for several months. Employment in the women's clothing industry showed a slight seasonal decline.

Foods and tobacco: No change of any great importance was noted for the food industries. Candy manufacture fell off slightly following the completion of Easter orders, and business in the ice-cream industry was seasonally higher.

The only important change recorded for the other five manufacturing groups was the 15 per cent decrease in employment for the furniture industry. This decrease was largely the result of reductions made by one firm engaged in the manufacture of radio cabinets.

Manufacturing employment during March remained fairly stable in most lines. The large gains in employment reported by many firms during February were not repeated in March, but manufacturing employment has been showing gradual improvement during the last three months, and if the present rate of improvement continues, normal employment conditions for the industry may be expected before many more months elapse.

Coal mining: According to reports submitted to the Anthracite Bureau of Information, employment in anthracite mines for the first half of March showed somewhat more than its usual seasonal slackening of activity. A drop of 7.5 per cent in employment and a 25.7 per cent decrease in payrolls for the first half of March as compared with the first half of February was reported. Comparison of the March, 1929, figures with those for the corresponding month last year show that employment in anthracite mines for March, 1929, is 11.7 per cent lower than a year ago and payroll totals are 10 per cent less.

Reports from 318 bituminous mines in Pennsylvania to the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics show a 1.2 per cent increase in employment and an 0.4 per cent gain in payrolls for bituminous mines in March as compared with February totals. Employment and payroll totals for this industry for back years are not available.

Construction and contracting: There was a slight seasonal gain in construction employment in March, but payrolls showed an 8.2 per cent decline. The volume of construction employment for March, 1929, is approximately 9 per cent less than last year. With a fairly good volume of building permits reported and with a very large road building program in prospect there is reason to believe that this slump in construction employment will not continue for long.

Trade: Employment in retail stores was 3 per cent higher in March than in February and was stimulated by the good volume of Easter trade. Total employment reported from 55 retail firms for March was slightly higher than in March a year ago. This may be due to the fact that Easter falling one week earlier this year, threw the bulk of the Easter business into the March report whereas last year it was included in the report for April. Employment in wholesale houses showed a 3.0 per cent decline in March as compared with February.

General: The employment situation in the Commonwealth, as it is indicated by the various employment reports received, has shown marked improvement during recent months and business conditions generally are judged to be much more satisfactory than at this time last year. This is not true of all industries, of course, but it is true for most industries not affected by fundamental economic changes such as are taking place in the coal industries due to the increasing use of electricity and oil as commercial and domestic fuels.

Industrial Accidents and Compensation Costs

Accidents to workers in industry in Pennsylvania during 1929 are showing a definite increase over the number for 1928. During March, 1929, reports of 199 fatal and 13,712 non-fatal accidents were received at the Bureau of Workmen's Compensation. This is an increase of 54 fatal and 1,173 non-fatal accidents over the number reported during March, 1928, or a 37.2 per cent increase in fatal accidents and a 9.4 per cent increase in non-fatal accidents. The mine disaster at the Kinlock mine of the Valley Camp Coal Company, in Westmoreland County, on March 21, 1929, in which 46 men lost their lives, was responsible for the large increase in fatal accidents for the month. Reports of 44 of these 46 deaths had been received at the Department by April 1, and were included in the fatal total for March. Two of the reports were held up temporarily, pending positive identification of the bodies. The Kinlock disaster was the first major mine disaster since the explosion at the Pickands-Mather and Company mine in Greene County on May 19, 1928, in which 194 lives were lost.

During the first three months in 1929, reports of 505 fatal accidents and 39,496 non-fatal accidents were received at the Bureau of Workmen's Compensation as compared with 452 fatal and 36,426 non-fatal accidents reported during the first three months in 1928, an increase this year of 53, or 11.7 per cent, in fatal accidents and of 3,070, or 8.4 per cent, in non-fatal accidents. The accident total for each of the first three months in 1929 has been higher than the total for the corresponding months in 1928. In January, 1929, there was a 13.8 per

cent increase, in February a 1.8 per cent increase, and in March 9.8 per cent increase. In making comparisons of this year's record of accidents with that for 1928, it should be remembered that due to depressed industrial activity the accident total for 1928, and also for 1927, was relatively low, and that with expanded business activity in 1929, accidents naturally will show a tendency to increase as compared with 1928 or 1927. The total of accidents reported during the first quarter of 1929 is 5.9 per cent less than the average number reported during the first quarter of the five years immediately preceding. This is shown clearly in the following table:

ACCIDENTS REPORTED TO THE BUREAU OF WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

<i>Period</i>	<i>Number of Accidents</i>
First quarter, 1924.....	46,707
First quarter, 1925.....	45,593
First quarter, 1926.....	40,863
First quarter, 1927.....	42,446
First quarter, 1928.....	36,878
First quarter, 5-year average.....	42,497
First quarter, 1929.....	40,001
Decrease for first quarter, 1929, as compared with 5-year average	2,496 (5.9%)

So that while the record of accidents for the first three months of 1929 shows an 8.5 per cent increase over the corresponding period in 1928, the increase should not be regarded with undue alarm, since the increase is largely the result of expanded industrial activity, and since the number of accidents reported during the first three months of 1929 is actually 5.9 per cent less than the average number reported during the last five years.

The accident totals for the three main industrial divisions for the first quarter in 1929 as compared with the first three months last year are as follows:

ACCIDENTS REPORTED TO THE BUREAU OF WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

	First Quarter, 1929		First Quarter, 1928		Per Cent Increase or Decrease in 1929	
	Fatal	Non-fatal	Fatal	Non-fatal	Fatal	Non-fatal
General industrial	201	24,192	200	21,601	+ 0.5	+12.0
Coal mining	257	13,097	204	12,344	+26.0	+ 6.1
Transportation and public utilities	47	2,207	48	2,481	- 2.1	-11.0
Total	505	39,496	452	36,426	+11.7	+ 8.4

The 199 fatal accidents reported during March, 1929, were classified industrially as follows: Construction and contracting 8, manufacturing 34, anthracite coal mining 40, bituminous coal mining 74, transportation 16, public utilities 2, quarries and mines other than coal mines 5, retail and wholesale trade 5, hotels and restaurants 1, state and municipal 8, and miscellaneous 6. Increases in fatal accidents over last month were shown for all groups except construction and contracting, anthracite coal mining, public utilities, and the miscellaneous industry group. Largest increases in fatalities were reported for the bituminous coal mining, the transportation, and the metal industries.

The gas explosion at the Kinlock mine was the largest single cause of death in industry during March. In addition to these 44 deaths there were 9 other fatalities charged to explosive substances during March. Five were due to premature and to delayed blasts in coal mines, two to explosions and one to gas fumes in oil refineries, and one to burns received from a spark from a heater fire which ignited a worker's paint-soaked clothing.

Falling objects were the cause of fatal injuries to 45 workers during March. Thirty-seven of the deaths due to falling objects were caused by falls of rock and coal in the coal mines; 17 in the anthracite industry and 20 in bituminous mines.

Cars and engines were the third highest cause of fatal accidents during March. Thirty-four persons were reported killed by cars and engines during the month. Industrial cars, including coal mine and quarry cars, killed 21 workers, and railroad cars killed 13, the latter all being employees of railroad companies.

Other cause groups showing comparatively high fatal accident totals for March were motor vehicles 15, falls of persons 14, elevators and hoists 6, and hot and corrosive substances 5.

The fatal accident record for March was marked more than usual by the number of instances in which supervisory neglect was contributory to the accident. Failure to provide guard rails at floor openings, failure to brace ditches and to shore up side walls, the lack of proper instruction as to hoist and derrick signals; all were contributory to deaths in industry during March. Negligence of employees also was apparent in many cases particularly in the handling of or passing near open flames. Three workmen whose clothing caught fire from open flames were fatally burned during March. Frequent inspection of safety equipment is emphasized by the accident to a window-cleaner who fell 20 stories to his death when his safety-belt broke. Murder is looming as an important cause of death to workers in industry. Deaths of four workers who were murdered while engaged in the ordinary

duties of their employment were reported to the Department during March. One, a paymaster, was held up and shot, another a night-watchman at a garage was beaten by drunken thugs, a third, a bill collector was elubbed with a blunt instrument and robbed, and a fourth, a stationary fireman was shot down by a rifle bullet while at work. Since January 1, 1929, six workers in Pennsylvania have been murdered, one a policeman.

Compensation payments were authorized by the approval of agreements in 7,554 cases by the Bureau of Workmen's Compensation. The total amount of compensation to be paid in accordance with these agreements is \$1,332,970, distributed as follows:

164 fatal cases.....	\$500,802
277 permanent disability cases.....	310,464
7,113 temporary disability cases.....	521,704

Compensation awards for the first three months in 1929 total \$3,826,400, or 17.7 per cent, more than the total for the first three months in 1928. Receipts filed with the Bureau of Workmen's Compensation show that actual compensation payments during the first three months of this year amounted to \$3,203,908, a gain of 16.4 per cent over the corresponding period last year.

The number of permanent disability cases compensated during the first three months in 1929 is 2.6 per cent less than the number for the same period in 1928. Eye, foot, leg, and part-finger losses show smaller totals than last year while arm, hand, and finger losses show increases. Eye losses dropped from 145 for the first quarter in 1928 to 114 for the first three months this year, a 27 per cent decrease. Foot losses were 6 less than last year, leg losses 3 less, and part-finger losses show a decrease of 22 per cent. Awards for facial disfigurement number 19 less than last year but the average amount of compensation awarded in disfigurement cases this year is more than double that of last year. Finger losses show a large increase, jumping from 310 for the first quarter in 1928 to 405 for the first three months this year, a 31 per cent increase.

Temporary disability cases compensated during the first quarter of 1929 show a 10.9 per cent decrease in severity as compared with those for the first three months in 1928. The average day loss for the temporary disability cases compensated during the first three months in 1929 was 41 days as compared with an average of 46 days for those cases closed during the first three months of last year.

REPORT OF ACTIVITIES OF STATE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES FOR THE MONTH OF MARCH, 1929

INDUSTRIES	Persons Applying for Positions			Persons Asked for by Employers			Persons Sent to Positions			Persons Receiving Positions		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
GRAND TOTAL	10,461	7,520	2,941	4,494	3,174	1,320	5,141	3,631	1,510	3,518	2,535	983
Total: Industrial Group (skilled)	3,697	2,975	722	1,575	1,398	177	1,861	1,548	313	1,170	1,020	150
Building and construction	400	400	.....	102	102	.....	126	126	.....	83	83	.....
Shipbuilding	245	245	.....	148	148	.....	159	159	.....	127	127	.....
Chemicals and allied products	9	9	.....	4	4	.....	4	4	.....	4	4	.....
Clay, glass, and stone products	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clothing	25	14	11	3	1	2	4	.....	4	1	.....	1
Textiles	97	49	48	41	31	10	39	20	19	16	7	9
Food and kindred products	16	14	2	3	2	1	5	1	1	2	1	1
Leather, rubber and composition	9	9	.....	4	4	.....	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lumber, woodwork and furniture	28	28	.....	8	8	.....	10	8	.....	2	2	.....
Paper and printing	30	24	6	8	6	2	83	823	20	464	454	10
Metals and metal products	1,064	1,039	25	728	714	14	8	8	.....	7	7	.....
Mines and quarries	17	17	.....	7	7	.....	8	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
Transportation and public utilities	199	194	5	33	32	1	40	38	2	23	23	.....
Hotel and restaurant	884	148	236	125	65	60	151	74	77	109	60	49
Wholesale and retail trade	254	141	113	52	25	27	75	29	46	33	16	17
Miscellaneous	855	579	276	314	254	60	389	247	142	293	231	62
Total: Other groups	6,764	4,545	2,219	2,919	1,776	1,143	3,280	2,083	1,197	2,348	1,515	833
Clerical and professional	1,305	868	437	265	184	81	417	258	159	156	92	64
Agriculture	48	48	.....	14	14	.....	26	26	.....	10	10	.....
Semi-skilled	1,256	475	781	696	171	525	705	202	503	883	125	238
Unskilled	3,073	2,832	241	1,252	1,155	97	1,419	1,326	93	1,116	1,045	71
Casual and day workers*	1,082	322	760	692	252	440	713	271	442	683	243	440
February, 1929	9,105	6,736	2,369	3,826	2,760	1,066	4,315	3,155	1,160	2,978	2,251	727
March, 1928	10,463	6,139	4,324	3,811	2,302	1,509	4,282	2,507	1,785	2,671	1,635	1,016
March, 1927	14,108	9,484	4,624	6,594	4,368	2,226	6,740	4,494	2,246	5,606	3,848	1,758

*The placement of each casual or day worker is recorded for only one (1) placement per week.

EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN PENNSYLVANIA

GROUP AND INDUSTRY*

ALL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES (51)

Metal products:

Blast furnaces	9	1,917	43.8	-0.2	-17.7	58,946	48.7	-0.2	-9.6	30.75	30.77
Steel works and rolling mills	43	54,871	80.3	-0.4	+1.1	1,701,774	91.7	-0.2	+6.8	31.01	30.99
Iron and steel forgings	30	2,039	94.8	-1.4	+11.0	55,450	106.3	-3.7	+18.1	27.19	27.83
Structural iron work	10	4,065	110.5	+5.0	+19.3	133,609	114.8	+4.3	+22.6	28.65	28.83
Steam and hot water heating appliances	17	4,483	93.6	-0.7	+3.2	139,995	107.5	-3.1	-0.4	31.23	31.95
Stoves and furnaces	9	932	78.4	+3.4	+0.6	24,137	71.1	-0.3	-0.4	25.90	26.87
Foundries	38	8,033	91.7	+2.1	+11.0	238,667	100.9	+4.6	+19.8	29.71	28.96
Machinery and parts	40	10,214	111.1	+1.3	+12.3	325,712	124.6	+2.1	+17.3	31.80	31.60
Electrical apparatus	17	8,643	138.2	-22.6	+21.3	209,270	136.8	-24.8	+14.8	24.21	24.78
Engines and pumps	10	3,873	104.9	+0.2	+16.2	116,765	117.2	-1.8	+23.0	30.15	30.79
Hardware and tools	18	7,178	95.4	+1.2	+13.8	179,714	102.7	+0.6	+16.4	25.04	25.11
Brass and bronze products	10	1,056	99.0	+2.9	+23.9	28,992	102.8	+3.9	+25.7	27.45	27.17

Transportation equipment:

Automobiles	40	35,023	84.8	+7.3	+7.9	1,105,976	92.3	+8.7	+13.2	31.66	31.25
Automobile bodies and parts	6	5,940	116.6	+6.9	+37.0	285,661	139.9	+6.9	+58.1	34.62	34.63
Locomotives and cars	11	10,972	130.7	+7.1	+59.8	358,074	131.8	+5.6	+72.1	32.64	33.07
Railroad repair shops	6	3,697	91.7	+1.6	+12.0	115,001	107.7	+6.8	+31.0	31.11	29.56
Shipbuilding	4	1,894	36.1	+11.1	+14.6	54,880	36.1	+11.4	+21.1	23.98	28.91

Textile products:

Cotton goods	14	3,581	81.8	+1.2	-11.4	88,214	86.8	+13.8	+3.3	24.63	21.94
Woolens and worsteds	15	6,133	90.1	+1.5	+3.1	131,216	90.7	-1.9	+11.6	21.40	22.16
Silk goods	38	17,687	104.8	+3.0	-12.8	360,311	116.5	+6.5	-15.8	20.37	19.71
Textile dyeing and finishing	9	1,977	123.9	+1.9	-6.3	52,664	138.5	0.0	+2.3	26.64	27.18
Carpets and rugs	9	2,736	89.4	+1.0	+7.2	69,162	89.8	-1.1	+11.4	25.28	25.83
Hats	4	3,914	98.5	-0.6	+0.1	103,261	102.0	+0.8	-3.9	26.01	26.01
Hosiery	25	12,310	123.4	+1.9	+3.4	344,637	153.4	+4.4	+5.3	28.00	27.34
Knit goods, other	15	3,048	86.2	+10.7	+3.4	62,206	99.4	+5.7	+12.3	20.41	21.33
Men's clothing	9	876	100.5	+2.0	+8.9	17,359	112.0	+3.9	+17.8	19.82	19.45
Women's clothing	9	1,417	133.7	-5.8	+4.5	20,307	134.1	-14.0	-4.4	14.33	15.24
Shirts and finishings	9	2,133	96.4	+3.9	-4.3	32,328	94.4	0.0	-3.3	15.30	15.91

Foods and tobacco:

Bread and bakery products	97	21,627	94.6	-0.1	+1.8	447,015	95.5	-0.8	+1.2	20.67	20.79
Confectionery	28	4,252	105.3	+0.6	0.0	122,254	100.6	+0.5	+0.2	28.75	28.76
Ice cream	13	4,305	93.6	-5.7	+3.9	89,877	110.3	-6.2	+5.8	20.88	20.98
Meat packing	11	1,203	81.0	+4.5	-3.5	39,310	89.4	+4.2	-4.1	27.63	32.71
Cigars and tobacco	14	2,210	101.8	-0.5	+9.0	61,701	96.9	-4.1	+7.7	27.92	29.00
	31	9,657	92.4	+1.9	-1.6	133,873	86.6	+2.1	-5.8	13.86	13.81

No. of Plants report- ing	EMPLOYMENT				PAYROLLS				AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS--		
	No. of wage earners week ended Mar. 15, 1929	Index numbers 1923-1925=100		Per cent change compared with	Total weekly payroll week ended Mar. 15, 1929	Index numbers 1923-1925=100		Per cent change compared with	week ended		
		Mar. 1929	Feb. 1929			Mar. 1929	Feb. 1929		Mar. 15, 1929	Feb. 15, 1929	
			+ 0.3								+ 4.0	+ 1.3	+ 9.5
786	270,055	91.9	+ 0.3	+ 4.0	\$7,407,008	100.2	+ 1.3	+ 9.5	\$27.43	\$27.18	
231	107,904	88.6	- 2.0	+ 6.4	3,213,091	98.8	- 1.7	+10.8	29.78	29.70	
9	1,917	43.8	- 0.2	-17.7	58,946	48.7	- 0.2	- 9.6	30.75	30.77	
43	54,871	80.3	+ 1.1	+11.0	1,701,774	91.7	- 0.7	+ 6.8	31.01	30.99	
10	2,039	94.8	- 1.4	+11.0	55,450	106.3	- 3.7	+18.1	27.19	27.83	
10	4,065	110.5	+ 5.0	+19.3	133,609	114.8	+ 4.3	+22.6	28.65	28.85	
17	4,483	93.6	- 0.7	+ 3.2	139,995	107.5	- 3.1	+ 7.8	31.23	31.95	
9	932	78.4	+ 3.4	+ 0.6	24,137	71.1	- 0.3	- 0.4	25.90	26.87	
38	8,033	91.7	+ 2.1	+11.0	238,667	100.9	+ 4.6	+19.8	29.71	28.96	
40	10,214	111.1	+ 1.3	+12.3	325,712	124.6	+ 2.1	+17.3	31.80	31.60	
17	8,643	128.2	-22.6	+21.3	209,270	136.8	-24.8	+14.8	24.21	24.78	
10	3,873	104.9	+ 0.2	+16.2	116,765	117.2	- 1.8	+23.0	30.15	30.79	
18	7,178	95.4	+ 1.2	+13.8	179,714	102.7	+ 0.6	+16.4	25.04	25.11	
10	1,056	99.0	+ 2.9	+23.9	28,992	102.8	+ 3.9	+25.7	27.45	27.17	
40	35,023	84.8	+ 7.3	+ 7.9	1,103,976	92.3	+ 8.7	+13.2	31.66	31.25	
6	5,940	116.6	+ 6.9	+37.0	205,661	139.9	+ 6.9	+58.1	34.62	34.63	
11	10,972	130.7	+ 7.1	+59.8	358,074	131.8	+ 5.6	+72.1	32.64	33.07	
13	12,520	61.1	+ 9.3	- 6.6	375,360	63.3	+13.4	+ 4.8	29.98	28.85	
6	3,697	91.7	+ 1.6	+12.0	115,001	107.7	+ 6.8	+31.0	31.11	29.56	
4	1,894	36.1	+11.1	+14.6	54,880	36.1	+11.4	+21.1	23.98	28.91	
156	55,792	102.1	+ 2.3	- 3.7	1,281,665	113.7	+ 3.6	- 1.3	22.97	22.66	
14	3,581	81.8	+ 1.2	-11.4	88,214	86.8	+13.8	+ 3.3	24.63	21.94	
15	6,133	90.1	+ 1.5	+ 3.1	131,216	90.7	- 1.9	+11.6	21.40	22.16	
38	17,687	104.8	+ 3.0	-12.8	360,311	116.5	+ 6.5	-15.8	20.37	19.71	
9	1,977	123.9	+ 1.9	- 6.3	52,664	138.5	0.0	+ 2.3	26.64	27.18	
9	2,736	89.4	+ 1.0	+ 7.2	69,162	89.8	- 1.1	+11.4	25.28	25.83	
4	3,914	98.5	- 0.6	+ 0.1	103,261	102.0	+ 0.8	- 3.9	26.38	26.01	
25	12,310	123.4	+ 1.9	+ 3.4	344,637	153.4	+ 4.4	+ 5.3	28.00	27.34	
15	3,048	86.2	+10.7	+ 3.4	62,206	99.4	+ 5.7	+12.3	20.41	21.33	
9	876	100.5	+ 2.0	+ 8.9	17,359	112.0	+ 3.9	+17.8	19.82	19.45	
9	1,417	133.7	- 5.8	+ 4.5	20,307	131.1	-14.0	- 4.4	14.33	15.24	
9	2,133	96.4	+ 3.9	- 4.3	32,328	94.4	0.0	- 3.3	15.30	15.91	
97	21,627	94.6	- 0.1	+ 1.8	447,015	95.5	- 0.8	+ 1.2	20.67	20.79	
28	4,252	105.3	+ 0.6	0.0	122,254	100.6	+ 0.5	+ 0.2	28.75	28.76	
13	4,305	93.6	- 5.7	+ 3.9	89,877	110.3	- 6.2	+ 5.8	20.88	20.98	
11	1,203	81.0	+ 4.5	- 3.5	39,310	89.4	+ 4.2	- 4.1	27.63	32.71	
14	2,210	101.8	- 0.5	+ 9.0	61,701	96.9	- 4.1	+ 7.7	27.92	29.00	
31	9,657	92.4	+ 1.9	- 1.6	133,873	86.6	+ 2.1	- 5.8	13.86	13.81	

GROUP AND INDUSTRY*

GROUP AND INDUSTRY*	No. of Plants Reporting	Index numbers 1923-1925=100			Total weekly payroll week ended Mar. 15, 1929	Index numbers 1923-1925=100			week ended	
		No. of wage earners week ended Mar. 15, 1929	Per cent change compared with			Mar. 1929	Per cent change compared with			
			Mar. 1929	Feb. 1929			Mar. 1929	Feb. 1929		
Stone, clay and glass products:	66	15,362	81.0	- 1.5	- 0.4	\$414,179	80.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.5	\$26.38
Brick, tile and pottery	30	4,729	90.1	+ 0.1	+ 6.6	111,122	85.3	- 1.5	+ 1.3	23.50
Cement	14	5,159	71.9	- 4.8	- 9.1	156,995	73.2	- 1.8	- 6.5	30.43
Glass	22	5,474	89.8	+ 0.3	+ 6.7	146,062	89.2	+ 3.4	+ 12.6	26.68
Lumber products:	42	4,262	72.0	- 5.6	- 1.1	91,424	72.1	- 9.6	- 2.2	22.38
Lumber and planing mills	17	2,087	69.3	+ 2.2	+ 9.1	44,097	71.2	- 2.7	+ 3.5	22.18
Furniture	19	1,567	69.9	- 15.2	- 4.6	36,392	67.7	- 17.8	- 5.8	23.97
Wooden boxes	6	608	95.3	- 2.8	- 19.5	10,935	106.4	- 4.4	- 9.9	17.99
Chemical products:	48	11,147	98.0	+ 0.4	+ 2.2	353,323	116.1	+ 9.2	+ 11.7	31.70
Chemicals and drugs	28	1,430	94.5	+ 3.1	+ 6.1	40,076	99.2	+ 2.7	+ 1.7	28.03
Coke	3	2,748	118.7	+ 0.5	- 1.7	79,371	121.7	- 0.9	- 2.7	29.37
Explosives	3	589	136.1	+ 4.2	+ 14.0	13,878	116.0	- 12.2	+ 20.1	25.68
Paints and varnishes	9	1,014	125.4	+ 3.6	- 2.4	29,014	138.8	+ 6.7	+ 5.3	28.61
Petroleum refining	5	5,366	87.4	- 0.5	+ 4.7	190,784	114.1	+ 18.1	+ 22.3	30.02
Leather and rubber products:	49	10,982	96.2	0.0	- 4.3	249,346	98.8	- 2.5	- 5.6	23.30
Leather tanning	17	5,515	99.7	+ 0.6	- 5.9	137,137	100.8	- 1.9	- 7.1	24.87
Shoes	22	3,919	91.3	- 0.8	- 2.7	72,480	92.7	- 4.0	- 3.3	18.49
Leather products, other	6	648	121.6	+ 0.1	+ 9.3	13,646	111.4	+ 0.9	+ 3.1	21.91
Rubber tires and goods	4	900	76.7	+ 0.5	- 8.3	26,083	90.9	- 2.7	- 8.9	28.98
Paper and printing:	57	7,956	90.8	- 0.5	- 4.5	248,589	108.0	+ 1.3	- 1.0	31.25
Paper and wood pulp	13	3,470	79.9	- 0.9	- 10.8	105,080	94.3	+ 1.4	- 7.0	30.28
Paper boxes and bags	6	605	89.5	- 6.0	+ 0.1	10,905	112.7	+ 8.8	+ 6.4	14.86
Printing and publishing	38	3,821	104.9	+ 0.6	+ 1.9	132,624	122.2	+ 0.8	+ 4.6	34.69
Anthracite coal mining† .....	....	.....	99.2	- 7.5	- 11.7	.....	77.5	- 25.7	- 10.0	35.16
Bituminous coal mining†	318	56,203	.....	+ 1.2	.....	1,432,636	.....	+ 0.4	.....	25.69
Construction and contracting	27	2,195	52.7	+ 2.9	- 9.0	57,867	45.6	- 8.2	- 21.5	27.88
Street railways	5	15,795	93.1	- 0.1	+ 0.5	543,028	99.0	- 0.7	- 2.0	34.56
Retail trade	55	21,611	99.6	+ 2.9	+ 0.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wholesale trade	91	4,360	95.4	- 3.0	+ 1.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

*Data compiled and published in conjunction with the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia. †Anthracite figures are from the Anthracite Bureau of Information. ‡Bituminous figures are from the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN PENNSYLVANIA—(Continued)

GROUP AND INDUSTRY*	No. of Plants Reporting	No. of Wage Earners Week Ended Mar. 15, 1929	Total Weekly Wages Week Ended Mar. 15, 1929	Total Weekly Employee Hours		Average Hourly Earnings	
				Mar. 15, 1929	Feb. 15, 1929	Mar. 15, 1929	Feb. 15, 1929
ALL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES: (46)							
Metal products:	167	76,733	2,332,173	8,256,479	8,195,830	\$.568	\$.569
Blast furnaces	7	1,731	53,739	92,049	92,200	.584	.583
Steel works and rolling mills	26	38,807	1,225,397	1,925,932	1,934,750	.635	.633
Iron and steel forgings	7	1,602	44,969	79,584	80,654	.565	.584
Structural iron work	7	2,125	57,875	101,727	97,129	.567	.567
Steam and hot water heating appliances	14	3,100	99,360	161,403	170,634	.616	.613
Foundries	32	6,900	204,361	337,633	323,558	.605	.614
Machinery and parts	32	8,624	273,946	446,833	437,728	.613	.611
Electrical apparatus	13	4,767	121,279	235,971	255,851	.514	.515
Engines and pumps	10	3,873	116,765	193,307	195,831	.604	.608
Hardware and tools	12	4,451	112,092	212,430	215,231	.528	.525
Brass and bronze products	7	753	22,390	41,558	39,455	.539	.539
Transportation equipment:	31	26,254	850,012	1,344,131	1,293,415	.632	.620
Automobiles	6	5,940	205,661	314,019	298,811	.655	.644
Automobile bodies and parts	8	10,561	343,506	585,382	557,604	.595	.591
Locomotives and cars	9	5,373	160,076	263,844	261,923	.607	.603
Railroad repair shops	4	2,486	80,889	98,304	100,717	.823	.719
Shipbuilding	4	1,894	54,880	82,582	74,360	.665	.662
Textile products:	78	28,237	607,171	1,377,409	1,331,493	.441	.446
Cotton goods	11	1,457	33,768	70,223	68,916	.481	.468
Woolens and worsteds	10	3,813	77,850	187,790	191,116	.415	.437
Silk goods	22	11,229	224,592	529,636	499,131	.424	.425
Textile dyeing and finishing	4	668	14,647	27,288	28,493	.537	.540
Carpets and rugs	4	1,764	44,900	86,854	83,354	.517	.520
Hosiery	7	6,020	157,364	322,158	314,370	.488	.486
Knit goods, other	8	1,115	20,911	53,652	47,261	.390	.398
Women's clothing	8	1,106	17,930	49,935	53,508	.359	.358
Shirts and furnishings	4	1,065	15,299	49,873	45,344	.307	.333

*Data compiled and published in conjunction with the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia.

EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN PENNSYLVANIA—(Concluded)

21

GROUP AND INDUSTRY*	No. of Plants Reporting	No. of Wage Earners Week Ended Mar. 15, 1929	Total Weekly Wages Week Ended Mar. 15, 1929	Total Weekly Employee Hours		Average Hourly Earnings Week Ended		
				Mar. 15, 1929	Feb. 15, 1929		Per cent change	Mar. 15, 1929	Feb. 15, 1929
Foods and tobacco:								
	47	7,652	\$184,959	387,221	383,039	+ 1.1	\$.478	\$.490
Bread and bakery products	19	2,117	55,651	108,098	106,883	+ 1.1	.515	.509
Confectionery	5	2,076	49,765	108,043	110,716	- 1.9	.458	.449
Ice cream	8	742	25,604	44,881	42,560	+ 5.5	.570	.580
Meat packing	9	1,241	33,008	59,951	63,187	- 5.1	.551	.550
Cigars and tobacco	6	1,476	20,931	65,648	59,693	+10.0	.319	.341
Stone, clay and glass products:								
	39	7,998	216,247	397,111	404,411	- 1.8	.545	.543
Brick, tile and pottery								
	19	2,911	68,976	132,127	134,279	- 1.6	.522	.522
Cement	8	2,402	69,964	132,794	145,481	- 8.7	.527	.521
Glass	12	2,685	77,307	132,190	124,651	+ 6.0	.585	.591
Lumber products:								
	32	2,062	50,824	96,048	103,287	-12.1	.529	.537
Lumber and planing mills								
	13	818	20,633	37,616	37,587	+ 0.1	.549	.556
Furniture	15	1,019	25,751	47,134	61,541	-23.4	.546	.550
Wooden boxes	4	225	4,440	11,298	10,156	+11.2	.398	.394
Chemical products:								
	20	5,956	177,264	324,446	306,768	+ 5.8	.546	.572
Chemicals and drugs								
	11	806	23,421	47,029	46,078	+ 2.1	.498	.506
Paints and varnishes	6	904	25,936	47,413	43,952	+ 7.9	.547	.553
Petroleum refining	3	4,246	127,907	230,004	216,738	+ 6.1	.556	.590
Leather and rubber products:								
	27	4,853	111,197	231,661	241,324	- 4.0	.480	.480
Leather tanning								
	8	1,890	43,449	89,903	93,385	- 3.7	.539	.522
Shoes	11	1,882	31,802	86,769	91,958	- 5.6	.367	.379
Leather products, other	4	181	4,863	9,406	9,626	- 2.3	.517	.510
Rubber tires and goods	4	900	26,083	45,583	46,355	- 1.7	.572	.578
Paper and printing:								
	39	5,129	161,152	267,025	263,022	+ 1.5	.604	.613
Paper and wood pulp								
	9	2,622	80,760	150,785	147,195	+ 2.4	.536	.548
Paper boxes and bags	3	184	3,098	9,362	9,447	- 0.9	.331	.331
Printing and publishing	27	2,323	77,294	106,878	106,380	+ 0.5	.723	.729
Construction and contracting								
	23	2,012	53,515	80,394	91,423	-12.1	.666	.659

*Data compiled and published in conjunction with the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia.

EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN PENNSYLVANIA BY CITY AREAS

CITY AREAS*	No. of Plants Report- ing	EMPLOYMENT				PAYROLLS			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS—		
		No. of wage earners week ended Mar. 15, 1929	Index numbers 1923-1925=100		Total weekly payroll week ended Mar. 15, 1929	Index numbers 1923-1925=100		Per cent change compared with Mar. 15, 1929	Mar. 15, 1929	Feb. 15, 1929	
			Mar. 1929	Per cent change compared with Feb. 1929		Mar. 1929	Per cent change compared with Mar. 1929				
Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton	75	20,320	86.2	+ 0.1	— 0.5	\$536,849	81.8	+ 0.4	+ 0.7	\$26.42	\$26.29
Altoona	14	2,318	.....	+ 3.0	+ 6.0	52,829	.....	— 2.7	+ 6.4	22.79	24.14
Erie	12	4,125	104.5	+ 2.3	+ 7.8	122,452	103.7	+ 0.3	+ 5.6	29.69	30.24
Harrisburg	34	7,542	104.0	+ 1.5	+14.7	180,413	112.8	+ 0.4	+26.5	23.92	24.17
Hazleton-Pottsville	20	4,799	103.0	— 1.6	+ 0.9	99,820	94.4	— 4.5	— 2.8	20.80	21.43
Johnstown	13	837	87.7	— 5.4	—13.6	24,025	83.3	— 3.8	—15.1	28.70	28.11
Lancaster	28	4,503	103.3	+ 1.3	— 6.8	94,508	91.7	— 1.5	— 7.6	20.99	21.61
New Castle	11	5,912	108.8	+ 0.5	— 1.0	179,908	109.3	+ 0.5	+ 4.3	30.43	30.48
Philadelphia	213	84,978	96.3	— 1.3	+ 8.1	2,380,967	102.5	—0.5	+12.8	28.02	27.77
Pittsburgh	90	60,662	92.8	+ 0.1	+ 1.5	1,835,653	91.7	+ 0.4	+ 5.8	30.26	30.18
Reading-Lebanon	62	22,494	100.4	— 0.7	+10.2	620,754	105.8	— 0.3	+23.6	27.60	27.43
Scranton	30	4,991	103.9	+ 5.9	— 3.0	95,404	116.9	+ 5.5	— 6.0	19.12	19.20
Sunbury	25	9,028	72.0	+ 5.4	—20.3	212,153	82.7	+12.7	—14.7	23.50	21.99
Wilkes-Barre	21	5,851	101.5	+ 0.4	— 0.5	111,953	101.8	— 1.1	— 4.1	19.13	19.40
Williamsport	22	5,646	85.6	+ 5.8	+15.8	159,596	99.6	+ 0.4	+35.1	28.27	29.77
York	43	5,900	88.3	+ 3.2	+ 1.4	118,599	89.5	+ 2.1	+ 3.0	20.10	20.55

*Data compiled and published in conjunction with the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia.

ACCIDENTS OCCURRING DURING COURSE OF EMPLOYMENT REPORTED TO THE BUREAU OF WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

1929	ACCIDENT REPORTS RECEIVED								AGREEMENTS APPROVED				
	Total		General Industrial		Coal Mining		Transportation and Public Utilities		Total	Fatal	Perma- nent Disa- bility	Tempo- rary Disa- bility	
			Fatal	Non-fatal	Fatal	Non-fatal	Fatal	Non-fatal					
	Total	Fatal											Non-fatal
Total—1929	40,001	505	39,496	201	24,192	257	13,097	47	2,207	21,145	444	837	19,864
January	13,812	168	13,644	83	8,396	68	4,432	17	816	7,342	151	300	6,891
February	12,578	138	12,440	51	7,183	75	4,330	12	627	6,249	129	260	5,860
March	13,911	199	13,712	67	8,613	114	4,335	18	764	7,554	164	277	7,113
April	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
May	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
June	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total—First 3 months 1928	36,878	452	36,426	200	21,601	204	12,344	48	2,481	18,217	428	853	16,936
*Grand Total	2,370,925	31,440	2,338,885	13,394	1,479,536	13,166	652,888	4,880	206,461	945,565	26,027	28,148	891,890

*Since the inception of the Act—January 1, 1916.

COMPENSATION AWARDED AND PAID

	AWARDED				PAID			
	Total Compensation Awarded	Fatal Compensation Awarded	Permanent Disability Compensation Awarded	Temporary Disability Compensation Awarded	Total Compensation Paid	Fatal Compensation Paid	Permanent Disability Compensation Paid	Temporary Disability Compensation Paid
1929								
Total—1929	\$3,826,400	\$1,477,184	\$934,767	\$1,414,449	\$3,203,908	\$934,875	\$854,584	\$1,414,449
January	1,377,476	503,047	339,299	535,130	1,205,786	329,519	341,137	535,130
February	1,115,854	473,835	285,004	357,615	889,916	288,628	243,673	357,615
March	1,332,970	500,802	310,464	521,704	1,108,206	316,728	269,774	521,704
April .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
May .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
June .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total—First 3 months 1928	\$3,250,798	\$1,256,415	\$838,935	\$1,155,448	\$2,753,035	\$778,944	\$818,643	\$1,155,448
*Grand Total	\$154,120,741	\$73,141,965	\$32,395,935	\$48,532,851	\$109,519,338	\$33,500,354	\$27,436,133	\$48,532,851

*Since the inception of the Act—January 1, 1916.

Compiled from Records in the Bureau of Workmen's Compensation
****PERMANENT INJURIES**

1929	Loss of Legs		Loss of Arms		Loss of Hands		Loss of Feet		Loss of Eyes	
	No.	Amt. Awarded	No.	Amt. Awarded	No.	Amt. Awarded	No.	Amt. Awarded	No.	Amt. Awarded
Total—1929	26	\$71,709	20	\$58,226	51	\$118,584	39	\$78,601	114	\$292,143
January	6	17,932	11	31,223	22	49,946	13	27,423	39	67,974
February	9	24,268	4	10,920	12	27,707	18	35,067	33	61,494
March	11	29,509	5	16,083	17	40,931	8	16,111	42	72,655
April										
May										
June										
Total—First 3 months 1928	29	\$70,948	11	\$60,023	48	\$101,388	45	\$88,405	145	\$225,524
*Grand Total	1,401	\$3,142,409	985	\$2,223,701	3,115	\$5,766,677	1,987	\$3,200,827	7,683	\$10,846,227

*Since the inception of the Act—January 1, 1916. **Multiple losses separated respectively.

****PERMANENT INJURIES—(Concluded)**

1929	Loss of Fingers		Loss of Phalanges		Facial Disfigurement		Miscellaneous	
	No.	Amt. Awarded	No.	Amt. Awarded	No.	Amt. Awarded	No.	Amt. Awarded
Total—1929	405	\$171,747	254	\$61,554	26	\$19,411	31	\$152,792
January	131	58,753	94	22,071	11	8,921	11	55,056
February	125	54,255	77	19,231	6	5,861	9	46,231
March	149	58,769	83	20,252	9	4,629	11	51,505
April								
May								
June								
Total—First 3 months 1928	310	\$169,581	310	\$63,333	45	\$14,338	26	\$110,395
*Grand Total	8,602	\$3,041,368	7,066	\$1,374,029	536	\$308,794	571	\$2,431,903

*Since the inception of the Act—January 1, 1916. **Multiple losses separated respectively.

ACCIDENTS OCCURRING DURING COURSE OF EMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED TO THE BUREAU OF WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION DURING MARCH, 1929

27

Cause	Total of All Industries				Construction and Contracting				Coal Mining				Quarrying and Mining other than Coal Mining				Manufacturing																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
																					Total of Manufacturing Industries		Chemicals and Allied Products		Clay, Glass and Stone Products		Clothing		Food and Kindred Products		Leather, Rubber and Composition Goods		Lumber, Wood and Their Products		Paper and Paper Products and Printing and Publishing		Textiles																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									
	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N

* F.=Fatal. N. F.=Non-fatal.

ACCIDENTS OCCURRING DURING COURSE OF EMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED TO THE BUREAU OF WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION DURING MARCH, 1929—(Concluded)

Cause	Manufacturing—(Concluded)										Transportation and Public Utilities				Other Industries																	
	Metals and Metal Products										Other				Steam Railroads		Other Transportation		Public Utilities		Hotels and Restaurants		Trading		State and Municipal		Miscellaneous					
	Total		Blast Furnaces and Steel Works		Rolling Mills		Foundries and Ma-		Fabrication		Car Repair Shops		Automobile Service Stations		Other								Retail		Wholesale							
	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F		
Total of all causes	24	3,077	7	118	3	604	2	613	10	1,265	..	267	2	210	..	84	14	430	2	180	2	154	..	142	4	610	1	173	8	318	7	569
Working machinery and processes	1	515	..	8	1	69	..	117	..	295	..	19	..	7	..	25	..	1	..	6	..	8	..	11	..	30	..	2	..	3	1	48
Boilers and pressure apparatus	1	6	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Pumps and prime movers .....	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Transmission apparatus .....	..	11	..	1	..	..	..	4	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Elevators and hoists .....	..	19	..	1	..	1	..	5	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	4	1	3	..	2	1	2
Cranes and derricks	2	144	2	15	..	45	..	38	..	41	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	166	..	5	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	4	..	6
Cars and engines	2	37	1	3	..	8	..	1	..	5	..	18	..	..	..	..	..	8	1	9	..	3	..	3	..	71	..	16	5	62	1	61
Motor vehicles	3	101	..	1	..	7	..	1	..	24	..	5	1	63	..	2	..	3	..	57	..	6	..	..	..	6	..	2	..	11	..	10
Other vehicles .....	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	10	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	8	..	8	..	3	..	6
Hand trucks	1	79	..	2	..	20	..	18	1	36	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Water and air craft .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	163	..	328	..	58	..	36	..	22	..	58	..	27	..	21	..	34	..	153	..	55	..	32	..	122
Handling objects—by hand .....	..	749	..	16	..	148	..	37	..	106	..	41	..	53	..	6	..	36	..	10	..	14	..	23	..	43	..	12	..	14	..	40
Hand tools	1	306	..	7	1	62	..	3	..	7	..	2	..	7	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	4	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Electricity .....	..	14	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	2	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	3	..	3	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	3
Explosive substances	1	20	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	5	..	19	..	15	..	6	..	17	..	18
Hot and corrosive substances	5	219	2	22	1	45	1	80	1	50	..	14	..	8	..	..	..	7	..	4	..	5	..	19	..	29	..	15	1	17	..	39
Falling objects	2	292	1	18	..	68	..	64	1	114	..	25	..	3	..	3	..	17	..	8	..	11	..	5	..	29	..	15	1	17	..	39
Falls of persons	2	329	1	17	..	73	..	41	1	131	..	52	..	15	..	12	1	102	..	29	1	42	..	29	..	177	..	33	..	94	4	133
Stepping upon or striking against objects .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous	1	153	..	2	..	33	..	24	1	73	..	9	..	12	..	7	..	16	..	6	1	12	..	7	..	44	..	11	..	22	..	29
..	2	80	..	4	..	16	..	14	1	32	..	11	1	3	..	2	..	11	1	12	..	10	..	6	1	20	..	7	1	27	..	37

*F.=Fatal. N. F.=Non-fatal.

HELP TO KEEP YOUR COUNTY OUT OF THE RED

This table gives the record of accidents reported to the Bureau of Workmen's Compensation from industries other than coal mining, transportation, and public utilities

Counties**	March, 1929			March, 1928			Per cent Increase or Decrease in March, 1929
	Fatal	Non-fatal*	Total	Fatal	Non-fatal*	Total	Total
Adams	..	22	22	1	20	21	+ 4.8
Allegheny	18	1,581	1,599	9	1,243	1,252	+ 27.7
Armstrong	..	68	68	1	63	67	+ 1.5
Beaver	2	191	193	1	156	157	+ 22.9
Bedford	..	30	30	..	12	12	+150.0
Berks	..	336	336	1	261	262	+ 28.2
Blair	..	82	82	..	68	68	+ 20.6
Bradford	..	34	34	..	38	38	- 10.5
Bucks	..	53	53	1	50	51	+ 3.9
Butler	..	73	73	..	48	48	+ 52.1
Cambria	1	76	77	..	74	74	+ 4.1
Cameron	..	4	4	..	3	3	+ 33.3
Carbon	..	20	20	..	30	30	- 33.3
Center	..	44	44	..	32	32	+ 37.5
Chester	3	99	102	1	105	106	- 3.8
Clarion	..	22	22	..	8	8	+175.0
Clearfield	..	54	54	..	68	68	- 20.6
Clinton	..	27	27	1	43	44	- 38.6
Columbia	..	20	20	..	28	28	- 28.6
Crawford	..	70	70	..	62	62	+ 12.9
Cumberland	..	63	63	..	52	52	+ 21.2
Dauphin	6	187	193	1	165	166	+ 16.3
Delaware	2	194	196	2	144	146	+ 34.2
Elk	..	48	48	..	49	49	- 2.0
Erie	3	228	231	3	145	148	+ 56.1
Fayette	1	103	104	2	70	72	+ 44.4
Forest	..	4	4	..	11	11	- 63.6
Franklin	..	58	58	..	54	54	+ 7.4
Fulton	..	5	5	..	4	4	+ 25.0
Greene	..	11	11	1	9	10	+ 10.0
Huntingdon	..	31	31	..	35	35	- 11.4
Indiana	1	55	56	..	33	33	+ 69.7
Jefferson	..	22	22	..	42	42	- 47.6
Juniata	..	4	4	..	5	5	- 20.0
Lackawanna	1	136	137	..	144	144	- 4.8
Lancaster	1	182	183	4	150	154	+ 18.8
Lawrence	1	88	89	1	79	80	+ 11.3
Lebanon	..	73	73	..	66	66	+ 10.6
Lehigh	..	142	142	1	151	152	- 6.6
Luzerne	2	201	203	..	205	205	- 0.5
Lycoming	..	105	105	2	91	93	+ 12.9
McKean	..	112	112	..	86	86	+ 30.2
Mercer	..	96	96	1	64	65	+ 47.7
Mifflin	3	48	51	..	20	20	+155.0
Monroe	..	21	21	..	25	25	- 16.0
Montgomery	2	280	282	3	245	248	+ 13.7
Montour	..	13	13	..	10	10	+ 30.0
Northampton	2	153	155	1	124	125	+ 24.0
Northumberland	..	88	88	..	81	81	+ 8.6
Perry	..	5	5	..	7	7	- 28.6
Philadelphia	15	2,088	2,103	16	1,796	1,812	+ 16.1
Pike	..	2	2	..	4	4	- 50.0
Potter	..	15	15	1	19	20	- 25.0
Schuylkill	1	133	134	..	107	107	+ 25.2
Snyder	..	5	5	..	4	4	+ 25.0
Somerset	..	18	18	..	32	32	- 43.8
Sullivan	..	7	7	..	6	6	+ 16.7
Susquehanna	..	11	11	..	11	11	0.0
Tioga	..	22	22	..	21	21	+ 4.8
Union	..	8	8	..	14	14	- 42.9
Venango	1	63	64	..	60	60	+ 6.7
Warren	..	57	57	..	35	35	+ 62.7
Washington	1	129	130	2	109	111	+ 17.1
Wayne	..	28	28	..	20	20	+ 40.0
Westmoreland	..	231	231	1	199	200	+ 15.6
Wyoming	..	4	4	..	6	6	- 33.3
York	..	130	130	1	157	158	- 17.7
Totals	67	8,613	8,680	59	7,381	7,440	+ 16.7

*Accidents resulting in disability lasting 2 or more days.

**Counties showing an increase in the total number of accidents are printed in red.

FIVE-YEAR COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF ACCIDENTS REPORTED

Month	1925			1926			1927			1928			1929		
	Fatal	Non-Fatal	Total	Fatal	Non-Fatal	Total	Fatal	Non-Fatal	Total	Fatal	Non-Fatal	Total	Fatal	Non-Fatal	Total
January	200	15,339	15,539	150	12,815	12,965	170	14,497	14,667	161	11,975	12,136	168	13,644	13,812
February	171	14,208	14,379	149	11,958	12,107	184	13,101	13,285	146	11,912	12,058	138	12,140	12,278
	371	29,547	29,918	299	24,773	25,072	354	27,598	27,952	307	23,887	24,194	306	25,784	26,090
March	158	15,517	15,675	185	15,606	15,791	162	14,332	14,494	145	12,539	12,684	199	13,712	13,911
	529	45,064	45,593	484	40,379	40,863	516	41,980	42,446	452	36,426	36,878	505	39,496	40,001
April	180	14,251	14,431	144	14,249	14,393	169	12,693	12,862	139	10,928	11,067	199	13,712	13,911
	709	59,315	60,024	628	54,628	55,256	685	54,623	55,308	591	47,854	47,945	505	39,496	40,001
May	170	14,523	14,693	171	14,521	14,692	172	12,869	13,041	360	13,041	13,401	168	13,644	13,812
	879	73,838	74,717	799	69,149	69,948	857	67,492	68,349	951	60,395	61,346	306	25,784	26,090
June	194	15,656	15,850	163	15,233	15,396	185	13,441	13,626	191	12,503	12,694	199	13,712	13,911
	1,073	89,494	90,567	962	84,382	85,344	1,042	80,933	81,975	1,142	72,898	74,040	505	39,496	40,001
July	178	16,440	16,618	190	15,586	15,776	176	12,548	12,724	141	12,291	12,432	138	12,140	12,278
	1,251	105,934	107,185	1,152	99,968	101,120	1,218	93,481	94,699	1,283	85,189	86,472	306	25,784	26,090
August	188	15,141	15,329	183	16,513	16,696	172	13,660	13,832	176	13,633	13,809	168	13,644	13,812
	1,439	121,075	122,514	1,335	116,481	117,816	1,390	107,141	108,531	1,459	98,822	100,281	306	25,784	26,090
September	141	14,428	14,569	231	15,866	16,097	160	13,279	13,439	148	12,747	12,895	138	12,140	12,278
	1,580	135,503	137,083	1,566	132,347	133,913	1,550	120,420	121,970	1,607	111,569	113,176	306	25,784	26,090
October	155	13,982	14,137	166	16,389	16,555	161	13,564	13,725	169	15,091	15,260	168	13,644	13,812
	1,735	149,485	151,220	1,732	148,786	150,468	1,711	133,984	135,695	1,776	126,660	128,436	306	25,784	26,090
November	133	12,273	12,406	181	14,849	15,030	192	13,087	13,279	159	12,763	12,922	138	12,140	12,278
	1,868	161,758	163,626	1,913	163,585	165,498	1,903	147,071	148,974	1,935	139,423	141,358	306	25,784	26,090
December	141	12,612	12,753	203	14,699	14,902	150	11,619	11,769	145	11,010	11,155	168	13,644	13,812
Totals	2,009	174,970	176,979	2,116	178,284	180,400	2,053	158,690	160,743	2,080	150,433	152,513	1,999	173,996	175,995

NOTE:—The figures in red represent the cumulative totals by months under each classification.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY

DIRECTORY OF OFFICES

Harrisburg:Office of the Secretary,
Industrial Board,
Workmen's Compensation Board,
South Office Building,
Bureau of Bedding and Upholstery,
400 North Third Street,
Bureau of Employment,
Executive Bureau,
Bureau of Industrial Relations,
Bureau of Industrial Standards,
Bureau of Inspection,
Bureau of Rehabilitation,
Bureau of Statistics,
Bureau of Workmen's Compensation,
Bureau of Women and Children,
South Office Building,
State Workmen's Insurance Fund,
Fourth and Blackberry Streets,

BRANCH OFFICES

Allentown:Lehigh Valley State Employment Office,
529 Hamilton Street.
State Workmen's Insurance Fund,
6 Gerner Building, 838 Hamilton St.

Altoona:Cooperative State Employment Office,
Central Trust Building,
Bureau of Rehabilitation,
Workmen's Compensation Referee,
Commerce Building.
State Workmen's Insurance Fund,
333 Central Trust Building.

Dubois:Bureau of Rehabilitation,
Workmen's Compensation Referee,
Deposit National Bank Building.

Erie:State Employment Office,
1026 French Street.

Franklin:State Workmen's Insurance Fund,
413 Franklin Trust Building.

Greensburg:State Workmen's Insurance Fund,
306 Coulter Building.
Workmen's Compensation Referee,
608 First National Bank Building.

Harrisburg:State Employment Office,
Second and Chestnut Streets.

Hazleton:Bureau of Inspection,
713 Hazleton National Bank Building.

Johnstown:Bureau of Inspection,
427 Swank Building.
State Employment Office,
219 Market Street.
State Workmen's Insurance Fund,
910 U. S. National Bank Building.

Kane:Workmen's Compensation Referee,
Kane Trust and Savings Building.

Lancaster:	Cooperative State Employment Office, Y. M. C. A. Building. Bureau of Inspection, Workmen's Compensation Referee, Woolworth Building.
Lock Haven:	State Workmen's Insurance Fund, 214 Vesper Street.
McKeesport:	Cooperative State Employment Office, Y. M. C. A. Building.
Meadville:	Bureau of Inspection, Masonic Building.
New Castle:	Cooperative State Employment Office, Y. M. C. A. Building, West Washington Street.
Oil City:	Cooperative State Employment Office, Y. M. C. A. Building.
Philadelphia:	State Employment Office (Main Office), Bureau of Rehabilitation, Steele Building, Fifteenth and Cherry Streets. Bureau of Inspection, Bureau of Workmen's Compensation, Workmen's Compensation Referee, Workmen's Compensation Board, Manhattan Building, Fourth and Walnut Streets. Bureau of Women and Children, 1924 Chestnut Street. State Workmen's Insurance Fund, 804 Commercial Trust Building.
Pittsburgh:	Bureau of Inspection, Bureau of Rehabilitation, Bureau of Workmen's Compensation, Workmen's Compensation Referee, Bureau of Industrial Relations. Fulton Building. State Employment Office, 622 Grant Street. State Workmen's Insurance Fund, 904 Park Building.
Pottsville:	Bureau of Rehabilitation, Workmen's Compensation Referee, 1 Ulmer Building. State Workmen's Insurance Fund, Baird Building.
Reading:	State Employment Office, 533 Penn Street.
Scranton:	State Employment Office, 116 Adams Avenue. Bureau of Inspection, Workmen's Compensation Referee, State Workmen's Insurance Fund, 418 Union National Bank Building.
Sunbury:	State Workmen's Insurance Fund, 9 Witmer Building.
Towanda:	State Workmen's Insurance Fund, 216 Poplar Street.
Wilkes-Barre:	Bureau of Rehabilitation, Workmen's Compensation Referee, Coal Exchange Building. State Workmen's Insurance Fund, 174 Carey Avenue.
Williamsport:	Bureau of Inspection, Workmen's Compensation Referee, Heyman Building. Cooperative State Employment Office, Y. M. C. A. Building, 343 West Fourth Street.
York:	Bureau of Workmen's Compensation, Central National Bank Building. State Workmen's Insurance Fund, 917 Wayne Avenue.

Note. State Employment Offices are conducted in cooperation with the United States Employment Service.

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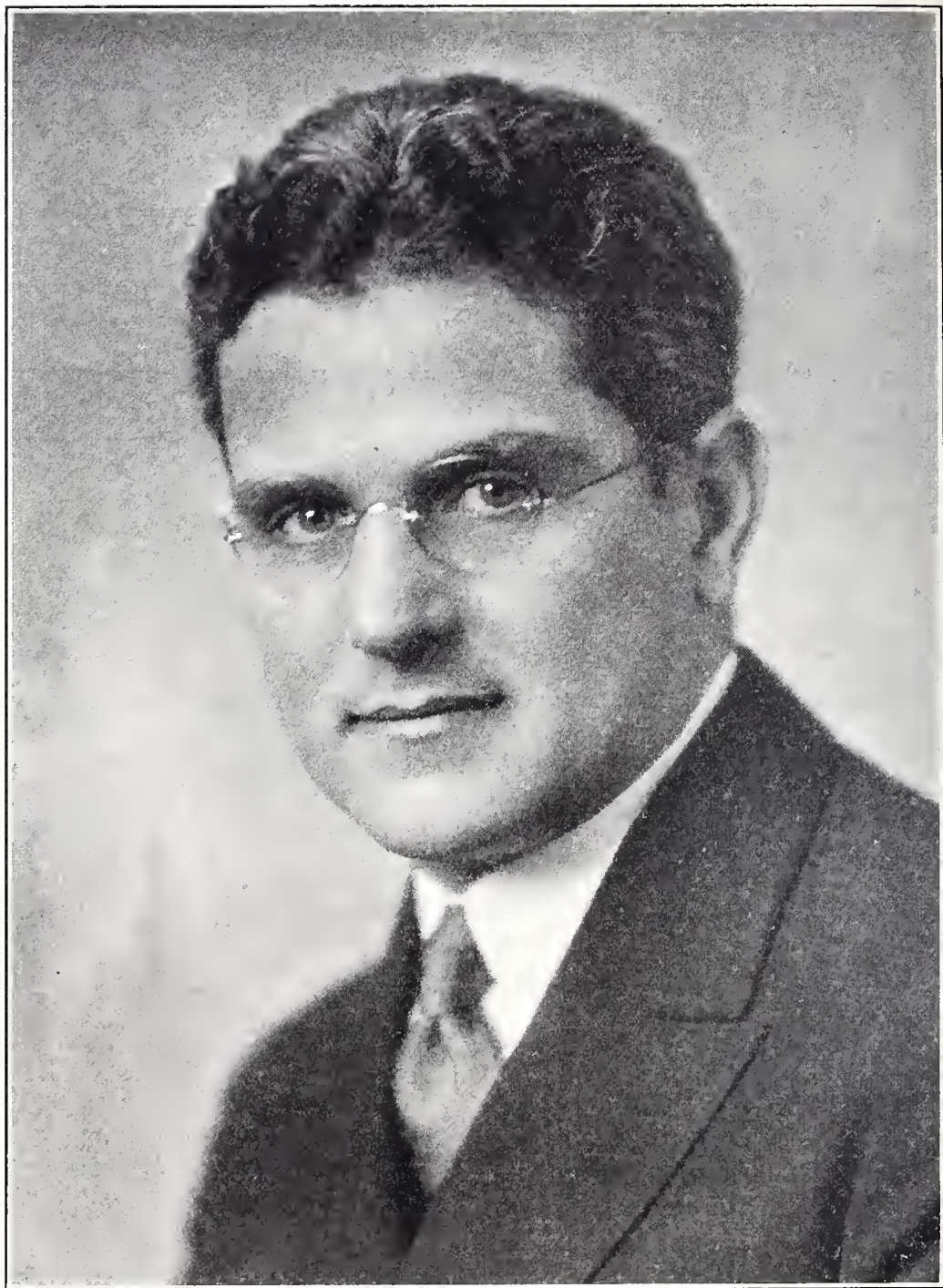
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY
COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

PETER GLICK, *Secretary*

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Contents

	<i>Page</i>
Hours of Work and Earnings of Women Employed in Industrial Home Work	3
Beatrice McConnell, Assistant Director, Bureau of Women and Children.	
Industrial Board	11
They Put Safety First	13
In Support of the Safety Campaign	15
Building Permits in the Principal Cities and Boroughs of Pennsylvania in 1928	17
William J. Maguire, Director, Bureau of Statistics.	
Review of Industrial Statistics	29
William J. Maguire, Director, Bureau of Statistics.	
Directory of Offices	53



PETER GLICK

Secretary of Labor and Industry

HOURS OF WORK AND EARNINGS OF WOMEN EMPLOYED IN INDUSTRIAL HOME WORK

BY BEATRICE McCONNELL,

Assistant Director, Bureau of Women and Children

Approximately 12,000 women in Pennsylvania are employed in industrial home work. The amount of time which these women, all presumably with home responsibilities, devote to industrial home work, and the earnings which they receive for their work have largely been a matter of conjecture. The irregularity of the work, the variation in the operations performed, the fact that the work usually carried on at odd times during the day is often a family project and not the task of one worker, — combine to make adequate and specific data on either hours of work or earnings difficult in the extreme to obtain.

The regular investigations of home working families made by the Bureau of Women and Children in its administration of the home work regulations have offered, however, an unusual opportunity for the securing of such information as can be obtained. During 1928 an effort was made to get from each home working family visited data as specific as possible regarding hours of employment and earnings. Information on representative weekly hours, hourly rates of pay, and weekly earnings was available for the chief woman home worker in 820 of the home working families visited during the year. Great care was taken to have the information as accurate as possible but in many cases because of the "pick up" way in which the work was done the hourly rate, and the weekly hours were of necessity estimated. The amount of actual weekly earnings reported was always checked against the hourly rate and the weekly hours of work. As a result, while the following figures are not absolute, they unquestionably are indicative of the hours of work and the earnings of women employed in industrial home work.

Industry

A diversified group of industries is represented by the 820 home workers considered. Clothing, the most important home work industry in the state, was the industry giving employment to more than one-half of the home workers. Table 1 lists the home workers according to the industry in which they were employed.

TABLE 1—HOME WORKERS BY INDUSTRY

Industry	Number	Per cent
Art needlework	37	4.5
Men's clothing	230	28.0
Women's and children's clothing	63	7.7
Other clothing	115	14.0
Footwear	6	
Gloves, etc.	48	
Shirts	61	
Knit goods	68	8.3
Dresses and sweaters	7	
Hosiery	22	
Underwear	39	
Novelties and toys	92	11.2
Tags	60	7.3
Tobacco	70	8.5
Miscellaneous	85	10.4
Boxes	18	
Gold leaf	3	
Lace	21	
Metal products	10	
Ribbons	6	
Rugs and carpets	6	
Silk	6	
Umbrellas	3	
Others	12	
Total	820	100.0

Hours of Work

Industrial home work is rarely the sole occupation of the women who do it. Usually the women have the additional responsibility of earing for their homes and families and they do their faactory work in the intervals of their household duties. The great majority of the women studied reported that they spent less than 40 hours a week on home work. The median for the entire group was 28 hours. Nearly one-fifth of the women worked less than 20 hours a week and less than one-tenth worked weekly hours of 45 or more, or hours eomparable to the working hours of faactory employes. Hours exeeeding 54, the maximum permitted by the Woman's Law, were reported by 8 women. The faet that the investigators seuring information as to hours worked were enforeing agents of the Department of Labor and Industry tends to minimize this figure. However, the small proportion of women who reported hours even as long as 40 is evidenee that home work is usually part-time employment.

TABLE 2.—WEEKLY HOURS BY INDUSTRY

Hours	Total		Art needlework		Men's clothing		Women's and children's clothing		Other clothing		Knit goods		Novelties and toys		Tags		Tobacco		Miscellaneous	
	Num-ber	Per-cent	Num-ber	Per-cent	Num-ber	Per-cent	Num-ber	Per-cent	Num-ber	Per-cent	Num-ber	Per-cent	Num-ber	Per-cent	Num-ber	Per-cent	Num-ber	Per-cent	Num-ber	Per-cent
Less than 10	35	4.3	3	8.1	3	1.3	4	6.3	1	.9	1	1.5	4	4.3	6	10.2	2	2.9	11	13.1
10 and less than 15 ..	56	6.9	3	8.1	4	1.7	7	11.1	8	6.9	4	6.1	1	1.1	10	16.9	5	7.1	14	16.7
15 and less than 20 ..	61	7.5	9	24.3	11	4.8	6	9.5	8	6.9	6	9.1	3	3.3	9	15.3	4	5.7	5	5.9
20 and less than 25 ..	141	17.3	3	8.1	32	13.9	6	9.5	21	18.3	15	22.7	25	27.2	12	20.3	18	25.7	9	10.7
25 and less than 30 ..	150	18.4	3	8.1	47	20.4	10	15.9	21	18.3	14	21.2	16	17.4	7	11.9	19	27.1	13	15.5
30 and less than 35 ..	143	17.5	7	18.9	56	24.3	11	17.5	19	16.5	11	16.7	13	14.1	8	13.5	7	10.0	11	13.1
35 and less than 40 ..	82	10.0	4	10.8	25	10.9	7	11.1	14	12.2	7	10.6	8	8.7	5	8.5	7	10.0	5	5.9
40 and less than 45 ..	72	8.8	.....	.....	21	9.1	3	4.8	14	12.2	7	10.6	14	15.2	1	1.7	7	10.0	7	8.3
45 and less than 50 ..	46	5.6	3	8.1	20	8.7	4	6.3	4	3.5	1	1.5	5	5.4	1	1.7	1	1.4	3	3.6
50 and less than 55 ..	22	2.7	1	2.7	5	2.2	5	7.9	5	4.3	.....	.....	3	3.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
55 and over	8	1.0	1	2.7	6	2.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1.2
Total reporting	816	100.0	37	100.0	230	100.0	63	100.0	115	100.0	66	100.0	92	100.0	59	100.0	70	100.0	84	100.0
No report	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	820	.....	37	.....	230	.....	63	.....	115	.....	68	.....	92	.....	60	.....	70	.....	85	.....
Median*	28	.....	25	.....	30	.....	28	.....	28	.....	25	.....	27	.....	20	.....	25	.....	25	.....

*Includes the fraction of the hour up to the next interval, i. e., 20 includes 20 and less than 21 hours.

Hours as few as 28, the median weekly hours, may nevertheless mean late night work for women who are able to do their factory processes only after their regular household tasks have been completed. Also certain home work establishments while on an average supplying comparatively little work to individual families, at times of rush work may provide them with large orders and allow only a few days in which to complete them. Again establishments using their own trucks to deliver work to families, the better to fit in with their trucking schedule, frequently call for the work in an unreasonably short time after its delivery, requiring night work for the finishing of the processes. These employment practices discouraged by the Department of Labor and Industry, but not always eliminated, have forced the employment of some women after 10 o'clock at night in violation of the Woman's Labor Law.

There were 54 women, or six per cent, who reported that they worked occasionally, one woman reporting that she worked regularly, after 10 o'clock at night. The fact that the investigators securing this information were enforcing agents of the Department of Labor and Industry minimized the number of families reporting these late work hours. There were 12 women, or one per cent, who reported that they worked regularly seven days a week, a second violation of the Woman's Labor Law.

Twenty-one of the 54 women who reported work after 10 o'clock at night, were employed on men's clothing. Nine of the 12 women who reported work seven days a week were employed on men's clothing. It was in this industry that the median hours of work were longest, 30 hours (Table 2). The lowest hourly median was in the tag industry where one-half of the women worked less than 20 hours a week. Only one woman in this industry reported work after 10 o'clock at night. In four industries, art needlework, knit goods, tobacco and the miscellaneous industries, the median hours of work were 25. The variation in the median hours in the different industries is an indication of the amount of slack or full time work in these industries. In other words, although women home workers carry on industrial home work in addition to their home responsibilities, the amount of hours that they spend on home work is largely determined by the amount of home work which they can get to do.

Hourly Earnings

Hourly rates of pay rather than actual weekly earnings must be the criterion of the earning capacity of home workers who practically never are employed regular full-time hours. The median hourly earn-

TABLE 3—HOURLY EARNINGS BY INDUSTRY

Earnings	Total		Art needlework		Men's clothing		Women's and children's clothing		Other clothing		Knit goods		Novelties and toys		Tags		Tobacco		Miscellaneous	
	Num- ber	Per cent	Num- ber	Per cent	Num- ber	Per cent	Num- ber	Per cent	Num- ber	Per cent	Num- ber	Per cent	Num- ber	Per cent	Num- ber	Per cent	Num- ber	Per cent	Num- ber	Per cent
Less than 5c	7	.9	1	2.7	3	1.3	14	22.2	5	4.3	4	6.0	4	4.3	1	1.7	2	2.9	1	1.2
5c and less than 10c	151	18.5	5	13.5	39	17.0	24	38.1	14	12.2	11	16.4	24	47.8	53	89.8	18	25.7	21	25.0
10c and less than 15c	154	18.8	11	29.7	95	41.3	14	22.2	32	27.8	20	29.8	9	26.1	4	6.8	21	25.7	9	10.7
15c and less than 20c	218	26.7	10	27.0	73	31.7	8	12.7	29	25.2	13	19.4	6	9.8	1	1.7	14	30.0	16	19.0
20c and less than 25c	156	19.1	4	10.8	5	2.2	1	1.6	12	10.4	8	11.9	2	6.5	.....	.....	8	20.0	9	10.7
25c and less than 30c	47	5.8	2	5.4	6	2.6	1	1.6	9	7.8	5	7.5	2	2.2	.....	.....	5	11.4	9	10.7
30c and less than 35c	38	4.7	2	5.4	6	2.6	.....	.....	4	3.5	3	4.5	2	2.2	.....	.....	5	7.1	8	9.5
35c and less than 40c	24	2.9	.....	.....	2	.9	1	1.6	7	6.1	2	3.0	1	1.1	.....	.....	2	2.9	8	9.5
40c and less than 45c	14	1.7	2	5.4	1	.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
45c and less than 50c	2	.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
50c and over	6	.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total reporting	817	100.0	37	100.0	230	100.0	63	100.0	115	100.0	67	100.0	92	100.0	59	100.0	70	100.0	84	100.0
No report	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Total	820	.....	37	.....	230	.....	63	.....	115	.....	68	.....	92	.....	60	.....	70	.....	85	.....
Median	10c	.....	17c	.....	16c	.....	10c	.....	21c	.....	16c	.....	7c	.....	6c	.....	15c	.....	17c	.....

ings for the entire group of home workers were 16 cents. One-fifth of the home workers received less than 10 cents an hour for their work. Only about one-tenth had an hourly rate of 30 cents or more. The great majority of the women, two-thirds, made between 10 and 25 cents an hour. The women working on miscellaneous types of clothing had the highest median earnings, 21 cents an hour. In the men's clothing and knit goods industries the median hourly rates were the same, 16 cents. The median hourly rates of pay were lowest for the women working on novelties and toys and on tags. The median rate in the novelty and toy industry was seven cents and in the tag industry as low as six cents.

These median rates ranging from six cents to 21 cents an hour were being paid to adult home workers. Earnings of children where they were working were not included in this computation (Table 3).

Weekly Earnings

The figures for hours of work and rates of pay were for the most part secured following a careful estimate. It was most important, therefore, to obtain the actual amount of earnings received in a representative week. For most of the women the last representative weekly pay was reported as less than five dollars. Median weekly earnings were \$4.70. In no industry were the median weekly earnings as high as six dollars. In only four industries, men's clothing, other clothing, knit goods and tobacco, were the median weekly earnings above five dollars. In the tag, and the novelty and toy industries where earnings were lowest, the median weekly earnings were \$1.80 and \$2.85 respectively (Table 4).

Figures on the actual earnings of a representative week were listed separately where the work was done by one person and where it was a family project. Table 5 gives the median weekly earnings in each industry where the earnings were the labor of individual home workers and where they were contributed to by the family group. The family earning was often the wage of a mother and small children. It, as often however, was the result of the labor of two or even three adult workers. The slightly higher earnings of the family workers are not, therefore, a gauge of the additional earnings resulting from child labor. The earnings of children illegally employed, while of extreme interest, could not be obtained with any degree of accuracy by agents having the enforcement of the Child Labor Law as their first duty (Table 5).

In the homes where the work was done by more than one member of the family the earnings exceeded by less than one dollar the earnings

TABLE 4—LAST REPRESENTATIVE WEEKLY EARNINGS BY INDUSTRY

Earnings	Total		Art needlework		Men's clothing		Women's and children's clothing		Other clothing		Knit goods		Novelties and toys		Tags		Tobacco		Miscellaneous	
	Num-ber	Per-cent	Num-ber	Per-cent	Num-ber	Per-cent	Num-ber	Per-cent	Num-ber	Per-cent	Num-ber	Per-cent	Num-ber	Per-cent	Num-ber	Per-cent	Num-ber	Per-cent	Num-ber	Per-cent
Less than \$1	30	4.1	3	9.4	.....	.....	2	3.5	1	.9	1	1.6	4	4.5	7	11.8	1	1.4	11	14.3
\$1 and less than \$2 ..	100	13.7	4	12.5	.....	4.0	11	19.3	8	7.2	4	6.6	23	26.1	27	45.8	5	7.1	11	14.3
\$2 and less than \$3 ..	90	12.3	4	12.5	.....	7.3	5	8.8	8	7.2	8	13.1	19	21.6	7	11.8	10	14.3	16	20.8
\$3 and less than \$4 ..	91	12.4	11	34.3	.....	10.7	12	21.1	13	11.7	6	9.8	9	10.2	7	11.8	9	12.9	5	6.5
\$4 and less than \$5 ..	84	11.5	3	9.4	.....	13.0	10	17.5	13	11.7	7	11.5	12	13.6	5	8.5	8	11.4	3	3.9
\$5 and less than \$6 ..	82	11.2	2	6.3	.....	19.2	3	5.3	17	15.3	7	11.5	5	5.7	3	5.1	9	12.9	2	2.6
\$6 and less than \$7 ..	78	10.6	1	3.1	.....	17.5	3	5.3	11	9.9	8	13.1	5	5.7	.....	.....	11	15.7	8	10.4
\$7 and less than \$8 ..	39	5.3	.....	.....	.....	6.8	2	3.5	9	8.1	5	8.2	2	2.3	.....	.....	4	5.7	3	3.9
\$8 and less than \$9 ..	39	5.3	.....	.....	.....	6.2	4	7.0	8	7.2	3	4.9	2	2.3	.....	.....	2	2.9	7	9.1
\$9 and less than \$10 ..	26	3.6	1	3.1	.....	4.0	1	1.7	8	7.2	2	3.3	1	1.1	.....	.....	3	4.3	3	3.9
\$10 and over	73	10.0	2	6.3	.....	11.3	4	7.0	15	13.5	10	16.4	6	6.8	.....	.....	8	11.4	8	10.4
Total reporting	732	100.0	32	100.0	.....	100.0	57	100.0	111	100.0	61	100.0	88	100.0	59	100.0	70	100.0	77	100.0
No report	88	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	4	.....	7	.....	4	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	8	.....
Total	820	.....	37	.....	.....	.....	63	.....	115	.....	68	.....	92	.....	60	.....	70	.....	85	.....
Median earnings	\$4.70		\$9.90		\$5.75		\$3.90		\$5.60		\$5.75		\$2.85		\$1.80		\$5.10		\$3.25	

in the homes where the work was carried on by an individual worker. The difference in the family and individual earnings, however, was more noticeable in some industries than in others. In tobacco, for example, the family group earned on the average of \$1.40 more a week than the individual home workers; in knit goods, \$2.45 more. In the tag industry the family group had median weekly earnings of only 95 cents more than the individual home workers.

TABLE 5—MEDIAN WEEKLY EARNINGS OF FAMILY GROUPS AND INDIVIDUAL WORKERS BY INDUSTRY

Industry	Total		Family group		Individual home worker	
	Number	Median earnings	Number	Median earnings	Number	Median earnings
Art needlework	32	\$3.90	6	*	26	\$3.40
Men's clothing	177	5.75	82	\$6.15	95	5.25
Women's and children's clothing	57	3.90	12	4.25	45	3.85
Other clothing	111	5.60	14	7.25	97	5.25
Knit goods	61	5.75	21	7.25	40	4.80
Novelties and toys	88	2.85	39	4.05	49	2.20
Tags	59	1.80	35	2.30	24	1.35
Tobacco	70	5.10	23	6.25	47	4.85
Miscellaneous	77	3.25	26	2.40	51	3.75
Total	732	\$4.70	258	\$5.25	474	\$4.40
No report	88	.....	....	.....	....	.....
Total	820	.....	....	.....	....	.....

*Median not computed where the number is less than 10.

Conclusion

Industrial home work was rarely a full-time occupation, but it was as much the irregular receipt of the work as the demands of household responsibilities which determined its part-time nature. The earnings from home work were low. The median hourly rate of pay for all workers was 16 cents; it was only six cents in one industry and never above 21 cents in any industry. The median weekly earnings for adult individual workers were \$4.40. Where the weekly earnings were the result of the combined efforts of more than one member of the family, the median was \$5.25. The irregular hours of work and the earnings as reported in this study show conclusively that industrial home work is not making any important contribution to the economic stabilization of home working families.

INDUSTRIAL BOARD

The Industrial Board approved the following rules and regulations at a meeting held May 8, 1929:

1. Amendment to Article 5, Paragraph (g) of Elevator Regulations. Paragraph to be replaced by the following:

“No elevator inspectors shall be approved to inspect elevators under the jurisdiction of the Department who are not employees of the Department of Labor and Industry or of Casualty and Insurance Companies authorized to do business in this Commonwealth.”

2. Amendment to Regulations for Head and Eye Protection, Rule 147, Paragraph 3. Present Paragraph 3 to read as follows, the portion in italics constituting the amendment:

“(3) Protection from splashing metal. Examples: Babbitting, pouring of hot metal and dipping in hot metal baths. Styles: Goggles of types 1, 2, and 3, and masks. *Where goggles of type 1 are used the lenses shall be not less than 2" in diameter.*

“NOTE: In the handling of hot metal, care shall be taken to eliminate moisture from the receptacle into which the metal is being poured. Where type 3 eye cup goggles are used they shall fit closely and the ventilating openings shall be covered so as to prevent the entrance of molten particles into the eye.”

The following devices were also approved:

<i>Name of Company</i>	<i>Device</i>
Willson Products Inc., Reading, Pa.	Sandblast helmet.
Reading Elevator Co., Reading, Pa.	Type “C-213” car safeties for passenger elevators of less than 100 feet per minute speed.
Richmond Fireproof Door Co., Richmond, Ind.	Extension of approval type “C” locking device to freight elevators of automatic control installed for Shenango Pottery Company, New Castle, Pa.

Change of Approval

On January 16, 1929, the Industrial Board approved for F. P. Bunting a device to protect the legs of men working in foundries. This protection was indicated in the phraseology of "leggings." The protection is really a gaiter and is not suitable for heavy foundry work. Consequently, it is recommended that the certificate previously issued be recalled and a new one forwarded listing this device as "gaiter."

THEY PUT SAFETY FIRST*

In New York City on May 22d, the Portland Cement Association awarded 18 trophies to the plants in the Association which operated during 1928 without a lost-time accident. To the Lehigh Portland Cement Company, of Allentown, goes the highest honors, this company having received four trophies. They go to its plants at Bath, Sandts Eddy, Fogelsville, and to Armrods No. 3.

With the average working force of 212 the Sproul, Pa., plant of General Refractories Company operated throughout 1928 without a lost-time accident. The number of man-hours worked was 454,801. During 1927 this plant had 27 lost-time cases. The Beech Creek, Pa., plant, with 140 employes worked 309,663 man-hours during the year with no lost time. Both plants manufacture fire brick. During 1928 the company as a whole had 132 lost-time accidents as compared with 344 in 1927, the frequency rate dropping from 46.85 to 23.12.

St. Clair Quarry of the Pittsburgh Limestone Company on April 23d celebrated completion of the second year without a lost-time accident. This quarry has operated two years and fifty-three days without a lost-time accident during which time the quarry worked 696,956 man-hours, quarried 552,617 gross tons of stone, and used 5,579 kegs of powder, 244,428 pounds of dynamite, and 365,000 blasting caps.

The National Foundry, at Erie, with 550 employes, opened Pennsylvania's safety campaign year with a no-accident record for January. This foundry has adopted the safety pledge.

Chas. S. Miller, of Bethlehem, engaged in sheet metal work, with an average of 6 employes, reports one lost-time accident since January 1, 1927. Mr. Miller, who is actively interested in accident prevention, personally inspects equipment on his various operations.

The Fritch Coal Company, of Bethlehem, with 20 employes handling fuel for the retail trade, had no lost-time accidents during 1928.

* This will be a monthly feature in LABOR AND INDUSTRY. Pennsylvania concerns are invited to submit from time to time safety records that they consider worthy of publication. Address: Director, Bureau of Inspection, Department of Labor and Industry, or your Divisional Supervisor of the Bureau.

When Andy Hoteler, a section hand on the Pittsburgh and Lake Erie Railroad, at Dickerson Run, was hit by a stone which fell off a coke car, the company's unprecedented safety record of three and a half years without a lost-time accident on the Youghiogheny division was broken. In establishing the record, 350 men worked 1,277 days or a total of 10,726,800 hours without injury to anyone.

The Berizzi Brothers Silk Company, at Mifflinburg, with 100 employes, reports two accidents for a total loss of time of 10 days in 1928.

The American Chair Manufacturing Company, of Hallstead, with an average of 60 employes worked from December 10, 1927, through 1928 without a lost-time accident.

Chas. P. Cochran and Company, of Philadelphia, manufacturers of carpets and rugs, report no lost-time accidents for 1928. This concern averages 100 employes.

The A. M. Byers Company, of Pittsburgh, manufacturers of wrought iron pipe and other tubular products, reports 71 consecutive days without accidents to 1,066 employes, an equivalent of 502,829 hours worked, with the record still going on. Mr. J. Jakubowski is safety director for this concern.

The Bethlehem Cleaning and Dyeing Company, of Bethlehem, with 12 employes, claims not a single lost-time accident in the past 14 years. Mr. J. A. Hart, president of the company, is actively interested in safety.

The Moorhead Knitting Company, of Harrisburg, which recorded lost-time accidents to 3 male employes and 6 female employes among 520 workers in 1927, had no accidents among 599 workers in 1928.

The Highspire Flour Mills, at Highspire, which employs 25 persons and operates 24 hours a day, report only 2 lost-time accidents since January 1, 1923. During this period the entire plant was remodeled. A foremen's committee is in charge of safety.

The Pennsylvania Power and Light Company, at Hummelstown, with 8 employes, reports one lost-time accident since 1918.

To Every Westinghouse Employee

The Pennsylvania Department of Labor and Industry is asking the people engaged in industry, to help make 1929 a Safe Year.

A card issued by the State of Pennsylvania will be handed to you shortly. You are asked to sign this card and display it at your place of work. This signed card signifies that you are Co-operating in this movement.

A button reading "Safety in Pennsylvania" and bearing the State's Coat of Arms, can be had on application to your Safety Patrol.

Let us back this splendid movement and beat the acknowledged excellent record we made in 1928.

J. M. HIPPLE,
Works Manager.

REPRODUCTION OF POSTER ISSUED TO WESTINGHOUSE EMPLOYEES OVER
SIGNATURE OF J. M. HIPPLE, WORKS MANAGER



We pledge ourselves to do our best in Pennsylvania's Safety Campaign, to be responsible for no accidents to ourselves or to anyone, so that life may be happier and labor more profitable for us and our fellowmen.

<i>W. H. Anderson</i>	<i>Omar H. Mehl</i>	<i>Edgar L. Wright</i>
<i>W. H. Anderson</i>	<i>H. E. Carlson</i>	<i>James B. Ball</i>
<i>Harvey R. Austin</i>	<i>John Lloyd</i>	<i>Joseph A. Lawler</i>
<i>J. A. Powers</i>	<i>B. F. Morgan</i>	<i>Joe. R. Carbit</i>
<i>David A. Austin</i>	<i>Frank S. Muir</i>	<i>Ruben Abbia</i>
<i>J. F. Hammers</i>	<i>Alv. Keener</i>	<i>James C. Callan</i>
<i>W. L. Sprague</i>	<i>J. L. Nelson</i>	<i>J. H. Boyle</i>
<i>James H. Johnston</i>	<i>Edw. F. D. Strang</i>	<i>Frank F. Cramer</i>
<i>W. E. Cramer</i>	<i>Thos. F. Graham</i>	<i>E. C. Parnage</i>
<i>A. D. Abbia</i>	<i>J. Milton Baabe</i>	<i>J. R. Hunter</i>
<i>A. E. Maccorm</i>	<i>C. Grossman</i>	<i>Charles P. Peltier</i>
<i>W. M. Davy</i>	<i>Lawrence E. Peter</i>	<i>Fredrick Larson</i>
<i>Frank W. Wright</i>	<i>W. A. Drylie</i>	<i>J. J. Sweeting</i>
<i>L. R. Harguison</i>	<i>Geo. Schamer</i>	<i>Frank G. Howant</i>
<i>Harry B. James</i>	<i>J. Morgan</i>	<i>A. A. Stevenson</i>
<i>David S. Hays</i>	<i>Humphrey</i>	<i>Edward S. Everett</i>
<i>Peter P. Quinn</i>		
<i>J. D. Lewis</i>		
<i>W. D. Duthart</i>		
<i>David Scott</i>		

LET US WORK 100% FOR SAFETY WITH THESE MEN

FACSIMILE OF SIGNATURES TO DEPARTMENT PLEDGE OF SUPERVISORY STAFF OF EDGAR THOMSON WORKS OF THE CARNEGIE STEEL COMPANY.

BUILDING PERMITS IN THE PRINCIPAL CITIES AND BOROUGHES OF PENNSYLVANIA IN 1928

BY WILLIAM J. MAGUIRE,
Director, Bureau of Statistics

The Department of Labor and Industry herewith presents its third annual report of building in the larger cities and boroughs of Pennsylvania. The report is for the calendar year 1928. Data used in the report were compiled from reports submitted monthly to the Department from the building inspection offices in the various cities and boroughs. Similar reports for the years 1926 and 1927 are published in LABOR AND INDUSTRY as follows: July, 1927, Vol. XIV, No. 7, pp. 10-19, and June, 1928, Vol. XV, No. 6, pp. 16-33. In addition to the annual reports of building, the Department also publishes a monthly report of building in Pennsylvania cities and boroughs. Mimeographed copies of the monthly building reports are available currently for free distribution and may be secured upon application to the Department of Labor and Industry.

The report for 1928 embraces full details concerning the number and kind of building permits issued in 33 cities and 12 of the larger boroughs in the State. This is a gain of 5 cities and 1 borough over the number included in the report for 1927. Efforts have been made to secure building permit reports from the cities and larger boroughs not included in this report, but in most instances it was found that the building permit records for those places were not sufficiently complete and detailed to be of value in a report of this kind. In a few instances where the records kept are satisfactory, the building inspection officers cannot be induced to send reports to the Department. In most instances, however, the reports that are sent to the Department are complete and accurate and give a most complete and detailed picture of the building activities in the various localities from month to month. Through the coöperation of the building inspectors of the several cities and boroughs, the Department of Labor and Industry is able to publish a monthly report of building for the State which gives more completely detailed information than the reports issued by any other agency.

The report for 1928 shows that permits were issued in these 33 cities and 12 boroughs for the construction, alteration, or repair of 47,170 buildings at an estimated cost of \$218,717,196. This amount represents the construction cost only, and does not include the cost of the

land upon which the buildings were to be erected. These costs were apportioned over the various classes of construction work as follows:

Kind of construction	Number of buildings	Per cent	Estimated cost	Per cent
New residential buildings	14,129	30.0	\$95,270,404	43.5
New non-residential buildings	10,871	23.0	95,804,164	43.8
Alterations and repairs	19,032	40.3	25,488,925	11.7
Installations	3,138	6.7	2,153,703	1.0
Total	47,170	100.0	\$218,717,196	100.0

There has been little change in the proportionate volume of construction for the three main divisions of building construction work during the last three years. The percentage distribution of expenditures for these three main divisions of construction work during the last three years is shown in the following table:

Kind of construction	Per cent of construction costs		
	1928	1927	1926
New residential buildings	43.5	44.9	42.4
New non-residential buildings	43.8	39.9	46.2
Alterations, repairs, and installations	12.7	15.2	11.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Of the \$218,717,196 building total for the 45 cities and boroughs covered in this report for 1928, expenditures for new construction work made up \$191,074,568, or 87.3 per cent of the total. Of the total expended for new construction, nearly half was spent for residential building construction. Table I gives detailed information concerning the number, class, and costs of residential and nonresidential buildings for which construction permits were taken in 1928. One-family dwellings constituted 65 per cent of all residential construction work in these 45 cities and boroughs during 1928, two-family dwellings represented 6.4 per cent, apartment houses 22.0 per cent, and hotels and other residential buildings 6.6 per cent. New homes, either in single or double houses or in apartments, were provided for nearly 19,000 families in these 45 Pennsylvania cities and boroughs during 1928. Living accommodations for transients costing nearly \$7,000,000, were also provided in hotels, clubs, dormitories, etc. As compared with 1927, the number of one-family dwellings provided in 1928 shows a slight decrease, two-family dwellings were in about the same number

as in 1927, while apartment house and hotel buildings show gains. Apartment houses rose from 19 per cent of the residential total in 1927 to 22 per cent in 1928, and hotels, etc., went from 4.0 per cent in 1927 to 6.4 per cent in 1928.

TABLE I.—NUMBER AND COST OF NEW BUILDINGS AS SHOWN BY REPORTS OF BUILDING PERMITS GRANTED IN 45 CITIES AND BOROUGHES DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1928, BY CLASS OF BUILDING

Class of Building	Number of buildings	Per cent of total	Estimated Cost		
			Amount	Per cent of total	Average per building
RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS:					
1-family dwellings	13,035	52.1	\$62,134,061	32.5	\$4,767
2-family dwellings	439	1.9	5,026,767	2.6	10,280
1-family and 2-family dwellings with stores combined	141	0.6	1,054,711	0.6	7,480
Multi-family dwellings	391	1.6	20,189,483	10.5	51,636
Multi-family dwellings with stores com- bined	39	0.1	726,800	0.4	18,656
Hotels	3	.....¹	1,530,000	0.8	510,000
Lodging houses .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Others	31	0.1	4,608,577	2.4	148,664
Total	14,129	56.4	\$95,270,404	49.8	\$6,743
NON-RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS:					
Amusement and recreation places	60	0.3	\$7,916,574	4.2	\$131,943
Churches	66	0.3	5,040,563	2.6	76,369
Factories, shop, etc.	340	1.3	9,173,115	4.8	26,980
Garages—public	266 ²	1.1	1,951,087 ²	1.0	7,335
Garages—private	8,371 ³	33.5	7,233,818 ³	3.8	864 ⁴
Gasoline and service stations	156	0.6	631,838	0.3	4,050
Institutions	40	0.2	13,550,300	7.1	338,758
Office buildings	101	0.4	18,097,104	9.5	179,179
Public buildings	14	.....¹	4,491,024	2.3	320,787
Public works and utilities	28	0.1	3,622,456	1.9	129,373
Schools	68	0.3	11,955,183	6.3	175,812
Sheds	319	1.3	535,951	0.3	1,680
Stables and barns	210	0.8	104,431	.....¹	497
Stores, warehouses, etc.	456	1.8	9,656,390	5.1	21,176
All others	376	1.6	1,844,530	0.1	4,906
Total	10,871	43.6	\$65,804,164	50.2	\$8,813
Grand total	25,000	100.0	\$191,074,568	100.0	\$7,643

¹ Less than one-tenth of one per cent.

² Item excludes total for public garages in Philadelphia.

³ Item includes total for public garages in Philadelphia.

⁴ Average cost with Philadelphia's totals excluded is \$539.

The construction of one-family residences held up remarkably well in 1928 in spite of the fact that real estate sales during the late months of the year dropped off sharply. However, the rate of construction of one-family dwellings was only 30 for every 10,000 of population. New homes in all classes of dwellings, including apartment houses, were provided during 1928 at the rate of 43.1 per 10,000 of population. The home building rate for Pennsylvania is much lower than the average for the United States at large. A report of the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics covering returns from 310 cities gives a rate of

88.9 per 10,000 of population as compared with the Pennsylvania rate of 43.1. The rate for Philadelphia was 51.2 and for Pittsburgh 37.8. This, it seems, would serve to indicate that the market for new homes in Pennsylvania should continue to be good for the next few years. With Pennsylvania's rate of new home construction less than half of that for the country as a whole, with a constantly growing demand for homes planned in accordance with modern ideas and equipped with modern household appliances, and with the necessary replacement of homes for more than 40,000 families each year, there is every reason to believe that there should be no marked decrease in the demand for new homes in Pennsylvania for some time to come.

Construction costs of residential buildings showed practically no change in 1928 as compared with 1927. The construction of one-family dwellings, which affords the best basis for comparison, shows an average cost of \$4,767 for 1928 as compared with \$4,800 for 1927, a decrease of less than one per cent.

Nonresidential building construction comprised \$95,804,164, or 50.2 per cent, of the total expended for new buildings in 1928. The largest item of expenditure for buildings in the nonresidential class was for office buildings, which constituted 18.9 per cent of the nonresidential total. One hundred and one office buildings were erected at a total cost of \$18,097,104, or an average cost of \$179,179 per building. Most of the office buildings were built in Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, but a number of the smaller cities, including Lancaster, Scranton, Uniontown, Wilkes-Barre, and York, also report the erection of large office buildings. The second largest item under nonresidential construction was \$13,550,300 for institutional buildings. Included in this class are hospitals, asylums, sanatoria, homes for aged and for orphans, and similar institutions. Fifteen such institutions were built in Philadelphia, and 25 were scattered in other cities throughout the State. The third largest item of nonresidential building construction was \$11,955,183 for the erection of 68 school and college buildings. Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, and Erie showed largest expenditures for construction of this class. Other classes showing large construction totals for 1928 were stores and warehouses \$9,656,930, factories and shops \$9,173,115, amusement and recreation places \$7,916,574, private garages \$7,233,813, and churches \$5,040, 363.

Table II gives detailed building data for each of the 33 cities and 12 boroughs included in this report. The table is in four parts. Part 1 shows the number and cost of the several classes of residential buildings constructed during the year. Figures as to the number of families provided with living accommodations also is given. That Pennsyl-

vanians are largely individual home owners is shown by the fact that of 18,737 families provided with new abodes during 1928, 13,035, or nearly 70 per cent, were housed in one-family dwellings. Although apartment house construction in Pennsylvania showed a 20 per cent gain in 1928, this State leads in the construction of individual homes. The report of the Federal Bureau, above referred to, shows that of 398,139 families provided with new homes in 302 cities of the country, only 143,889, or 36 per cent, were provided with dwellings of the one-family class. More than half of the one-family dwellings built in Pennsylvania during 1928 were built in the city of Philadelphia. Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Allentown, and Erie led in the construction of residential buildings of all classes. Bethlehem, Chester, Harrisburg, Lancaster, Reading, Scranton, and Williamsport also showed residential building totals in excess of \$1,000,000 each.

Part 2 of table II shows the number, kind, and cost of the new non-residential buildings erected in each city and borough. Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, and Harrisburg were the highest in nonresidential building construction. Philadelphia's total was \$44,221,375, Pittsburgh's \$21,663,360, and Harrisburg's \$3,499,135. In addition to these three cities, others reporting nonresidential building construction amounting to more than \$1,000,000 were Allentown, Altoona, Bethlehem, Erie, Lancaster, Reading, Scranton, Wilkes-Barre, and the borough of Wilkesburg.

Part 3 of table II shows the number of permits issued for additions, alterations, and repairs to old buildings. A total of 19,032 permits were issued for work costing \$25,488,925, or an average of \$1,339 per building. The total expenditures for alteration and repair work during 1928 represented 11.7 per cent of the total construction cost. The average cost of alteration or repair work done under the permits issued during 1928 was 28 per cent less than the average for 1927. Repair permits based on the cost of the work done were distributed as follows: on housekeeping dwellings 75 per cent, on nonhousekeeping dwellings 3 per cent, and on nonresidential buildings 22 per cent.

Part 4 of table II is a summary showing the grand total of permits for the various classes of construction issued in each city and borough, and giving the number of permits for installations such as awnings, boilers, elevators, motors, signs, tanks, etc., and the cost of such work.

Pennsylvania in 1928 experienced a reasonable good building year. Comparative records for 1928 and 1927 are available for 30 cities and 9 boroughs. They show a volume of building for 1928 which was only 4.1 per cent below the total for 1927. The extraordinarily large building totals of the last few years, of course, cannot continue indefinitely,

but building construction for 1929 is expected not to fall much more than 5 to 10 per cent below the total for 1928. Whatever decrease occurs in building construction will be more than offset by gains in other construction lines. A large volume of road construction is assured.

The Department of Labor and Industry wishes to thank the local building inspection officials throughout the State for their coöperation in making possible the monthly and annual reports issued by the Department. In addition to the use of the figures made in Pennsylvania, copies of the reports for individual cities are sent to the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics for use in federal reports, and to several banking institutions for use in financial journals. Public interest in building statistics is growing constantly, as is shown by the increasing size of the mailing list receiving the monthly building permit report. Many firms have commended this monthly report as providing information which is immensely valuable as a guide to their business transactions.

In order to increase the usefulness of this service, the Department of Labor and Industry urges the building officials of any city, borough, or first-class township in Pennsylvania, who are not now reporting to the Department, and who can furnish building statistics of the kind contained in this report, to write to the Department, expressing their desire to have their municipality included in the monthly and annual building permit reports published by the Department.

TABLE II—NUMBER AND PROPOSED COST OF BUILDINGS (NEW CONSTRUCTION, ADDITIONS TO OLD BUILDINGS, ALTERATIONS, AND REPAIRS) COVERED BY PERMITS ISSUED IN THE PRINCIPAL CITIES AND BOROUGH OF PENNSYLVANIA DURING THE YEAR 1928,
BY INTENDED USE OF BUILDINGS

PART 1—NEW RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS

City or Borough	Housekeeping dwellings												Total fami- lies pro- vided for
	One-family dwellings			Two-family dwellings			One-family and two- family dwellings with stores combined			Multi-family dwellings with stores combined			
	Num- ber	Cost	Fami- lies	Num- ber	Cost	Fami- lies	Num- ber	Cost	Fami- lies	Num- ber	Cost	Fami- lies	
Allentown	482	\$2,779,300	482	.....	.....	.....	5	\$46,200	7	5	\$244,500	41	556
Altoona	142	770,614	142	.....	.....	.....	2	12,500	2	1	8,000	3	149
Ambridge*	58	329,500	58	.....	.....	.....	1	4,000	1	3	51,000	8	75
Bethlehem	98	790,200	98	.....	.....	.....	3	18,000	4	1	45,000	18	208
Berwick	9	19,050	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
Berwick*	72	324,275	72	.....	.....	.....	2	10,000	2	5	48,000	17	95
Bradford	14	57,500	14	.....	.....	.....	3	35,500	3	.....	.....	.....	17
Bristol*	40	258,300	40	.....	.....	.....	1	2,500	1	2	15,500	2	43
Butler	44	294,450	44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	46
Carlisle*	40	234,450	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	243
Chester	225	930,000	225	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	79
Chester	49	207,770	49	.....	.....	.....	13	101,500	15	3	70,000	18	16
Clairton	8	52,500	8	.....	.....	.....	6	44,500	6	1	30,000	10	16
Connellsville	6	26,600	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16
Donora*	60	346,443	60	.....	.....	.....	4	35,200	7	.....	.....	.....	81
Duquesne	16	149,425	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24
Easton	320	1,754,100	320	.....	.....	.....	9	56,300	13	1	26,000	8	397
Erie	201	1,108,500	201	.....	.....	.....	3	36,000	3	.....	.....	.....	206
Harrisburg	20	126,090	20	.....	.....	.....	5	46,521	6	1	9,138	4	54
Hazleton	11	61,100	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
Homestead*	19	62,715	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23
Jeannette*	49	262,250	49	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	73
Johnstown	162	1,110,050	162	.....	.....	.....	18	69,500	18	1	10,000	4	172
Lancaster	19	101,000	19	.....	.....	.....	5	21,700	10	.....	.....	.....	19
Lebanon	170	849,210	170	.....	.....	.....	7	58,800	10	.....	.....	.....	198
McKeesport	36	297,900	36	.....	.....	.....	3	25,000	4	.....	.....	.....	42
McKees Rocks*	67	366,400	67	.....	.....	.....	1	5,000	2	1	7,000	4	73
Meadville	36	185,575	36	.....	.....	.....	4	41,800	5	.....	.....	.....	41
Monessen	10	49,650	10	.....	.....	.....	2	21,800	7	.....	.....	.....	17
Monongahela	132	830,125	132	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	134
New Castle	82	532,600	82	.....	.....	.....	7	43,000	14	.....	.....	.....	96
Norristown*	37	207,100	37	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39
Oil City	7,597	31,621,190	7,597	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,882
Philadelphia	1,066	9,929,044	1,066	.....	.....	.....	313	17,387,400	3,475	.....	.....	.....	2,622
Pittsburgh	95	635,290	95	.....	.....	.....	35	1,817,000	614	9	222,500	72	3
Pottsville	256	1,455,650	256	.....	.....	.....	1	3,500	3	1	80,000	12	275
Reading	134	624,635	134	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	257
Scranton	10	49,650	10	.....	.....	.....	3	272,000	54	.....	.....	.....	14
Sunbury	12	53,000	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
Tyrone*	62	365,575	62	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	72
Uniontown	30	114,000	30	.....	.....	.....	1	2,200	1	1	2,200	1	33
Warren*	35	94,275	35	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	55
Washington	90	360,455	90	.....	.....	.....	9	31,700	10	2	42,700	10	175
Wilkes-Barre	94	564,845	94	.....	.....	.....	4	51,200	6	3	62,000	10	163
Wilkesburg*	108	549,380	108	.....	.....	.....	1	7,500	1	15	116,500	38	168
Williamsport	108	549,380	108	.....	.....	.....	10	26,000	10	3	13,200	8	152
York	152	563,500	152	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	152
Total: 33 cities, 12 boroughs	13,035	\$62,134,061	13,035	489	\$5,026,707	978	141	\$1,054,711	195	391	\$20,189,488	4,329	18,737

* = Borough.

TABLE II.—NUMBER AND PROPOSED COST OF BUILDINGS (NEW CONSTRUCTION, ADDITIONS TO OLD BUILDINGS, ALTERATIONS, AND REPAIRS) COVERED BY PERMITS ISSUED IN THE PRINCIPAL CITIES AND BOROUGH OF PENNSYLVANIA DURING THE YEAR 1928,
BY INTENDED USE OF BUILDINGS—(Continued)
PART 1—NEW RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS—(Concluded)

City or Borough	Non-housekeeping dwellings						Total new residential dwellings	
	Hotels		Lodging houses		Others		No.	Cost
	No.	Cost	No.	Cost	No.	Cost		
Allentown	1	\$230,000					495	\$3,305,000
Altoona							146	799,614
Ambridge*					1	\$70,000	66	478,500
Bethlehem							144	1,342,200
Berwick*							9	19,050
Bradford							82	683,275
Bristol*	1	300,000					17	93,000
Butler							43	276,309
Carlisle*							45	238,950
Chester					1	15,000	229	1,015,000
Clairton							68	336,270
Connellsville							15	104,000
Donora*							7	56,000
Duquesne							71	442,663
Easton							20	202,425
Erie					2	99,000	360	2,203,500
Harrisburg							205	1,214,500
Hazleton							38	311,286
Homestead*							11	61,000
Jeanette*							20	77,715
Johnstown							61	345,150
Lancaster					13	116,800	180	1,248,550
Lebanon							19	101,000
McKeesport							185	986,510
McKees Rocks*							40	304,900
Meadville							70	386,400
Monessen							40	227,075
Monongahela							12	71,450
New Castle							133	839,125
Norristown*							89	575,000
Oil City					1	55,500	39	268,600
Philadelphia	1	1,000,000			7	8,319,000	8,073	55,861,060
Pittsburgh					2	297,000	1,850	13,567,949
Pottsville							100	667,790
Reading					1	79,777	264	1,667,427
Scranton					2	237,500	173	1,386,585
Sunbury							12	60,100
Tyrone*							12	53,000
Uniontown							69	341,515
Warren*							32	127,050
Washington							47	168,675
Wilkes-Barre							118	742,380
Wilkinsburg							125	819,345
Williamsport					1	299,000	143	1,029,090
York							152	566,500
Total: 33 cities, 12 boroughs	3	\$1,530,000			31	\$4,608,577	14,129	\$95,270,404

* = Borough.

TABLE II—NUMBER AND PROPOSED COST OF BUILDINGS (NEW CONSTRUCTION, ADDITIONS TO OLD BUILDINGS, ALTERATIONS, AND REPAIRS) COVERED BY PERMITS ISSUED IN THE PRINCIPAL CITIES AND BOROUGH OF PENNSYLVANIA DURING THE YEAR 1928, BY INTENDED USE OF BUILDINGS—(Continued)

PART 2—NEW NONRESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS

City or Borough	Amusement and recreation places		Churches		Factories, shops, etc.		Garages (public)		Garages (private)		Gasoline and service stations		Institutions		Office buildings	
	No.	Cost	No.	Cost	No.	Cost	No.	Cost	No.	Cost	No.	Cost	No.	Cost	No.	Cost
Allentown	5	\$305,000			5	\$245,500	32	\$60,650	487	\$507,265	9	\$38,100	3	\$287,000	5	\$198,400
Altoona					4	3,175	1	18,000	265	94,477	3	2,050	2	23,471		
Ambridge	1	2,000		\$832,630	4	2,500	1	15,000	32	13,750	9	11,950	1	122,000		
Bethlehem	3	315,902			6	29,800	6	83,800	241	152,785	8	17,200	3	1,352,000		
Berwick							2	9,450	24	4,525	1	1,175			1	5,000
Bradford					4	31,400	3	2,459	113	51,193	1	15,000			1	19,000
Bristol				28,000	1	2,000	8	6,550	20	5,400					1	50,000
Butler					3	4,700		36,500	39	20,940	1	1,500			1	350
Carlisle					2	5,500		53,000	80	18,410	1	1,500			1	24,700
Chester	1	25,000		20,000	3	145,000	2		137	131,767	6	24,400			1	72,000
Clairton	1	35,000	2	35,500					49	13,350	1	5,000				
Connellsville	1	100,000			2	116,000			40	17,360	1	3,500			1	
Donora									3	1,800	1	2,500				
Duquesne	1	100,000							74	82,923	1	10,475			1	14,150
Easton	2	3,700			3	10,300	6	28,600	68	46,819	5	37,200				
Erie	3	38,100		17,700	14	169,100	55	107,385	612	151,709	10	38,100			4	29,300
Harrisburg	1	6,000		60,000	4	48,750	8	37,400	259	161,235	6	38,000		10,500	1	10,000
Hazleton	2	252,230	2	280,273	1	4,776	2	11,619	60	83,625	3	2,938				
Homestead							1	5,000	24	13,000	1	5,000				
Jeannette					2	7,100			22	9,650	2	1,000				
Johnstown	1	375	1	6,000	9	25,975			137	75,159	3	20,000	1	175,000	4	38,200
Lancaster							5	16,500	141	106,050			1	100,000	1	300,000
Lebanon							2	16,500	48	53,456	4	15,500				
McKeesport	1	377,850	1	46,000	1	15,000			153	19,275	5	22,500				
McKees Rocks							3	34,300	37	8,165	2	21,000	2	300,000	1	40,000
Meadville				9,300					23	11,105						
Monessen			1						36	19,275						
Monongahela							5	2,900		5,045						
New Castle	1	5,000	2	139,000	2	40,000	3	130,000	244	69,920	1	4,000			3	135,700
Norristown					13	31,522	2	21,900	119	75,502	2	30,250	1	400,000		
Oil City	1	250,000			1	4,000	1	5,000	1,400	3,215,000			15	5,932,000	48	7,822,305
Philadelphia	18	4,452,500	25	1,661,700	144	6,017,545	12	675,100	1,664	1,229,890	29	153,600	2	4,071,700	12	6,984,450
Pittsburgh	8	753,460	13	1,149,500	20	951,740	16	41,100	72	60,400	1	1,500	2	83,000		19,300
Pottsville			1	120,000	18	12,000	26	301,125	309	162,085	9	43,000	3	401,029	1	350,000
Reading					8	332,550			325	165,400	16	77,900			2	4,800
Scranton	2	95,500			3	37,200	1	17,000	40	19,780	1	5,000	1	62,000		
Sunbury					1	500	1	10,000	18	12,000					1	130,000
Tyrone				8,000					60	27,905						
Uniontown			1				4	51,000	60	2,750	1	2,000	1	90,000		500
Warren	1	2,000			1	47,500			5	36,065	1	2,900	1	140,000	1	1,453,849
Washington					4	197,707	52	107,709	173	48,079	7	10,720			5	
Wilkes-Barre	4	171,837			28	65,000			169	71,151						
Wilkesburg	1	35,000	3	481,000	4	78,505	2	25,500	108	77,670					1	45,000
Williamsport	1	200,000	4	131,700	13	83,115	1	20,000	213	99,958	3	3,000			2	350,000
York			1	14,000	14											
Total: 33 cities, 12 boroughs	60	\$7,916,574	66	\$5,040,363	340	\$9,173,115	263	\$1,951,087	8,371	\$7,233,318	156	\$631,898	46	\$13,550,300	101	\$18,097,104

* = Borough.

TABLE II—NUMBER AND PROPOSED COST OF BUILDINGS (NEW CONSTRUCTION, ADDITIONS TO OLD BUILDINGS, ALTERATIONS, AND REPAIRS) COVERED BY PERMITS ISSUED IN THE PRINCIPAL CITIES AND BOROUGHS OF PENNSYLVANIA DURING THE YEAR 1928, BY INTENDED USE OF BUILDINGS—(Continued)

PART 2—NEW NONRESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS—(Concluded)

City or Borough	Public buildings		Public works and utilities		Schools		Sheds		Stables and barns		Stores, warehouses, etc.		All others		Total new non-residential buildings	
	No.	Cost	No.	Cost	No.	Cost	No.	Cost	No.	Cost	No.	Cost	No.	Cost	No.	Cost
Allentown	1	\$7,080			2	\$187,000	13	\$27,400	1	\$1,000	23	\$214,050	11	\$18,350	596	\$2,089,715
Altoona	1	7,080			3	664,744	18	2,466	193	20,829	18	826,839	20	7,586	532	2,003,417
Ambridge*															45	167,200
Bethlehem	1	14,500													311	2,157,182
Berwick															39	30,545
Bradford															133	197,327
Bristol*					1	40,000	5	1,185	1	50	1	5,000	2	4,000	34	85,150
Butler															49	59,140
Carlisle*															116	140,760
Chester															159	522,867
Clairton															71	168,170
Cornellsville															50	247,980
Donora*	1	64,000													7	89,300
Duquesne															80	157,839
Easton															89	223,914
Erle					1	8,000	2	1,216							754	1,643,034
Harrisburg					2	1,020,500	43	18,715	1	50					297	3,499,135
Hazleton	2	3,020,000			1	35,000									79	685,817
Homestead*															35	42,600
Jeannette*															31	124,930
Johnstown					2	250,000	2	340							191	616,191
Lancaster	1	500,000													211	1,360,810
Lebanon															66	302,000
McKeesport					1	150,000	3	700							190	802,266
McKees Rocks*					2	219,400	16	6,060							41	183,875
Meadville					1	162,000	2	700							39	573,540
Monessen					1	144,560									39	154,305
Monaca					2	133,900									26	8,245
Monaca															29	519,615
New Castle															15	417,025
Oil City	1	76,500													105	777,830
Philadelphia	2	152,000			20	6,243,790	18	409,125	3	23,000	156	6,323,240	47	195,920	1,029	44,921,375
Pittsburgh	4	370,000			13	1,584,435	20	11,910	3	3,650	78	1,117,504	86	1,034,365	1,980	21,663,360
Pottsville															100	694,000
Reading					1	186,000									419	1,141,749
Scranton					1	78,369	41	16,175							394	2,131,177
Suntury					3	538,985	30	9,263							47	83,780
Tyrone*															25	231,700
Uniontown					1	133,000									66	285,905
Warren*															18	234,750
Washington															135	245,815
Wilkes-Barre															283	2,432,895
Wilkesburg*	1	286,934			1	51,000									134	1,019,151
Williamsport															254	733,175
York					9	80,950	2	400	2	30,687	4	48,100	45	12,263	235	573,618
							1	150			1	200	2	6,200		
Total: 33 cities, 12 boroughs ...	14	\$4,491,024	28	\$3,022,456	68	\$11,955,183	319	\$235,951	210	\$104,431	456	\$9,656,390	376	\$1,844,530	10,871	\$95,804,164

PART 3—ADDITIONS, ALTERATIONS, AND REPAIRS TO OLD BUILDINGS

City or Borough	Additions, Alterations, and Repairs									
	Residential buildings				Non-residential buildings				Total	
	Housekeeping dwellings		Non-housekeeping dwellings		buildings					
	No.	Cost	No.	Cost	No.	Cost	No.	Cost		
Allentown	382	\$311,400	7	\$28,550	76	\$110,375	465	\$450,325		
Altoona	530	194,514			100	233,586	630	428,100		
Anchorage	18	21,225	5	8,900	6	10,600	29	40,725		
Bellevue	237	208,331	2	11,200	42	143,885	281	363,416		
Bethlehem	28	23,246					28	23,246		
Berwick	146	105,699					173	138,629		
Bradford	28	15,975	6	7,850	3	9,800	37	33,625		
Bristol	29	24,460			17	47,136	46	71,506		
Butler	48	86,450	13	38,340	18	22,750	79	147,540		
Carlisle	101	208,675					101	208,675		
Chester	122	46,827	4	4,650	18	21,825	144	73,302		
Clairton	37	19,655			18	11,150	55	30,905		
Connellsville	7	16,050	1	5,500	2	5,000	10	20,550		
Donora	325	161,525					325	161,525		
Duquesne	135	133,669	3	18,200	33	154,800	171	306,669		
Easton	472	344,299	27	195,795	166	377,060	665	917,154		
Easton	222	286,840	10	38,700	110	555,000	342	851,140		
Erie	70	101,372	4	8,100	18	75,995	92	185,467		
Harrisburg	40	44,275			18	48,626	58	92,901		
Hazleton	33	42,230	1	3,000			34	45,230		
Homestead	247	94,883			56	38,920	303	133,753		
Jeannette	268	118,435	6	12,870	21	19,315	286	150,620		
Johnstown	31	47,575			15	209,750	46	257,325		
Lancaster	848	241,819	3	5,275	64	88,470	915	335,564		
Lebanon					2	12,700	2	12,700		
McKeesport	17	24,940	15	32,500	28	84,660	60	142,100		
McKees Rocks	48	25,270			20	91,363	68	116,633		
Meadville	29	14,490	1	2,000	3	9,800	33	26,290		
Monessen	118	57,910	6	23,275	44	26,315	168	107,500		
Monongahela	191	116,405			113	197,535	304	313,940		
New Castle	331	128,052	5	2,300	67	105,200	403	235,552		
Norristown	4,877	10,514,640					4,877	10,514,640		
Oil City	2,681	1,997,640	79	365,470	559	1,787,093	3,319	4,150,203		
Philadelphia	76	72,275					76	72,275		
Pittsburgh	1,231	392,692	2	4,600	274	603,803	1,507	1,001,095		
Pottsville	653	1,056,631					653	1,056,631		
Reading	19	39,500	1	1,000	11	61,225	31	101,725		
Scranton	10	19,200	2	700			12	19,900		
Sunbury	29	26,810					31	39,310		
Tyrone	23	29,635			2	12,500	35	94,420		
Uniontown	23	15,117			2	65,000	51	80,117		
Warren	49	679,848					910	679,848		
Washington	910	88,865					60	111,605		
Wilkes-Barre	52	175,080	1	1,400	7	21,350	546	347,175		
Williamsport	339	737,384	67	37,590	140	134,505	542	737,384		
York	542									
Total: 33 cities, 12 boroughs	16,629	\$19,135,753	271	\$857,765	2,132	\$5,495,407	19,082	\$25,488,925		

* = Borough.

TABLE II—NUMBER AND PROPOSED COST OF BUILDINGS (NEW CONSTRUCTION, ADDITIONS TO OLD BUILDINGS, ALTERATIONS, AND REPAIRS) COVERED BY PERMITS ISSUED IN THE PRINCIPAL CITIES AND BOROUGH OF PENNSYLVANIA DURING THE YEAR 1928, BY INTENDED USE OF BUILDINGS—(Continued)

PART 4—GRAND TOTAL OF ALL PERMITS

City or Borough	Total										Grand total of all permits—new construction, additions, alterations, repairs, and installations		
	Residential buildings				Non-residential buildings				Repairs, etc.			Installations	
	Housekeeping dwellings		Non-housekeeping dwellings										
	No.	Cost	No.	Cost	No.	Cost	No.	Cost	No.	Cost		No.	Cost
Allentown	494	\$3,165,000	1	\$230,000	596	\$2,089,715	465	\$450,325			1,556	\$5,935,040	
Altoona	146	735,614			532	2,003,417	630	425,100			1,394	3,241,832	
Ambridge*	65	408,500	1	70,000	45	167,200	29	40,725			140	686,425	
Bethlehem	144	1,342,200			311	2,157,182	251	563,416			795	3,882,778	
Berwick*	9	19,050			39	90,545	28	23,246			76	72,841	
Bradford	81	393,275	1	300,000	133	197,327	173	138,629			388	1,029,231	
Bristol*	17	93,000			34	86,150	57	33,625			88	211,775	
Butler	43	276,300	49		116	59,140	46	71,556			138	407,036	
Carlisle*	45	238,950			116	140,760	79	147,540			240	527,250	
Chester	228	1,000,000	1	15,000	159	522,867	161	268,675			517	1,771,942	
Claireton	68	336,270			71	168,170	144	73,302			296	581,307	
Connellsville	15	104,000			50	247,980	55	30,806			120	382,785	
Donora*	7	56,000			7	89,500	10	20,550			24	166,450	
Duquesne	71	442,663			80	157,829	325	161,525			509	766,015	
Easton	20	202,425			89	223,914	171	206,669			280	733,908	
Erie	358	2,104,500	2	99,000	754	1,613,034	665	917,154			1,779	4,763,688	
Harrisburg	205	1,214,500			297	3,499,135	342	831,140			844	5,594,775	
Hazleton	38	311,296			79	62,817	92	15,407			209	1,182,580	
Homestead*	11	61,100			35	42,000	58	92,901			104	196,601	
Jeannette*	20	77,715			31	124,930	34	45,230			126	252,500	
Johnstown	61	345,150			191	616,191	303	133,753			559	1,696,099	
Lancaster	167	1,131,750	13	116,800	211	1,360,510	295	150,620			636	2,759,940	
Lebanon	19	101,000			66	302,000	46	237,525			131	669,325	
McKeesport	185	986,510			190	862,266	915	335,564			1,870	2,367,450	
McKees Rocks*	40	304,900			41	183,875	2	12,700			83	501,475	
Meadville	70	386,400			39	573,540	69	142,100			175	1,102,440	
Monessen	40	227,675			39	154,305	68	116,633			147	498,613	
Monongahela	12	71,450			26	8,245	33	26,250			71	105,955	
New Castle	133	839,125			289	519,615	168	107,560			626	1,470,210	
Norristown*	89	575,000			158	417,025	304	313,940			611	1,333,066	
Oil City	38	213,100	1	55,500	165	777,830	403	235,552			547	1,281,982	
Philadelphia	8,065	51,042,660	8	4,319,000	1,929	44,221,375	4,877	10,544,640			16,857	111,864,680	
Pittsburgh	1,848	13,270,969	2	297,000	1,940	21,663,300	3,319	4,150,203			7,149	39,381,532	
Pottsville	100	667,790			160	694,000	76	72,275			281	1,438,515	
Reading	263	1,587,650	1	79,777	419	1,141,749	1,507	1,091,035			2,213	3,825,290	
Scranton	171	1,129,085	2	257,500	394	2,131,177	633	1,056,631			1,340	4,574,685	
Sunbury	12	60,100			47	83,790	31	101,725			90	245,605	
Tyrone*	12	53,000			25	231,700	12	19,900			49	304,600	
Uniontown	69	341,515			66	285,965	31	39,310			166	666,730	
Warren*	32	127,690			18	234,750	55	94,420			105	456,220	
Washington	47	168,675			135	245,815	51	80,117			233	494,607	
Wilkes-Barre	118	742,380			283	2,432,955	910	679,848			1,328	3,958,773	
Wilkesburg*	125	819,345			124	1,019,151	60	111,605			309	1,950,101	
Williamsport	142	730,090	1	299,000	254	733,175	546	347,175			990	2,111,452	
York	152	566,500			235	573,615	542	737,384			931	1,877,952	

* = Borough.

REVIEW OF INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS

PREPARED BY

The Bureau of Statistics

The Labor Market

Continued improvement in employment throughout the State was shown in the reports received at the Department of Labor and Industry for April, 1929. The ratio of applicants for employment to jobs open, based on the reports received from State Employment offices, was the best for any month since May, 1927, and was 22.7 per cent lower than the ratio for March, 1929. The general employment index for the manufacturing industry, based on reports from 782 manufacturing establishments, stood at 92.8 for April, 1929, which was 1.0 per cent higher than the employment index for March, 1929, and 7.7 per cent higher than the index for April, 1928. The index number of employment in manufacturing industries for April, 1929, based on the 1923-1925 average, was the highest for any month since June, 1927.

Payrolls for manufacturing plants for the last several months have compared favorably with average payrolls for the 1923-1925 period and have been decidedly better than average payrolls for the corresponding months in 1928. The manufacturing payroll index for April was 100.9, or 1.1 per cent higher than the payroll index for March, 1929, and 18.1 per cent greater than the payroll index for April, 1928. Weekly earnings for manufacturing workers averaged \$27.36 in April, or practically the same as in March, but were 9.2 per cent higher than the average earnings for April, 1928.

The number of hours worked per week in April, 1929, as reported by 481 manufacturing plants, showed a 1.9 per cent gain over March. Workers in these 481 plants averaged 50.1 hours a week in April as compared with 49.2 hours a week in March. The metal, transportation, clay, glass, and stone, and leather and rubber industry groups showed the largest gains in working time.

State Employment Office Reports: Reports from the 14 State Employment offices for April, 1929, showed that 8,309 persons applied at the offices for work during the month. Seventy-one per cent of the applicants were men and 29 per cent were women. An increased demand for workers was shown in nearly all sections of the State. A total of 4,626 workers were called for by employers during the month, a 30 per cent increase over the demand recorded for April, 1928. The

ratio of applicants per 100 open jobs was 180 for April, 1929, in comparison to 213 for April last year. Jobs were secured for 3,476 persons during April, or for 41.8 of the number who applied for work.

The extension of construction operations during the early spring months brought an increased demand for workers in the building trades. The general demand for construction workers was much higher than at this time last year, but all orders were easily filled. Mechanics in the metal trades were in great demand, and orders for skilled workmen in several trades were hard to fill. Other industrial lines showed little new demand for workers. Mining operations were seasonally slack, and railroads showed little or no demand for new help. Day workers and casual laborers were fairly well employed throughout the month. The additional help required by housewives in the inevitable spring clean-up creates a brisk demand for this particular class of help.

The present employment situation in the various sections of the State is in some measure indicated by the following table which shows the ratio of applicants for employment to jobs open for April, 1929, in comparison to the ratio for April, 1928.

RATIO OF APPLICANTS FOR EMPLOYMENT PER 100 JOBS OPEN, AS REPORTED
FROM STATE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES

Office ¹	April, 1929	April, 1928	Per cent increase or decrease
Allentown	140	175	—20.0
Altoona	211	209	+ 1.0
Erie	122	155	—21.3
Harrisburg	115	135	—14.8
Johnstown	145	153	— 5.2
Lancaster ²	171	315	—45.7
Philadelphia	217	273	—20.5
Pittsburgh	213	268	—20.5
Scranton	121	240	—49.6
Williamsport ²	127	85	+49.4
Total	180	213	—15.5

¹ Less than 100 applicants in McKeesport, New Castle, and Oil City. Reading report incomplete.

² Part-time offices.

Reports from Manufacturing Firms: Increased employment was shown for 29 of the 51 industries covered in the reports from 782 manufacturing firms for April. The industry groups showing the largest gains in employment were the metal, the transportation equipment, the clay, glass, and stone, and the chemical industry groups.

The Metal Industries: All metal industries combined showed a 1.1 per cent increase in employment and a 1.7 per cent gain in payrolls for April as compared with March. The blast furnace industry, with

a 6.8 per cent increase in employment, showed the largest gain for the metal group. Most of the increases were reported from the western part of the State. Employment for all metal industries, except the blast furnace and stove and furnace industries, is running well ahead of last year.

Transportation Equipment: Nearly all plants manufacturing transportation equipment reported increased payroll totals for April. Locomotive and car building showed the greatest gain. One plant in this group added 800 workers to its rolls during April. Production in automobile plants, especially those manufacturing bodies and parts, continued to show remarkable gains. Employment for April for the 11 firms reporting in the auto body and parts industry is nearly 75 per cent above the total for the same month in 1928.

Textile Products: Most of the textile industries reported slightly reduced employment and payroll totals. Seasonally decreased business in most instances was responsible. Hat manufacturing showed the largest decline.

Foods and Tobacco: The only changes of consequence for this group were those reported for the confectionery and ice cream industries. Candy factories reported seasonally decreased business following the season of Easter trade. Most candy factories were working short time schedules during April. Ice cream factories, on the other hand, were showing seasonally increased production. An 11.5 per cent increase in employment was reported for the ice cream industry during April. Employment in bakeries and meat packing establishments was practically the same as in March.

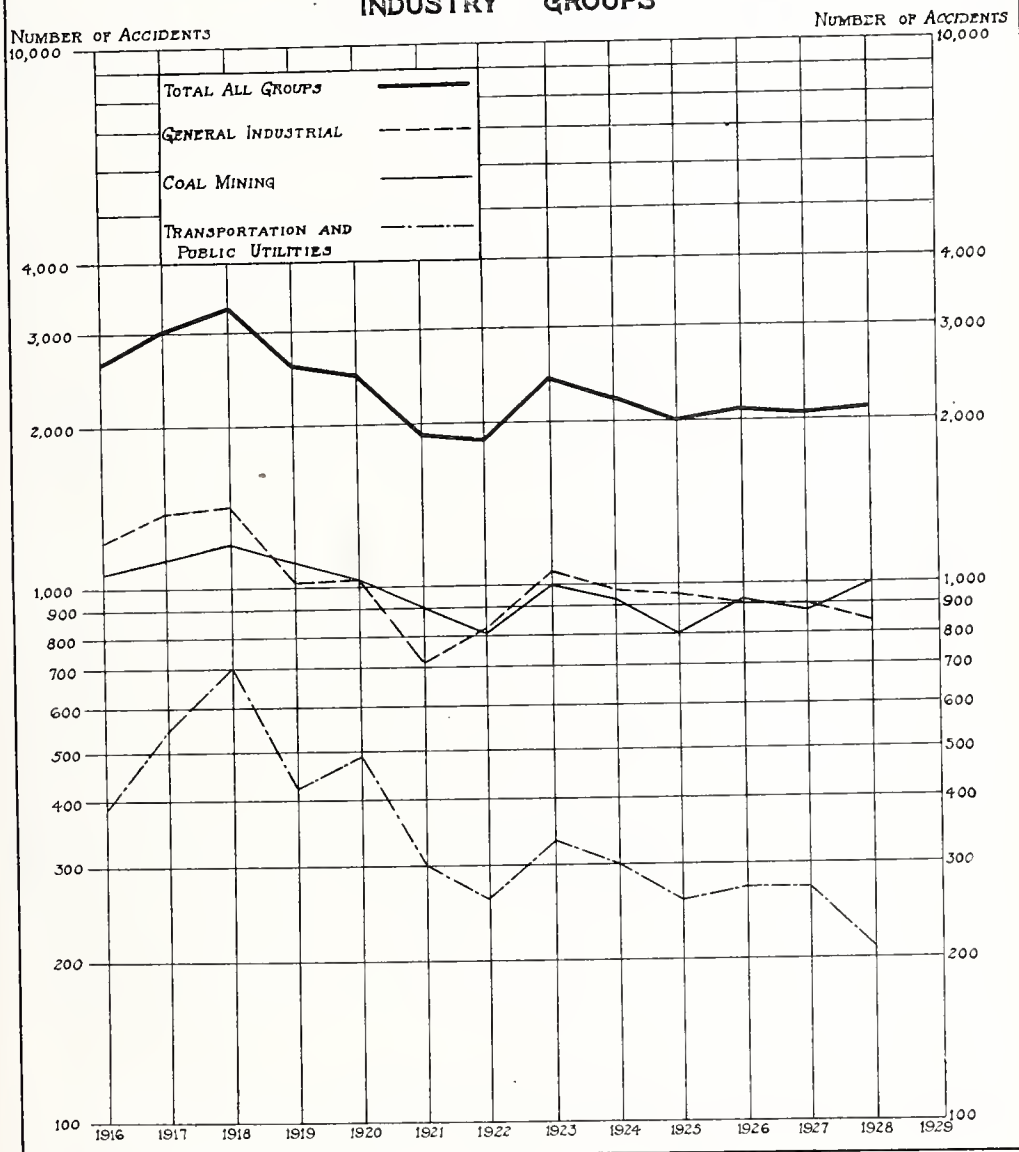
Coal Mining: Anthracite mining activity did not exhibit its usual April increase. The April index of employment for anthracite mines was 10.5 per cent below that for April last year, and wage payments showed a 33.7 per cent decline as compared with April, 1928. The bituminous coal mining industry also showed reduced activity for April. Employment in Pennsylvania bituminous mines was 4.5 per cent less than in March, and wage payments were 10.2 per cent less. The collection of employment and payroll data for the bituminous industry was begun only in recent months, and accordingly data for former years are not available for comparison.

Construction and Contracting: Construction employment for April showed a 41.4 per cent increase over March, according to the reports submitted from 27 construction companies. This expansion of construction employment for April marks the opening of the street and highway construction season, and the increases were confined largely

to firms engaged in this class of work. Building construction employment showed a slight decline as compared with March. The volume of employment for April, 1929, for these 27 firms was 2.5 per cent less than for April, 1928, and payrolls were 7.8 per cent lower. Indications point to a slightly reduced volume of building construction for 1929, which will be offset in a large measure by gains in other construction lines.

General: The general employment situation in the State has shown vast improvement in recent months. Most industrial lines have expanded and are showing consistent gains in employment and payrolls over last year. Unemployment, it is true, is still quite prevalent in some sections, but the problem of unemployment is generally less acute than at this time last year. Unemployment caused by the replacement of men by machines will undoubtedly continue as a grave unemployment problem for some time to come. But with manufacturing activity showing a healthy expansion and with a large volume of highway and bridge construction work in prospect for the State, it is believed that unemployment caused by the ordinary depression of business soon will have disappeared.

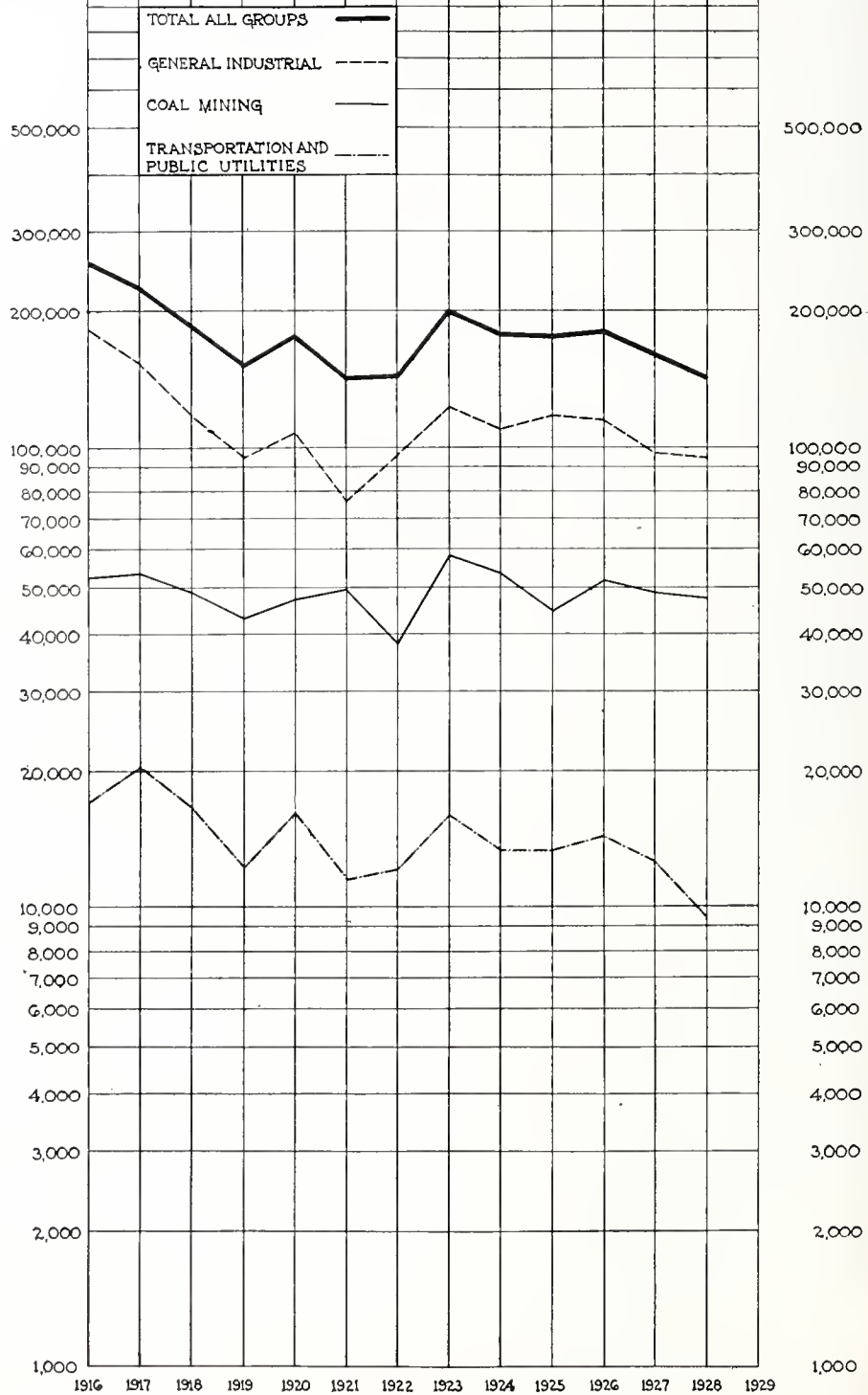
FATAL ACCIDENTS IN PENNSYLVANIA BY INDUSTRY GROUPS



NON-FATAL ACCIDENTS IN PENNSYLVANIA BY INDUSTRY GROUPS

NUMBER OF ACCIDENTS
1,000,000

NUMBER OF ACCIDENTS
1,000,000



INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS AND COMPENSATION COSTS

The concerted drive for safety in industry is beginning to show results in accident reduction. The April total of accidents was 8.4 per cent less than the total for March, 1929. During April, reports of 152 fatal accidents and 12,593 non-fatal accidents were received at the Bureau of Workmen's Compensation as compared with 197 fatal and 13,712 non-fatal accidents reported during March, or reductions in accidents for April of 22.8 per cent in fatal accidents and 8.2 per cent in non-fatal accidents. This is the first substantial reduction in accidents recorded thus far in 1929, and it is expected that April has marked the turning point of the accident curve for 1929 and that each succeeding month in the year will show a smaller total of accidents than its predecessor. It is indeed necessary that accident reductions be shown for a number of successive months in 1929, if the state-wide safety campaign is to achieve its ultimate goal of a substantial reduction in accidents for 1929.

Thus far this year the accident record does not compare altogether favorably with the accident experience for the first four months of 1928. During the first four months of 1929, 653 fatal accidents and 52,089 non-fatal accidents have been reported to the Department as compared with 591 fatal and 47,354 non-fatal accidents during the first four months last year, or increases in 1929 of 62, or 10.5 per cent, in fatal accidents and 4,735, or 10.0 per cent, in non-fatal accidents. The record of accidents for the three main industry groups for the first four months of 1929 in comparison to the record for the corresponding period in 1928 is as follows:

ACCIDENTS REPORTED TO THE BUREAU OF WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

Industry	Four months, 1929		Four months, 1928		Per cent increase or decrease in 1929	
	Fatal	Non-fatal	Fatal	Non-fatal	Fatal	Non-fatal
General industrial	274	32,345	257	28,231	+ 6.6	+14.6
Coal mining	323	16,974	271	16,008	+19.2	+ 6.0
Transportation and public utilities	56	2,770	63	3,115	-11.1	-11.1
Total	653	52,089	591	47,354	+10.5	+10.0

The first third of the year has ended with both fatal and non-fatal accidents showing a 10 per cent increase over last year. The transpor-

tation and public utility industry was the only one of the three main groups of industry to show reduced accident totals. The increase in accidents for the general industrial group, with which the Department of Labor and Industry is particularly concerned, is in proportion to, and largely the result of increased exposure to accidents. The machinery for the satisfactory measurement of accident exposure from a state-wide and industry-wide viewpoint is not available, so that it is impossible to determine whether the increase of accidents is entirely attributable to increased exposure or not. However, the best available employment records show that the present volume of employment, in most manufacturing lines at least, is approximately 5 per cent greater than at this time last year and payrolls are nearly 10 per cent larger.

The large increase in coal mining fatalities for the first four months of 1929 in comparison to last year is due to the inclusion of the figures for the Valley Camp Coal Company mine disaster during March in which 46 lives were lost.

The 152 fatal accidents reported during April were distributed industrially as follows: construction and contracting 12; manufacturing 38, of which 25 occurred in the metal industries; anthracite coal mining 36; bituminous coal mining 31; transportation 8, of which 7 occurred on railroads; public utilities 1; quarries 5; retail and wholesale trade 7; state and municipal 11; and miscellaneous 3. Nearly all classes of industry in the general industry group show increases in fatalities over last month. The manufacturing and construction industries each show an increase of 4 fatalities over last month, and the trading and state and municipal groups show a gain of 3 each. All other groups show decreases in fatal accidents except the quarry industry which reported 5 fatalities in April, or the same number as in March.

An analysis of causes of deaths by accident in industry during April shows that 46, or 30.3 per cent of the total number of workers killed, lost their lives through injuries caused by falling objects. Thirty-eight of the 46 fatal injuries attributed to falling objects were due to fall of top or face in coal mines, 20 in anthracite and 18 in bituminous mines. The other 8 deaths due to falling objects were reported from the following industries: building construction 1, metal manufacturing 3, quarries 2, and retail trade 2.

Cars and engines with 27, or 17.8 per cent of the total, was the second highest cause of death in industry during April. Of the 27 workers killed by cars and engines during April, 7 were employed in manufacturing industries, 11 in coal mines, 1 in a quarry, 6 on steam

railroads, 1 by an express company, and 1 was a municipal employee. The 27 persons who were killed by cars and engines were injured in the following manner: collisions of trains 1; caught between cars 5; by derailments 3; falls from cars in motion, while getting on or off or standing or walking on, 6; rerailing car 1; and run over or struck by train, while crossing, walking on, or working on or near tracks, 11. In addition to these, two workers were killed by collisions of motor vehicles and trains, but these are considered as motor vehicular accidents.

Falls killed 19 workers during April. This cause ranked third highest and was charged with 19 deaths, or 12.5 per cent of the total. Five in the construction industry were killed by falls; 6 in manufacturing plants; anthracite mines, quarries, railroads, and public utilities 1 each; state and municipal 2, and miscellaneous industries 2. Three were killed from falls caused by slipping on floors or sidewalks, 3 by collapse of platforms, 2 from ladders, 2 from scaffolds, 2 from stumbling over objects, and seven were killed by falls from a variety of other elevations such as chutes, machines, vehicles, cranes, stairs and other floor openings.

These three causes—falling objects, cars and engines, and falls of persons—were responsible for slightly more than 60 per cent of the 152 fatalities reported during April. Other cause groups showing 3 or more fatalities for April were explosive substances 13, motor vehicles 11, cranes and derricks 7, hot and corrosive substances 6, miscellaneous 6, electricity and cranes and derricks 4 each, and handling objects 3. The causes showing increases in fatal accidents over March were cranes and derricks, electricity, hot and corrosive substances, falling objects, and falls of persons, the last-named group showing the largest increase—from 14 in March to 19 in April.

Compensation agreements were approved in 8,087 cases during April involving payments to injured workers or their dependents in the amount of \$1,789,498. The number of agreements approved was the largest for any month during the last two years, and the amount of compensation awarded was the largest since June, 1928, when most of the compensation agreements for cases in the Pickands Mather and Company mine disaster were approved. The compensation agreements approved during April, 1929, were made up as follows:

215 fatal cases	\$817,253
326 permanent disability cases	341,795
7,546 temporary disability cases	630,450

Awards on fatal cases were high during April because of the approval of agreements in a majority of the 46 fatal cases arising out of

the Valley Camp Coal Company disaster on March 21, 1929. The total amount of fatal compensation awarded during April was 63.2 per cent higher than in March.

Permanent disability cases also showed a considerable increase over March. Compensation awards for permanent injuries during April included awards for the loss, or loss of use of, 45 eyes, 5 arms, 23 hands, 167 fingers, 112 phalanges, 10 legs, and 15 feet. Included among these losses were 3 cases of double eye loss and one case of double leg loss. Awards also were made in 18 cases of facial disfigurement and in 8 cases of permanent total disability other than that caused by double member losses. The number of hand, foot, finger, and phalanx losses and the number of facial disfigurement cases for April were considerably higher than in March.

The average period of disability for the temporary disability cases compensated during April was 45.9 days as compared with 51.1 days for the cases compensated during April, 1928, a 10.2 per cent decrease.

The total amount of compensation awarded during the first four months of 1929 was \$5,615,898 as compared with \$4,531,756 for the corresponding period in 1928, an increase this year of more than a million dollars, or exactly 23.9 per cent. Receipts filed with the Bureau of Workmen's Compensation show that actual compensation payments for the first four months of 1929 are \$862,984, or 22.9 per cent in excess of payments for the same period in 1928.

REPORT OF ACTIVITIES OF STATE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES FOR THE MONTH OF APRIL, 1929

INDUSTRIES	Persons Applying for Positions			Persons Asked for by Employers			Persons Sent to Positions			Persons Receiving Positions		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
GRAND TOTAL	8,369	5,919	2,390	4,626	3,234	1,342	4,906	3,483	1,423	3,476	2,466	1,010
Total: Industrial Group (skilled)	2,589	2,158	431	1,441	1,288	153	1,492	1,294	198	952	835	117
Building and construction	256	296	.....	136	136	.....	159	159	.....	113	113	.....
Shipbuilding	200	200	.....	139	139	.....	171	171	.....	113	113	.....
Chemicals and allied products	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clay, glass, and stone products .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clothing	14	8	6	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....
Textiles	41	24	17	13	5	8	12	2	10	7	6	1
Food and kindred products	32	31	1	9	7	2	10	9	1	7	1	.....
Leather, rubber and composition goods ..	5	5	.....	2	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lumber, woodwork and furniture	92	92	.....	10	10	.....	4	4	.....	3	3	.....
Paper and printing	28	11	17	11	1	10	13	1	12	12	1	11
Metals and metal products	834	817	17	749	742	7	701	692	9	409	402	7
Mines and quarries	4	4	.....	4	4	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	.....
Transportation and public utilities	149	145	4	20	20	.....	22	22	.....	14	14	.....
Hotel and restaurant	322	133	189	124	58	66	143	68	75	101	48	53
Wholesale and retail trade	146	111	35	45	22	23	52	33	19	21	13	8
Miscellaneous	494	349	145	178	141	37	201	129	72	149	118	31
Total: Other groups	5,720	3,761	1,359	3,185	1,996	1,189	3,414	2,189	1,225	2,524	1,631	593
Clerical and professional	989	635	354	263	170	93	379	213	166	143	67	76
Agriculture	38	38	.....	28	27	1	22	22	.....	11	11	.....
Semi-skilled	1,034	889	645	672	173	499	614	208	436	355	116	239
Unskilled	2,479	2,293	186	1,403	1,280	123	1,528	1,382	146	1,206	1,098	108
Casual and day workers*	1,180	406	774	319	346	473	841	364	477	809	339	470
March, 1929	10,461	7,520	2,941	4,494	3,174	1,320	5,141	3,631	1,510	3,518	2,535	983
April, 1928	7,531	4,772	2,772	3,538	2,185	1,353	3,782	2,313	1,469	2,664	1,739	925
April, 1927	11,337	7,333	4,044	6,252	4,224	2,028	6,301	4,333	1,968	5,308	3,747	1,561

*The placement of each casual or day worker is recorded for only one (1) placement per week.

EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN PENNSYLVANIA

GROUP AND INDUSTRY*

ALL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES (51)

Metal products:

Blast furnaces	9	2,048	46.8	+ 6.8	+ 5.8	59,919	49.5	+ 1.6	- 2.2	29.26	30.75
Steel works and rolling mills	43	55,520	81.3	+ 1.2	+ 2.5	1,746,577	94.1	+ 2.6	+ 13.9	31.46	31.61
Iron and steel forgings	2	2,691	97.2	+ 2.5	+ 13.6	58,611	112.4	+ 5.7	+ 16.8	28.03	27.19
Structural iron work	10	4,755	112.7	+ 2.0	+ 19.3	131,535	112.9	- 1.7	+ 25.7	27.66	28.65
Steam and hot water heating appliances	17	4,585	95.8	+ 2.4	+ 2.0	139,460	107.1	- 0.4	+ 9.7	30.42	31.23
Stoves and furnaces	9	845	71.1	- 9.3	- 7.1	20,864	61.4	- 13.6	- 13.4	24.69	25.90
Foundries	38	8,222	93.9	+ 2.4	+ 14.0	249,509	105.6	+ 4.7	+ 30.7	30.35	29.71
Machinery and parts	39	10,233	113.2	+ 1.9	+ 12.4	327,904	128.0	+ 2.7	+ 20.4	32.04	31.89
Electrical apparatus	15	8,623	130.4	+ 1.7	+ 42.0	212,313	140.7	+ 2.9	+ 46.0	24.62	24.21
Engines and pumps	10	3,816	103.3	- 1.5	+ 15.5	111,122	111.5	- 4.9	+ 22.8	29.12	30.15
Hardware and tools	18	7,636	93.5	- 2.0	+ 12.5	173,659	99.3	- 3.3	+ 18.2	24.68	25.04
Brass and bronze products	10	1,066	99.9	+ 0.9	+ 29.9	29,045	102.9	+ 0.1	+ 35.6	27.21	27.45

Transportation equipment:

Automobiles	40	36,730	89.0	+ 5.0	+ 13.7	1,166,807	97.2	+ 5.3	+ 29.3	31.77	31.66
Automobile bodies and parts	6	6,110	119.9	+ 2.8	+ 31.9	211,982	144.2	+ 3.1	+ 38.7	34.69	34.62
Locomotives and cars	11	11,611	138.3	+ 5.8	+ 74.0	374,004	137.7	+ 4.5	+ 83.6	32.21	32.64
Railroad repair shops	13	13,386	65.3	+ 6.9	+ 2.0	398,817	67.3	+ 6.3	+ 22.4	29.79	29.98
Shipbuilding	6	3,695	91.6	- 0.1	+ 13.1	117,071	109.6	+ 1.8	+ 40.3	31.68	31.11
	4	1,928	36.8	+ 1.9	+ 13.6	64,933	42.6	+ 18.0	+ 36.5	33.68	28.98

Textile products:

Cotton goods	156	55,834	102.2	+ 0.1	+ 7.4	1,257,155	111.5	- 1.9	+ 17.1	22.52	22.97
Woolens and worsteds	14	3,571	81.6	- 0.2	- 4.3	84,841	83.5	- 3.8	+ 11.0	23.76	24.63
Silk goods	15	6,007	88.4	- 1.9	+ 8.6	127,676	88.3	- 2.6	+ 31.4	21.25	21.40
Textile dyeing and finishing	38	17,827	105.6	+ 0.8	+ 13.7	345,369	111.7	- 4.1	+ 14.4	19.37	20.37
Carpets and rugs	9	1,953	122.4	- 1.2	- 1.3	49,775	130.9	- 5.5	+ 4.8	25.49	26.64
Hats	4	2,793	91.2	+ 2.0	+ 9.0	69,813	90.6	+ 0.9	+ 24.6	23.00	23.38
Hosiery	25	3,840	96.6	- 1.9	- 4.1	87,006	85.9	- 15.8	- 7.0	22.66	26.38
Knit goods, other	15	12,523	125.5	+ 1.7	+ 7.4	269,651	160.4	+ 4.6	+ 21.7	28.80	28.00
Men's clothing	9	3,006	87.6	+ 1.6	+ 3.9	62,839	100.4	+ 1.0	+ 19.2	20.30	20.41
Women's clothing	9	848	97.3	- 3.2	+ 13.8	16,008	103.3	- 7.8	+ 51.7	18.88	19.82
Shirts and furnishings	9	1,376	130.0	- 2.8	+ 10.3	21,152	139.9	+ 4.3	+ 14.9	15.39	14.33
	9	2,000	91.3	- 5.3	- 0.1	31,985	93.4	- 1.1	+ 4.4	15.99	15.30

Foods and tobacco:

Bread and bakery products	96	21,062	94.2	- 0.4	+ 2.3	425,080	94.2	- 1.4	+ 7.9	20.18	20.67
Confectionery	27	3,779	106.3	+ 0.9	+ 1.6	105,862	100.6	0.0	+ 1.8	28.01	28.75
Ice cream	13	4,131	89.9	- 4.0	+ 6.0	82,428	101.2	- 8.3	+ 16.9	19.95	20.88
Meat packing	11	1,342	90.3	+ 11.5	+ 6.5	43,293	98.4	+ 10.1	+ 7.7	32.26	32.68
Cigars and tobacco	14	2,192	101.0	- 0.8	+ 11.8	61,567	97.1	+ 0.2	+ 16.0	28.22	27.92
	31	9,615	92.0	- 0.4	- 0.9	131,030	85.1	- 1.7	+ 5.5	13.69	13.86

*Data compiled and published in conjunction with the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia.

EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS IN PENNSYLVANIA—(Continued)

41

GROUP AND INDUSTRY*	EMPLOYMENT				PAYROLLS				AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS--		
	No. of Plants Reporting	No. of wage earners week ended April 15, 1929	Index numbers 1923-1925=100		Total weekly payroll week ended April 15, 1929	Per cent change compared with		Index numbers 1923-1925=100	week ended		
			April 1929	Per cent change compared with		April 1929	March 15, 1929				
				March 1929					April 1928		
Stone, clay and glass products:	66	15,479	81.6	+ 0.7	- 1.1	\$427,643	82.6	+ 3.3	+ 7.1	\$27.63	\$26.96
Brick, tile and pottery	30	4,781	91.1	+ 1.1	+ 5.6	121,896	93.5	+ 9.6	+ 13.5	25.50	23.50
Cement	14	5,088	70.9	- 1.4	- 12.3	160,795	77.1	+ 2.5	- 2.9	31.60	30.43
Glass	22	5,610	92.0	+ 2.4	+ 8.9	144,952	88.6	- 0.7	+ 18.1	25.84	26.68
Lumber products:	42	4,057	68.5	- 4.9	- 2.1	87,468	69.0	- 4.3	+ 3.0	21.56	21.45
Lumber and planing mills	17	1,924	63.9	- 7.8	+ 3.1	42,990	69.5	- 2.4	+ 3.9	22.34	21.13
Furniture	19	1,496	66.7	- 4.6	- 4.6	33,981	63.1	- 6.8	+ 4.8	22.71	23.22
Wooden boxes	6	637	99.9	+ 4.8	- 10.9	10,497	102.1	- 4.0	- 6.5	16.48	17.99
Chemical products:	48	11,348	99.8	+ 1.8	+ 4.3	326,630	107.1	+ 0.8	+ 1.6	28.73	29.01
Chemicals and drugs	28	1,481	98.0	+ 3.7	+ 3.2	41,897	103.8	+ 4.6	+ 8.8	28.29	28.03
Coke	3	2,742	118.5	- 0.2	- 3.9	75,973	116.2	- 4.5	- 5.3	27.71	28.96
Explosives	3	604	139.5	+ 2.5	+ 18.9	15,404	128.8	+ 11.0	+ 33.2	25.50	23.56
Paints and varnishes	9	1,655	130.3	+ 3.9	+ 0.9	29,656	141.9	+ 2.2	+ 14.3	28.11	28.61
Petroleum refining	5	5,466	89.0	+ 1.8	+ 8.3	163,100	97.5	+ 1.5	- 0.9	29.84	29.96
Leather and rubber products:	49	10,851	95.0	- 1.2	- 4.8	249,130	98.7	- 0.1	- 2.7	22.96	22.70
Leather tanning	17	5,434	98.2	- 1.5	- 8.4	138,955	102.1	+ 1.3	- 4.5	25.57	24.87
Shoes	22	3,879	90.3	- 1.1	- 0.9	69,580	99.0	- 4.0	- 1.0	17.94	18.49
Leather products, other	6	634	119.0	- 2.1	+ 11.1	13,638	111.3	- 0.1	+ 13.8	21.51	21.06
Rubber tires and goods	4	904	77.0	+ 0.4	- 8.2	26,957	93.9	+ 3.3	- 4.0	29.82	28.98
Paper and printing:	37	7,756	88.5	- 2.5	- 4.3	240,250	104.3	- 3.4	- 0.9	30.98	31.25
Paper and wood pulp	13	3,264	75.2	- 5.9	- 10.2	96,533	80.6	- 8.2	- 7.9	29.58	30.28
Paper boxes and bags	6	1,669	90.0	+ 0.6	+ 1.7	16,497	108.4	- 3.8	+ 9.5	15.69	16.40
Printing and publishing	38	3,823	105.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.3	133,220	122.8	+ 0.5	+ 4.3	34.85	34.71
Anthracite coal mining†	....	.....	104.1	+ 2.8	- 10.5	.....	77.4	- 2.6	- 33.7	26.74	28.26
Bituminous coal mining†	353	59,231	.....	- 4.5	.....	1,420,654	.....	- 10.2	.....	23.98	25.50
Construction and contracting	27	3,023	74.5	+ 41.4	- 2.5	76,613	61.5	+ 34.9	- 7.8	25.34	26.02
Street railways	5	15,799	93.0	- 0.1	- 0.6	542,903	99.0	0.0	- 1.7	34.41	34.38
Retail trade	55	20,917	96.4	- 3.2	- 1.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wholesale trade	90	4,262	95.0	- 0.4	+ 0.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

*Data compiled and published in conjunction with the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia. †Anthracite figures are from the Anthracite Bureau of Information. ‡Bituminous figures are from the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN PENNSYLVANIA—(Continued)

GROUP AND INDUSTRY*				Total Weekly Employee Hours		Average Hourly Earnings	
No. of Plants Reporting	No. of Wage Earners Week Ended April 15, 1929	Total Weekly Wages Week Ended April 15, 1929	April 15, 1929	Mar. 15, 1929	Per cent change	April 15, 1929	Mar. 15, 1929
ALL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES: (46)							
Metal products:							
Blast furnaces	481	165,957	\$4,740,135	8,317,110	+ 1.9	\$.570	\$.568
Steel works and rolling mills	169	78,516	2,411,441	3,957,948	+ 2.3	.609	.609
Iron and steel forgings	7	1,552	54,493	93,284	+ 1.3	.584	.584
Structural iron work	26	30,417	1,270,688	2,004,737	+ 3.9	.634	.635
Steam and hot water heating appliances	9	1,228	51,763	92,958	+ 4.1	.557	.565
Foundries	7	2,290	59,765	107,862	+ 6.0	.554	.569
Machinery and parts	14	3,188	90,677	161,194	- 0.1	.618	.616
Electrical apparatus	33	7,679	233,742	385,287	+ 4.1	.607	.605
Engines and pumps	32	8,778	279,338	451,741	- 1.0	.517	.514
Hardware and tools	12	4,572	119,151	230,248	- 6.8	.617	.604
Brass and bronze products	10	3,816	111,122	180,183	- 1.3	.523	.528
Transportation equipment:	12	4,407	109,574	209,663	- 1.8	.542	.539
Automobiles	7	759	22,128	40,791	+ 5.8	.624	.632
Automobile bodies and parts	30	25,118	813,630	1,303,408	+ 5.9	.651	.655
Locomotives and cars	5	3,943	132,933	204,153	+ 6.4	.601	.607
Railroad repair shops	8	11,171	363,909	616,266	+ 2.9	.754	.823
Shipbuilding	9	5,588	168,747	270,669	+ 11.6	.705	.665
Textile products:	4	2,488	73,058	110,175	- 2.3	.451	.441
Cotton goods	79	1,928	64,933	92,145	+ 3.2	.454	.481
Woolens and worsteds	28,506	605,763	1,341,760	1,373,495	- 3.1	.406	.415
Silk goods	10	1,378	30,969	68,181	- 2.8	.521	.517
Textile dyeing and finishing	10	3,729	73,848	182,040	- 0.8	.488	.483
Carpets and rugs	21	11,182	206,349	492,384	+ 2.7	.479	.390
Hosiery	4	629	12,833	26,524	- 6.2	.311	.307
Knit goods, other	5	1,886	48,500	93,164			
Women's clothing	8	6,183	174,353	328,970			
Shirts and furnishings	9	1,465	26,407	55,110			
	8	1,081	17,948	48,604			
	4	973	14,556	46,773			

*Data compiled and published in conjunction with the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia.

EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN PENNSYLVANIA—(Concluded)

43

GROUP AND INDUSTRY*	Total Weekly Employee Hours Week Ended				Average Hourly Earnings Week Ended		
	No. of Plants Reporting	No. of Wage Earners Week Ended April 15, 1929	Total Weekly Wages Week Ended April 15, 1929	Per cent change			
				April 15, 1929	Mar. 15, 1929	April 15, 1929	Mar. 15, 1929
Foods and tobacco:	47	7,271	\$168,619	365,671	368,809	\$.461	\$.478
Bread and bakery products	19	1,768	43,315	86,492	89,686	.501	.515
Confectionery	5	2,044	44,668	105,873	108,643	.422	.458
Ice cream	8	805	27,166	49,202	44,881	.552	.570
Meat packing	9	1,228	33,303	62,334	59,951	.534	.551
Cigars and tobacco	6	1,426	20,197	61,770	65,648	.927	.919
Stone, clay and glass products:	39	8,254	231,777	419,260	397,111	.553	.545
Brick, tile and pottery	19	2,945	74,539	139,378	132,127	.534	.522
Cement	8	2,561	80,217	147,335	132,794	.544	.527
Glass	12	2,748	77,021	132,356	132,190	.582	.585
Lumber products:	32	2,008	48,142	93,993	96,048	.513	.529
Lumber and planing mills	13	825	21,159	38,669	37,616	.547	.549
Furniture	15	959	22,878	44,855	47,134	.510	.546
Wooden boxes	4	224	4,105	10,409	11,298	.394	.393
Chemical products:	20	6,158	181,287	326,887	323,434	.555	.546
Chemicals and drugs	11	863	25,531	51,508	46,017	.495	.498
Paints and varnishes	6	940	26,290	48,195	47,413	.545	.547
Petroleum refining	3	4,355	129,466	227,004	230,004	.570	.556
Leather and rubber products:	26	4,977	114,789	239,951	231,453	.478	.470
Leather tanning	7	1,998	51,862	98,078	89,695	.529	.539
Shoes	11	1,875	30,860	85,110	86,709	.363	.367
Leather products, other	4	200	3,110	10,107	9,406	.506	.517
Rubber tires and goods	4	904	26,957	46,656	45,583	.578	.572
Paper and printing:	39	5,149	164,657	268,283	267,025	.614	.604
Paper and wood pulp	9	2,646	82,639	149,618	150,785	.552	.536
Paper boxes and bags	3	188	3,360	9,094	9,362	.718	.831
Printing and publishing	27	2,315	78,658	169,571	166,878	.605	.723
Construction and contracting	21	2,666	66,031	109,094	73,694	.605	.651

*Data compiled and published in conjunction with the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia.

EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN PENNSYLVANIA BY CITY AREAS

CITY AREAS*	No. of plants report- ing	EMPLOYMENT				PAYROLLS				AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS-- week ended		
		No. of wage earners week ended April 15, 1929	Index numbers 1923-1925=100			Total weekly payroll week ended April 15, 1929	Index numbers 1923-1925=100		Per cent change compared with April 1929	Per cent change compared with March 1929	April 15, 1929	March 15, 1929
			April 1929	Per cent change compared with			April 1928					
				March 1929	April 1928							
	74	20,115	85.7	- 0.6	- 1.7	\$512,273	£2.9	+ 1.3	+ 5.3	\$26.96	\$26.42	
Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton	14	2,335	.....	+ 0.7	+10.2	55,109	.....	+ 4.3	+13.8	23.60	22.79
Altoona	12	4,210	106.7	+ 2.1	+10.0	127,178	107.8	+ 4.0	+ 7.8	30.21	29.69	
Erie	34	7,421	102.3	- 1.6	+14.7	171,676	107.3	- 4.9	+24.9	23.13	23.92	
Harrisburg	20	4,817	103.4	+ 0.4	+ 5.8	104,621	99.1	+ 5.0	+12.4	21.72	20.80	
Hazleton-Pottsville	13	872	91.4	+ 4.2	-10.0	24,528	85.0	+ 2.0	+12.0	28.13	28.70	
Johnstown	28	4,355	100.0	- 3.2	- 8.8	93,214	90.4	- 1.4	- 6.3	21.40	20.99	
Lancaster	11	6,037	111.1	+ 2.1	+ 3.9	178,927	108.6	- 0.6	+ 8.4	29.64	30.43	
New Castle	232	86,143	97.6	+ 1.3	+13.4	2,403,656	103.5	+ 1.0	+22.8	27.90	28.02	
Philadelphia	88	60,644	93.7	+ 1.0	+ 2.3	1,864,793	94.2	+ 2.7	+14.7	30.75	30.26	
Pittsburgh	62	22,421	100.1	- 0.3	+11.7	615,358	105.0	- 0.8	+26.1	27.47	27.60	
Reading-Lebanon	30	5,132	106.8	+ 2.8	- 4.0	92,917	113.8	- 2.7	+ 0.2	18.11	19.12	
Scranton	25	9,000	71.7	- 0.4	+31.6	194,532	75.9	- 8.2	+33.9	21.61	23.50	
Sunbury	21	5,856	101.6	+ 0.1	+ 0.5	108,772	99.0	- 2.8	+ 3.1	18.57	19.13	
Wilkes-Barre	22	5,603	84.9	- 0.8	+ 9.3	161,412	100.7	+ 1.1	+26.0	28.81	28.27	
Williamsport	43	6,001	89.9	+ 1.8	+ 2.3	119,638	90.2	+ 0.8	+ 2.3	19.94	20.10	
York												

*Data compiled and published in conjunction with the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia.

ACCIDENTS OCCURRING DURING COURSE OF EMPLOYMENT REPORTED TO THE BUREAU OF WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

	ACCIDENT REPORTS RECEIVED										AGREEMENTS APPROVED			
	Total			General Industrial		Coal Mining		Transportation and Public Utilities			Total	Fatal	Perma- nent Disa- bility	Tempo- rary Disa- bility
	Total	Fatal	Non-fatal	Fatal	Non-fatal	Fatal	Non-fatal	Fatal	Non-fatal					
1929														
Total—1929	52,742	653	52,089	274	32,345	323	16,974	56	2,770	29,232	659	1,163	27,410	
January	13,810	166	13,644	81	8,396	68	4,432	17	816	7,342	151	300	6,891	
February	12,278	138	12,140	51	7,183	75	4,330	12	627	6,249	129	260	5,860	
March	13,909	197	13,712	66	8,613	113	4,355	18	764	7,554	164	277	7,113	
April	12,745	152	12,593	76	8,153	67	3,877	9	563	8,087	215	326	7,546	
May .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
June .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total—First 4 months 1928 ...	47,945	591	47,354	257	28,231	271	16,008	63	3,115	24,209	578	1,115	22,516	
*Grand Total	2,383,065	31,587	2,351,478	13,466	1,487,689	13,232	656,765	4,889	207,024	953,652	26,242	28,474	898,936	

*Since the inception of the Act—January 1, 1916.

COMPENSATION AWARDED AND PAID

	AWARDED				PAID			
	Total Compensation Awarded	Fatal Compensation Awarded	Permanent Disability Compensation Awarded	Temporary Disability Compensation Awarded	Total Compensation Paid	Fatal Compensation Paid	Permanent Disability Compensation Paid	Temporary Disability Compensation Paid
1929								
Total—1929	\$5,615,898	\$2,294,487	\$1,276,562	\$2,044,899	\$4,033,876	\$1,393,537	\$1,195,440	\$2,044,899
January	1,377,476	503,047	339,239	535,130	1,205,786	329,519	341,137	535,130
February	1,115,954	473,335	285,004	357,615	889,916	288,628	243,673	357,615
March	1,332,970	500,862	310,464	521,704	1,108,206	316,728	269,774	521,704
April	1,789,498	817,253	341,795	630,450	1,429,968	458,662	340,856	630,450
May .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
June .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total—First 4 months 1928	\$4,531,756	\$1,771,903	\$1,139,261	\$1,620,592	\$3,770,892	\$1,066,844	\$1,083,456	\$1,620,592
*Grand Total	\$155,910,239	\$73,959,208	\$32,737,730	\$49,213,301	\$110,949,306	\$33,959,016	\$27,776,989	\$49,213,301

*Since the inception of the Act—January 1, 1916.

Compiled from Records in the Bureau of Workmen's Compensation
****PERMANENT INJURIES**

	Loss of Legs		Loss of Arms		Loss of Hands		Loss of Feet		Loss of Eyes	
	No.	Amt. Awarded	No.	Amt. Awarded	No.	Amt. Awarded	No.	Amt. Awarded	No.	Amt. Awarded
1929										
Total—1929	36	\$98,757	25	\$71,043	74	\$173,938	54	\$106,912	159	\$286,736
January	6	17,932	11	31,223	22	49,946	13	27,423	39	67,974
February	9	24,268	4	10,920	12	27,707	18	35,067	33	61,494
March	11	29,509	5	16,683	17	40,931	8	16,111	42	72,675
April	10	27,048	5	12,817	23	55,374	15	28,311	45	84,593
May										
June										
Total—First 4 months 1928	37	\$91,366	16	\$73,549	72	\$154,757	55	\$103,623	188	\$291,788
*Grand Total	1,411	\$3,169,457	990	\$2,236,518	3,138	\$5,822,051	1,952	\$3,289,138	7,728	\$10,930,320

*Since the inception of the Act—January 1, 1916. **Multiple losses separated respectively.

****PERMANENT INJURIES—(Concluded)**

1929	Loss of Fingers		Loss of Phalanges		Facial Disfigurement		Miscellaneous	
	No.	Amt. Awarded	No.	Amt. Awarded	No.	Amt. Awarded	No.	Amt. Awarded
Total—1929	572	\$239,585	366	\$86,662	44	\$26,643	39	\$186,266
January	131	58,753	94	22,071	11	8,921	11	55,056
February	125	54,225	77	19,231	6	5,861	9	46,231
March	149	58,769	83	20,252	9	4,629	11	51,505
April	167	67,838	112	25,108	18	7,232	8	33,474
May .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
June .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total—First 4 months 1928	429	\$158,077	395	\$82,294	54	\$19,307	39	\$161,500
*Grand Total	8,769	\$3,109,206	7,178	\$1,399,137	554	\$316,026	579	\$2,465,377

*Since the inception of the Act—January 1, 1916. **Multiple losses separated respectively.

ACCIDENTS OCCURRING DURING COURSE OF EMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED TO THE BUREAU OF WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION DURING APRIL, 1929

Cause	Total of All Industries						Construction and Contracting				Coal Mining				Quarrying and Mining other than Coal Mining				Manufacturing				Textiles																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																										
							Building Construction				Other Construction				Contracting				Anthracite				Bituminous				Total of Manufacturing Industries				Chemicals and Allied Products				Clay, Glass and Stone Products				Clothing				Food and Kindred Products				Leather, Rubber and Composition Goods				Lumber, Wood and Their Products				Paper and Paper Products and Printing and Publishing																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																										
	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F	F	N	F

*F.=Fatal. N. F.=Non-fatal.

ACCIDENTS OCCURRING DURING COURSE OF EMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED TO THE BUREAU
OF WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION DURING APRIL, 1929--(Concluded)

Cause	Manufacturing—(Concluded)												Transportation and Public Utilities								Other Industries																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
	Metals and Metal Products												Other				Steam Railroads				Other Transportation				Public Utilities				Hotels and Restaurants				Trading				State and Municipal				Miscellaneous																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																							
	Blast Furnaces and Steel Works				Rolling Mills				Foundries and Machine Shops				Fabrication				Car Repair Shops				Automobile Service Stations												Retail				Wholesale																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
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*F.=Fatal. N. F.=Non-fatal.

Help to blot out the red and make the printing on this page entirely black.
If you do, it will result in a threefold economy—in sufferings to workers, in compensation costs to employers, and in printing costs to the State. Safety always pays in cash.

This table gives the record of accidents reported to the Bureau of Workmen's Compensation from industries other than coal mining and transportation and public utility industries.

Counties**	April, 1929			April, 1928			Per cent Increase or Decrease in April, 1929
	Fatal	Non-fatal*	Total	Fatal	Non-fatal*	Total	Total
Adams		21	21		29	29	— 27.59
Allegheny	22	1,448	1,470	7	1,040	1,047	+ 40.40
Armstrong	1	59	60	..	61	61	— 1.51
Beaver	4	220	224	..	141	141	+ 58.87
Bedford .....	..	11	11	1	21	22	— 50.00
Berks	2	313	315	2	244	246	+ 28.05
Blair .....	..	82	82	1	60	61	+ 34.43
Bradford	2	41	43	1	20	21	+104.76
Bucks .....	..	41	41	..	46	46	— 10.87
Butler .....	..	53	53	1	46	47	+ 12.77
Cambria	2	59	61	..	59	59	+ 3.39
Cameron .....	..	6	6	..	2	2	+200.00
Carbon .....	..	17	17	..	13	13	+ 30.77
Center .....	..	24	24	2	18	20	+ 20.00
Chester	2	114	116	1	113	114	+ 1.75
Clarion .....	..	18	18	..	12	12	+ 50.00
Clearfield	1	38	39	1	68	69	— 43.48
Clinton .....	..	39	39	..	38	38	+ 2.63
Columbia	1	24	25	..	21	21	+ 19.05
Crawford .....	..	93	93	..	54	54	+ 72.22
Cumberland .....	..	60	60	..	45	45	+ 33.33
Dauphin	1	186	187	3	168	171	+ 9.36
Delaware	2	239	241	2	146	148	+ 62.84
Elk .....	..	51	51	..	34	34	+ 50.00
Erie .....	..	242	242	3	173	176	+ 37.50
Fayette .....	..	62	62	..	94	94	— 34.04
Forest .....	..	10	10	1	7	8	+ 25.00
Franklin	2	62	64	..	29	29	+120.69
Fulton .....	..	5	5	..	2	2	+150.00
Greene .....	..	15	15	..	8	8	+ 87.50
Huntingdon .....	..	33	33	..	26	26	— 8.33
Indiana .....	..	31	31	1	53	54	— 42.59
Jefferson	1	28	29	..	24	24	+ 20.83
Juniata .....	..	10	10	..	9	9	+ 11.11
Lackawanna	1	121	122	..	123	123	— 00.81
Lancaster	2	174	176	..	149	149	+ 18.12
Lawrence	1	90	91	..	75	75	+ 21.33
Lebanon .....	..	59	59	..	50	50	+ 18.00
Lehigh	1	134	135	..	105	105	+ 28.57
Luzerne .....	..	202	202	1	173	174	+ 16.00
Lycoming .....	..	109	109	1	97	98	+ 11.22
McKean .....	..	135	135	..	77	77	+ 75.32
Mercer .....	..	78	78	..	74	74	+ 5.41
Mifflin	1	24	25	1	16	17	+ 47.06
Monroe .....	..	26	26	..	20	20	+ 30.00
Montgomery	1	288	289	1	219	220	+ 31.36
Montour .....	..	15	15	..	14	14	+ 7.14
Northampton	1	151	152	2	136	138	+ 10.14
Northumberland .....	..	62	62	1	57	58	+ 6.90
Perry .....	..	8	8	..	9	9	— 11.11
Philadelphia	20	1,896	1,916	18	1,624	1,642	+ 16.69
Pike .....	..	3	3	..	3	3	.....
Potter .....	..	7	7	1	6	7	+ 28.41
Schuylkill	2	111	113	1	87	88	+ 200.60
Snyder	1	8	9	..	3	3	.....
Somerset .....	..	22	22	..	22	22	.....
Sullivan .....	..	2	2	..	4	4	— 50.00
Susquehanna .....	..	10	10	..	10	10	.....
Tioga .....	..	23	23	..	27	27	— 14.81
Union .....	..	7	7	..	9	9	— 22.22
Venango .....	..	73	73	..	42	42	+ 73.81
Warren .....	..	61	61	1	35	36	+ 69.44
Washington .....	..	82	82	..	78	78	+ 5.13
Wayne .....	..	16	16	..	10	10	+ 60.00
Westmoreland	1	249	250	..	87	87	+187.36
Wyoming .....	..	2	2	1	5	6	— 66.67
York	1	150	151	1	150	151	.....
Total	76	8,153	8,229	57	6,530	6,587	+ 24.93

*Accidents resulting in disability lasting 2 or more days.

**Counties showing an increase in the total number of accidents are printed in red.

FIVE-YEAR COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF ACCIDENTS REPORTED

Month	1925			1926			1927			1928			1929		
	Fatal	Non-Fatal	Total	Fatal	Non-Fatal	Total	Fatal	Non-Fatal	Total	Fatal	Non-Fatal	Total	Fatal	Non-Fatal	Total
January	200	15,339	15,539	150	12,815	12,965	170	14,497	14,667	161	11,975	12,136	166	13,644	13,810
February	171	14,208	14,379	149	11,958	12,107	184	13,101	13,285	146	11,912	12,058	138	12,140	12,278
	371	29,547	29,918	299	24,773	25,072	354	27,598	27,952	307	23,887	24,194	304	25,784	26,088
March	158	15,517	15,675	185	15,606	15,791	162	14,332	14,494	145	12,539	12,684	197	13,712	13,909
	529	45,064	45,593	484	40,379	40,863	516	41,930	42,446	452	36,426	36,878	501	39,496	39,997
April	180	14,251	14,431	144	14,249	14,393	169	12,693	12,862	139	10,928	11,067	152	12,593	12,745
	709	59,315	60,024	628	54,628	55,256	685	54,633	55,308	591	47,354	47,945	653	52,089	52,742
May	170	14,523	14,693	171	14,521	14,692	172	12,869	13,041	360	13,041	13,401			
	879	73,838	74,717	799	69,149	69,948	857	67,492	68,349	951	60,395	61,346			
June	194	15,656	15,850	163	15,233	15,396	185	13,431	13,626	191	12,503	12,694			
	1,073	89,494	90,567	962	84,382	85,344	1,042	80,933	81,975	1,142	72,898	74,040			
July	178	16,440	16,618	190	15,586	15,776	176	12,538	12,724	141	12,291	12,432			
	1,251	105,934	107,185	1,152	99,968	101,120	1,218	93,481	94,699	1,283	83,189	86,472			
August	188	15,141	15,329	183	16,513	16,696	172	13,660	13,832	176	13,633	13,809			
	1,439	121,075	122,514	1,335	116,481	117,816	1,390	107,141	108,531	1,459	98,822	100,281			
September	141	14,428	14,569	231	15,866	16,097	160	13,279	13,439	148	12,747	12,895			
	1,580	135,503	137,083	1,566	132,347	133,913	1,550	120,420	121,970	1,607	111,569	113,176			
October	155	13,982	14,137	166	16,389	16,555	161	13,564	13,725	169	15,091	15,260			
	1,735	149,435	151,220	1,732	148,736	150,468	1,711	133,984	135,695	1,776	126,660	128,436			
November	133	12,273	12,406	181	14,849	15,030	192	13,087	13,279	159	12,763	12,922			
	1,868	161,758	163,626	1,913	163,565	165,478	1,903	147,071	148,974	1,935	139,423	141,358			
December	141	12,612	12,753	203	14,699	14,902	150	11,619	11,769	145	11,010	11,155			
Totals	2,009	174,370	176,379	2,116	178,284	180,400	2,053	158,690	160,743	2,080	150,433	152,513			

NOTE:—The figures in italics represent the cumulative totals by months under each classification.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY

DIRECTORY OF OFFICES

Harrisburg:Office of the Secretary,
Industrial Board,
Workmen's Compensation Board,
South Office Building,
Bureau of Bedding and Upholstery,
400 North Third Street,
Bureau of Employment,
Executive Bureau,
Bureau of Industrial Relations,
Bureau of Industrial Standards,
Bureau of Inspection,
Bureau of Rehabilitation,
Bureau of Statistics,
Bureau of Workmen's Compensation,
Bureau of Women and Children,
South Office Building,
State Workmen's Insurance Fund,
Fourth and Blackberry Streets,

BRANCH OFFICES

Allentown:Lehigh Valley State Employment Office,
529 Hamilton Street.
State Workmen's Insurance Fund,
6 Gerner Building, 838 Hamilton St.

Altoona:Cooperative State Employment Office,
Central Trust Building.
Bureau of Rehabilitation,
Workmen's Compensation Referee,
Commerce Building.
State Workmen's Insurance Fund,
333 Central Trust Building.

Dubois:Bureau of Rehabilitation,
Workmen's Compensation Referee,
Deposit National Bank Building.

Erie:State Employment Office,
1026 French Street.

Franklin:State Workmen's Insurance Fund,
413 Franklin Trust Building.

Greensburg:State Workmen's Insurance Fund,
306 Coulter Building.
Workmen's Compensation Referee,
608 First National Bank Building.

Harrisburg:State Employment Office,
Second and Chestnut Streets.

Hazleton:Bureau of Inspection,
713 Hazleton National Bank Building.

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427 Swank Building.
State Employment Office,
219 Market Street.
State Workmen's Insurance Fund,
910 U. S. National Bank Building.

Kane:Workmen's Compensation Referee,
Kane Trust and Savings Building.
Bureau of Inspection,
Fraley and Field Streets.

Lancaster:	Cooperative State Employment Office, Y. M. C. A. Building, Bureau of Inspection, Workmen's Compensation Referee, Woolworth Building.
Lock Haven:	State Workmen's Insurance Fund, 214 Vesper Street.
McKeesport:	Cooperative State Employment Office, Y. M. C. A. Building.
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Philadelphia:	State Employment Office (Main Office), Bureau of Rehabilitation, Steele Building, Fifteenth and Cherry Streets. Bureau of Inspection, Bureau of Workmen's Compensation, Workmen's Compensation Referee, Workmen's Compensation Board, Manhattan Building, Fourth and Walnut Streets. Bureau of Women and Children, 1924 Chestnut Street. State Workmen's Insurance Fund, 804 Commercial Trust Building.
Pittsburgh:	Bureau of Inspection, Bureau of Rehabilitation, Bureau of Workmen's Compensation, Workmen's Compensation Referee, Bureau of Industrial Relations. Fulton Building. State Employment Office, 622 Grant Street. State Workmen's Insurance Fund, 904 Park Building.
Pottsville:	Bureau of Rehabilitation, Workmen's Compensation Referee, 1 Ulmer Building. State Workmen's Insurance Fund, Baird Building.
Reading:	State Employment Office, 533 Penn Street.
Scranton:	State Employment Office, Lindon Street and Madison Avenue. Bureau of Inspection, Workmen's Compensation Referee, State Workmen's Insurance Fund, 418 Union National Bank Building.
Sunbury:	State Workmen's Insurance Fund, 9 Witmer Building.
Towanda:	State Workmen's Insurance Fund, 216 Poplar Street.
Wilkes-Barre:	Bureau of Rehabilitation, Workmen's Compensation Referee, Coal Exchange Building. State Workmen's Insurance Fund, 174 Carey Avenue.
Williamsport:	Bureau of Inspection, Workmen's Compensation Referee, Heyman Building. Cooperative State Employment Office, Y. M. C. A. Building, 343 West Fourth Street.
York:	Bureau of Workmen's Compensation, Central National Bank Building. State Workmen's Insurance Fund, 917 Wayne Avenue.

Note. State Employment Offices are conducted in cooperation with the United States Employment Service.

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Contents

	Page
Amendments to the Workmen's Compensation Law	3
William H. Horner, Director, Bureau of Workmen's Compensation	
Recent Decisions of the Workmen's Compensation Board	5
Some Advantages of Insuring with the Pennsylvania State Workmen's Insurance Fund	10
George W. Van Wagner, State Workmen's Insurance Fund	
Conference with President Hoover	11
Rehabilitation Conference	12
Departmental Notes	14
Industrial Board	15
They Put Safety First	19
Review of Industrial Statistics	21
Directory of Offices	46

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AMENDMENTS TO THE WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION LAW

BY WILLIAM H. HORNER

Director, Bureau of Workmen's Compensation

Three important amendments to the Workmen's Compensation Law were made by the Legislature at its recent session and approved by the Governor.

Section 1 of Article I of the Compensation Law, which provides that the Act shall apply to all accidents occurring within the Commonwealth irrespective of the place where the contract of hiring was made, renewed or extended, and shall not apply to an accident occurring outside of the Commonwealth, was amended to read,

"except accidents occurring to Pennsylvania employees whose duties require them to go temporarily beyond the territorial limits of the Commonwealth not over ninety days when such employees are performing services for employers whose place of business is within the Commonwealth."

This amendment was approved by the Governor on April 29, 1929, and became effective as of that date.

Section 305, which provides that every employer liable under the Act to pay compensation shall insure the payment of compensation in the State Workmen's Insurance Fund, or in any insurance company or mutual association or company authorized to insure such liability in this Commonwealth, unless such employer shall be exempted by the Bureau of Workmen's Compensation from such insurance, and prescribing the procedure to be followed in applying for exemption, was amended to provide that in case any employer fails to comply with the provisions of this Section,

"such employer shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof for every such failure shall be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than one hundred dollars (\$100) nor more than five hundred dollars (\$500) and costs of prosecution or imprisonment for a period of not more than six months or both at the discretion of the court. Every day's violation shall constitute a separate offense."

The Bureau of Workmen's Compensation is charged with the enforcement of this provision of the Act, which was approved by the Governor on April 26, 1929, and became effective on that date.

A portion of Section 307, which provided that upon the remarriage of any widow, other than a non-resident alien widow, she should receive a lump sum

payment of the compensation payable to her during one-third of the remainder of the three hundred-week period, was amended to provide,

“That upon the remarriage of any widow, other than a non-resident alien widow, the compensation of such widow shall continue as hereinbefore provided for one-third of the period during which compensation then remains payable to her.”

This amendment was also approved by the Governor on April 26, 1929, and became effective on that date. It means that in case of the remarriage of a widow, she will not be entitled to receive a lump sum payment, but will receive compensation in regular installments for one-third of the remainder of the three hundred-week period. In case of minor dependents, who are entitled to compensation benefits, and the widow who has remarried has been paid her allotment it will then be necessary to have a guardian appointed for these minors, either by the Workmen's Compensation Board or the Court. Compensation payments will then be made to the guardian for the benefit of the children until each child reaches the age of sixteen years and is no longer a beneficiary under the Compensation Law.

RECENT DECISIONS OF THE WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION BOARD

WERT v. SUSQUEHANNA COLLIERIES COMPANY

Facial disfigurement. This is one of seven appeals taken by the same employer in each of which it is claimed that no compensation should be allowed for the reason that the employe has returned to the same employment with no loss of earnings due to the injury. The Board held a hearing *de novo* in each case, had the claimants appear before the Board for inspection of their injuries and had descriptions of the injuries placed upon the record by the physician of the Board. It was held that compensation for disfigurement is in the same class as other permanent injuries for which compensation is provided without respect to loss of earning power.

OPINION BY CHAIRMAN HOUCK—JUNE 25, 1929

The claimant was in the defendant's employ as a miner. On October 4, 1928, while in the course of his employment, a fall of rock occurred which caused lacerations of the claimant's face. As a result of the injury, the claimant was disabled for only three days. He filed a claim petition, however, in which he claims compensation for facial disfigurement. The referee awarded compensation for twenty weeks. The defendant appealed and the Board ordered a hearing *de novo*.

Section 306 (c) of the compensation act, as amended, provides compensation for serious and permanent disfigurement of head and face of such a character as to produce an unsightly appearance and such as is not usually incident to the employment. The compensation may not exceed a period of 150 weeks and it is to be graded according to the extent of the disfigurement: *Simon v. Maryland Battery Service Company*, 276 Pa. 473. The amount of compensation to be allowed must be determined by the referee or the Board and this amount covers permanent disability irrespective of the claimant's actual loss of earnings or incapacity to labor: *Sustar v. Penn Smokeless Coal Company*, 85 Pa. Superior Court 531. It is manifestly impossible to produce satisfactory evidence to show that disfigurement interferes with earning power. Consequently, the referee and the Board must determine the amount of compensation payable from the description of the disfigurement and from personal observation, applying discretion in determining the amount to be paid. It is a well known fact that many coal miners suffer facial disfigurement which does not interfere with their earning capacity, but the very purpose of the act would be defeated should it be held that they are not entitled to compensation because, in spite of the

disfigurement, they are still able to obtain employment. In other words, compensation is awarded for disfigurement on the basis of the extent of the injury, whether the injury causes disability or not. This is on the same principle on which an employe is awarded a specific amount for the loss of an eye although he may be, and often is, able to pursue his usual occupation without any loss of earning power.

From all the evidence in the case, we make the following findings of fact:

FINDINGS OF FACT

1. That on October 4, 1928, Earl A. Wert, the claimant, was in the employ of the Susquehanna Collieries Company, the defendant, as a miner, for which services he received an average weekly wage in excess of \$25.00.

2. That on October 4, 1928, neither party had served notice on the other of their rejection of Article 111 of the Workmen's Compensation Act of 1915 and the amendments thereto.

3. That on October 4, 1928, while in the course of his employment, the claimant, while mining coal, suffered an accidental injury by a fall of rock, resulting in lacerations of the face; that the claimant was able to resume work on October 8, 1928, suffering no disability beyond the seven-day waiting period; that as a result of the accident there is a scar over the middle of the claimant's nose, extending from the left side to the right side, an inch and one-half long and one-sixteenth of an inch wide; that there is a scar below this scar about one-eighth of an inch long and one-sixteenth of an inch wide, both scars being bluish in color; that these scars constitute a serious and permanent disfigurement of the face of such a character as to produce an unsightly appearance and such as is not usually incident to the claimant's employment and of such a character as to entitle the claimant to compensation for facial disfigurement for a period of fifteen weeks.

4. That on October 4, 1928, the Susquehanna Collieries Company, the defendant, was a self-insurer.

CONCLUSIONS OF LAW

1. That on October 4, 1928, both parties were bound by the provisions of Article 111 of the Workmen's Compensation Act of 1915 and the amendments thereto.

2. The claimant is entitled to compensation under Section 302 (c) of the compensation act of 1915, as amended, for a period of fifteen weeks.

AWARD

Compensation is awarded to the claimant and against the defendant at the rate of \$15.00 per week beginning October 11, 1928, for a period of fifteen weeks, or a total of \$225.00.

ANTONUCCIO v. STATE WORKMEN'S INSURANCE FUND

Harry C. Lacey, employer

Ivy poisoning held accidental injury. Award for disability for a period of one week and four days, amounting to twenty-five dollars and bill for medical services twenty-eight dollars, affirmed.

OPINION BY COMMISSIONER FLEITZ—JUNE 17, 1929

The defendant has appealed from an award of the referee alleging error both as to the facts and the law. An examination of the testimony shows that the claimant, who was employed by Harry C. Lacey, on September 5, 1928, came in contact with poison ivy, and thereby suffered a disability. There is little doubt that such disability is compensable, provided, the same is properly shown. The question involved is entirely one of fact, viz, "Did the claimant come in contact with poison ivy while in the course of employment, and was his disability caused by his contact therewith?" The testimony is very brief, and while, as in a similar case of poisoning, the claimant cannot point to a definite time when the poison came in contact with his hands, and caused the infection, it is a case in which, from all the facts and circumstances, it may be fairly inferred that he did come in contact with the poison ivy at the time and place alleged. The claimant has shown that on the day in question his hands started to swell, and that the following day he visited a physician, Dr. Gates, who treated him for his affliction, and who, when called as a witness for claimant, testified that in his opinion the poisoning had occurred the day previous. On the previous day the claimant has been engaged in such work as would bring him in contact with poison ivy, and from all the facts and circumstances of the case we believe it is a fair inference that the poisoning took place on the day alleged. The time of the accident is therefore reasonably established, and the disability was established by the medical testimony, and also that of the claimant himself. The referee's findings of fact, conclusions of law, and award of compensation are affirmed, and the appeal dismissed.

 MILOS STOVICH v. HUDSON COAL COMPANY

Causal relation—Testimony sufficient, if believed, to warrant the finding that claimant was injured by being struck on the shin by a spike. The disability complained of was due to an ulcer but there is no competent testimony that the ulcer came from the injury.

Milos Stovich is claimant and the Hudson Coal Company defendant in this case. It is undisputed that Stovich sustained an injury to his right leg while in the course of employment January 8, 1928, and was totally disabled thereby to April 4, 1928. He resumed his employment with the defendant and declares that while working alone April 25th, he injured his right shin; that he was driving an old spike when a spike flew and struck him on the lower third of the right shin bone.

"A. It just make it black, it didn't cut it," is his description, of the appearance of the shin after the injury, which occurred claimant thinks, about half past one. He finished the day and worked the 26th and 27th; the morning of the 28th the lower right leg was swelling. No report was made until the 28th of April when he told Charles Miller, the boss, who sent him home. Claimant said nothing about the injury before that date, declaring he paid no attention to it. With the testimony appearing in the transcript claimant says that the leg was sore April 28th, from the injury that had occurred January 8, 1928, but the injury of April 25th from the time the spike struck his shin until he left the mines, April 28th, the right shin "did not be sore much." Claimant declares he made no report to Jenkin Howell, a fellow laborer under whose direction he was working, because "it did not hurt much." At page 11 the claimant says he noticed the place where the spike struck was red April 27th but thought to himself "that will be all right"; and that he "did not think much of it"; that it did not hurt much the morning of the 28th but when he walked to the mines, a distance of about three miles, the leg became stiff, swelled up and claimant was unable to walk. Asked as to change of condition in the injured area from April 28th until the morning of the hearing claimant said "I did not have a feeling of anything" except that it was "sore a little bit." Claimant wore short boots the day of the alleged accident, the spike, he says, hitting him just above the top of the boot but did not cut the trouser leg.

Jenkin Howell, to whom claimant had been assigned as a helper, knew nothing of the accident, naturally, as claimant testifies he told no one. It is in evidence that old spikes were sometimes used.

Dr. J. A. Corson, who attended claimant, said claimant had given him a history of the spike striking him on the shin April 25th.

This testimony is without corroboration but is sufficient, if believed, to warrant the finding that claimant was struck on the right shin bone by a spike as alleged but that the disability complained of is due to an ulcer and that the ulcer was caused by the spike striking the shin bone is a conclusion of the claimant's, not a fact within his knowledge, however true it may be. It is necessary to connect the disability with the ulcer and the ulcer with the accident. The disability undoubtedly came from the ulcer but there is no competent testimony

that the ulcer came from the impact of the spike against claimant's shin. On the contrary, the testimony of Dr. J. A. Corson, who attended claimant, negated that conclusion, stating that in his opinion the elapsing time was too short and testifies to what is tantamount to his professional opinion there is no causal connection between the accident and the ulcer, therefore, the appeal of the defendant is justified and is hereby sustained.

The referee's findings of fact, conclusions of law and award are set aside.

SOME ADVANTAGES OF INSURING WITH THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE WORKMEN'S INSURANCE FUND

BY GEORGE W. VAN WAGNER
State Workmen's Insurance Fund

Under the provisions of an amendment to the compensation law passed by the last General Assembly, it is provided that all employers of labor in Pennsylvania must insure their compensation liability with the State Workmen's Insurance Fund or any other insurance carrier licensed to do business in Pennsylvania or prove to the Department of Labor and Industry that they are financially able to carry their own liability.

The State Workmen's Insurance Fund during the past twelve years of its existence has conducted a very successful medium through which employers of labor may obtain compensation insurance at net cost. The State Fund was created by the General Assembly of Pennsylvania for the purpose of providing for employers of labor compensation insurance at the lowest possible cost. Premiums paid into the Fund by its policyholders provide its source of income. From these premiums all losses reported to the Fund by its policyholders are paid, and proper reserves are set up for outstanding claims at the end of each calendar year. From these premiums the Fund pays its operating expenses and out of the balance it declares a dividend to all subscribers and policyholders.

The Fund has established branch offices throughout Pennsylvania so conveniently located that claims can be adjusted and payments of compensation and medical expenses made without delay. The State Fund numbers among its policyholders operators of some of the largest industrial enterprises as well as coal mine operators in Pennsylvania, many of whom have been insured with the Fund since its beginning. The Fund is conducted in the same manner as any other insurance company. It has a general surplus of over \$3,000,000 while its total assets, as of December 31, 1927, amount to \$8,322,126. It is, therefore, from a financial viewpoint, a sound business enterprise, conducted under the supervision of the State of Pennsylvania, of which employers may justly be proud.

The premium income of the State Fund has grown from \$825,000 in 1916, the first year of its operation, to a premium income in 1928, in excess of \$4,000,000. This remarkable growth can only mean that the employers of labor in Pennsylvania have come to realize that the State Fund's plan of insurance together with its humanitarian methods of dealing with the injured employees excels that of many private companies.

The policy of insurance issued by the State Fund does not differ materially from that issued by other carriers except that under the law creating the State Workmen's Insurance Fund, no provision was made for the levying of any assessments against any policyholder except the premium, and it completely releases the employer from all liability in the event of an accident to any of his employes. The policy further makes the State Fund the sole party to any suit which may be brought against it by any injured employe who may dispute the method of settlement prescribed by the Fund.

In addition to the many policyholders, having a large number of employes insured with the State Fund, the Fund numbers among its subscribers perhaps a larger list of employers of a small number of employes than does any other insurance carrier. The State Fund invites all employers of labor to place their compensation liability with it, and it guarantees that whether the premium paid is large or small, the same courteous treatment will be accorded to both the employer and the injured employe.

CONFERENCE WITH PRESIDENT HOOVER

S. S. Riddle, Director of the Bureau of Rehabilitation, was one of a committee of seven representatives from the National Rehabilitation Association who conferred with President Hoover in his White House office May 22, 1929, in reference to the Federal aid extended to the States for rehabilitation of disabled persons. President Hoover has definite information regarding the rehabilitation program because as Secretary of Commerce, he was an ex-officio member of the Federal Board for Vocational Education which administers the Federal cooperation with the States for rehabilitation. The President is much interested in the rehabilitation program and informed the committee that he was familiar with the accomplishments of the service and had heard much commendation of the rehabilitation work.

The other members of the committee of the National Rehabilitation Association, meeting with the President, were H. L. Stanton, Raleigh, North Carolina, President of the Association; R. L. Bynum, Nashville, Tennessee; Sam Woods, Jackson, Mississippi; M. B. Perrin, Columbus, Ohio; H. D. Battles, Chicago, Illinois; and John A. Kratz of Maryland, Chief of the Rehabilitation Division, Federal Board for Vocational Education.

REHABILITATION CONFERENCE

The staff of the Bureau of Rehabilitation of the State Department of Labor and Industry was invited to attend the Annual State Vocational Conference at Eagles Mere, June 27, 28, and 29, and again met as a section of the Conference, by authorization of Secretary of Labor and Industry, Peter Glick.

Placement of physically handicapped persons in suitable occupational activity is the work conducted by the Bureau of Rehabilitation in cooperation with the Bureau of Vocational Education of the State Department of Public Instruction and with the financial and administrative assistance of the Federal Government through the Federal Board for Vocational Education.

The field staff of the Bureau of Rehabilitation, designated adjusters, who attended the conference, as in former years, are W. H. Hannum, Altoona; F. G. Nowak and F. J. McGloin, DuBois; R. E. Zinn and Nixon Mumper, Harrisburg; J. J. Norris and B. F. Feulner, Philadelphia; H. E. Wandless, Pittsburgh; W. H. Ent, Pottsville; G. W. Roth, Wilkes-Barre, and S. S. Riddle, Director of the Bureau of Rehabilitation.

John A. Kratz, Chief, Vocational Rehabilitation, Federal Board for Vocational Education, attended the Conference with I. M. Ristine of the Rehabilitation Staff of the Federal Board.

On June 1 of this year, the Bureau of Rehabilitation had separate lists and file records of 11,055 disabled persons reported from all sections of Pennsylvania. Of that number, 8,060 had definitely registered with the Bureau and many had been assisted, by training and otherwise, into suitable employment.

The staff members of the Bureau of Rehabilitation travel from their home district offices visiting the disabled persons in their home communities and endeavoring to solve the individual problems of each case to accomplish rehabilitation. Cooperation in such procedure is of course essential, in many instances, from vocational teachers and other educational authorities, employers, employes, physicians, and occasionally even representatives of relief organizations:

Younger types of the permanently disabled persons registered with the Bureau have been provided with training for virtually all classes of occupations for which employment was suitable and available.

Under the rehabilitation law, a disabled person must be susceptible to rehabilitation and capable physically of entering some type of selected occupation. The Bureau can be of assistance only to disabled persons of the legal employable age in Pennsylvania and those who do not require permanent custodial care.

Financial assistance from the Bureau's funds are provided for disabled persons during suitable training courses to fit them for employment and in some instances, necessary artificial appliances as arms, legs, hands, feet or braces are provided.

Among the topics that were discussed at the sectional meetings of the rehabilitation staff were: eligibility of disabled persons for rehabilitation service; determination of job objective; training, including supervision; placement; determination of definite rehabilitation by follow up; cooperation with governmental departments and other agencies; vocational benefit of orthopedic appliances; physical restoration.

The counties included in the various rehabilitation districts of Pennsylvania are as follows:

Harrisburg District—Counties: Adams, Cumberland, Dauphin, Franklin, Fulton, Juniata, Lancaster, Lebanon, Lycoming, Mifflin, Perry, Snyder, Tioga, Union, York.

Altoona District—Counties: Bedford, Blair, Cambria, Centre, Clinton, Huntingdon, Indiana, Somerset.

DuBois District—Counties: Armstrong, Cameron, Clarion, Clearfield, Crawford, Elk, Erie, Forest, Jefferson, McKean, Potter, Venango, Warren.

Philadelphia District—Counties: Bucks, Chester, Delaware, Montgomery, Philadelphia.

Pittsburgh District—Counties: Allegheny, Beaver, Butler, Fayette, Greene, Lawrence, Mercer, Washington, Westmoreland.

Pottsville, District—Counties: Berks, Carbon, Lehigh, Northampton, Northumberland, Schuylkill.

Wilkes-Barre District—Counties: Bradford, Columbia, Lackawanna, Luzerne, Monroe, Montour, Pike, Sullivan, Susquehanna, Wayne, Wyoming.

DEPARTMENTAL NOTES

Sara M. Soffel, of Pittsburgh, was appointed Director of the Bureau of Women and Children of the Department of Labor and Industry, June 4, 1929, to succeed Charlotte E. Carr, resigned.

Lincoln C. Carson, former managing editor of the Gazette-Times of Pittsburgh, was named Editor of Publicity of the Department of Labor and Industry by Secretary Peter Glick, June 1st.

A. L. Linderman, member of the Industrial Board, and Cyril Ainsworth, Director of the Bureau of Industrial Standards of the Department, attended the convention of the Association of Governmental Labor Officials of the United States and Canada, at Toronto, Ontario, Canada, June 4, 5, 6, and 7.

James S. Arnold, Secretary of the Industrial Board, and Blaine M. Book, Chief of the Boiler Section of the Department, attended the National Convention of Boiler and Pressure Vessel Inspectors at Detroit, Michigan, June 18, 19, and 20.

INDUSTRIAL BOARD

The following rules and regulations were approved by the Industrial Board at a meeting held June 11, 1929.

Rules

1. Regulations for Fire Alarm Systems.

2. Amendment to Rule 218 of Elevator Regulations.

Add new paragraph (c) (A-I) to read—"Bi-parting or vertical operating doors shall be permitted only at shaftway openings of combination freight and passenger elevators where the public does not have access to the elevators."

3. Amendment to Rule 222 (b) to read as follows, the italics constituting the amendment:

"The landing doors of passenger elevators shall have the inner side set as near flush with the interior walls of the shaftway as is consistent with the proper operation of such doors. Swinging doors may be used at the shaftway entrances of automatic control elevators. Landing doors of the butterfly or folding type and of the slide-swing type will be permissible. The swinging panel arrangement shall be used only for emergency loads and not for passenger traffic. *Bi-parting or vertical operating doors will not be permitted on passenger elevators used exclusively for passenger service but may be installed on combination passenger and freight elevators as provided in Rule 218, paragraph (c).* All landing doors shall be at least seven feet in height and shall be so constructed that when opened the opening will not have a width in excess of the opening of the elevator car when the elevator car door or gate is in an open position.

4. Amendment to Rule 258 (b) of Elevator Regulations, the italics constituting the amendment:

"All sidewalk elevators shall be limited to a car travel not exceeding 25 ft. *except where special permission has been obtained from the Industrial Board.* Such elevators shall not be located inside of any building.

5. Amendment to Rule 220 (f) of the Elevator Regulations, the italics constituting the amendment:

"On sides where there are car openings *and no leveling or floor finding devices are used*, substantial beveled plates of metal or of wood with metal facing, except as noted below, shall be located under all thresholds, beams, and other fixed construction projecting into the shaftway beyond its flush line. The beveled plates shall extend from the edge of the projection to the wall, or to a point at least four inches horizontally from the edge of the car; and the beveled surfaces shall have an angle of not less than sixty degrees with the horizontal. An angle of seventy-five degrees is preferred. In lieu of plates the beveled sur-

faces may be of concrete troweled to a smooth finish. *Where leveling or floor-finding devices are used the shaftways shall be made flush and aprons shall be provided under the car which exceed the length of the leveling range.*"

6. Amendment to Rule 225 (b) of the Elevator Regulations by adding to the end of the present paragraph the words:

"Except that where self leveling or floor-finding devices are installed on elevators the car gate may be open while the elevator is leveling without interference with the operating circuit, provided that the shaftway is flush and the car is provided with an apron which exceeds the length of the leveling zone."

7. Amendment to Textile Regulations:

"The Textile Regulations were amended by rescinding all of Article 1 which pertains to transmission apparatus."

Interpretations

1. Interpretation of Article 5, paragraph (e) of Elevator Regulations:

"No applicant for a boiler or elevator certificate of competency shall be eligible to take more than two consecutive examinations. Should such applicants fail to pass the prescribed examinations after the second trial, they will not have the privilege of undertaking to pass another examination for a period of one year after the second failure whereupon an additional fee of ten dollars shall be required."

2. Interpretations of previous Textile Regulations transferred to apply to Mechanical Power Transmission Regulations.

The following interpretations of the Textile Regulations approved from time to time were confirmed and reapproved to apply to the Mechanical Power Transmission Regulations, inasmuch as requirements for guarding of transmission apparatus, wherever located, are contained in the 1929 revision of the Mechanical Power Transmission Regulations:

Interpretation of Rule 2 (a) of the Regulations for Mechanical Power Transmission Apparatus:

"Small flanged pulleys driven by low transmission power, the belting of which consists of tape or similar light material are exempt from the requirements of Rule 2 (a) of the Regulations for Mechanical Power Transmission Apparatus."

Interpretation of Rule 2 (b) of the Regulations for Mechanical Power Transmission Apparatus:

"The belts and pulleys, except flanged pulleys, of knitting, ribbing, and looping machines used in the manufacture of hosiery and underwear are exempt from the requirements of Rule 2 (b) of the Regulations for Mechanical Power Transmission Apparatus where such machines are placed in rows back to back or against the wall, regardless of the type of belt fasteners used, or where such machines are in other locations and the belts are fastened with approved types of fasteners."

Interpretation of Rule 2 (i) of the Regulations for Mechanical Power Transmission Apparatus:

“The chains and sprockets on the sides of the warping machines are exempt from the application of Rule 2 (i) of the Regulations for Mechanical Power Transmission Apparatus.”

Approved Devices

<i>Company</i>	<i>Device</i>
C. J. Anderson & Company, Chicago, Ill.	Type “N” locking device for vertical bi-parting doors of combination passenger and freight elevators where such doors are permitted to be installed and a 3” range is provided.
Otis Elevator Company, New York City	Type “P” locking device for sliding or bi-parting doors or gates of freight elevators also for combination passenger and freight elevators where such doors are permitted to be installed and where a retiring cam with 3” range is provided.
Otis Elevator Company, New York City	Type “KP” locking device for single or double swinging doors also for horizontal sliding doors of freight elevators of car switch or hand rope control.
Richmond Fireproof Door Co., Richmond, Ind.	Type “C” locking device for use on bi-parting doors of combination passenger and freight elevators where such doors are permitted to be installed and where retiring cams with 3” range are provided.
Elevator Supplies Company, Hoboken, N. J.	Type “F” locking device when used with ‘ with type “ES” electric door operator as approved under certificate number 702.

THEY PUT SAFETY FIRST*

The Lewistown Foundry and Machine Works, of Lewistown, with an average of 30 men, has worked 594,000 man-hours without a lost-time accident, a record that was still continuing when this report was made. Mr. E. Cross, the plant superintendent, is in charge of safety.

Croft and Allen, candy manufacturers, of Bethlehem, who are cooperating in the 1929 safety campaign, went through the last 4 months of 1928 without a lost-time accident among 225 employees. At a meeting of foremen twice a month safety is discussed and recommendations for accident prevention are considered.

The Eddystone Manufacturing Company, of Eddystone, recently reported 115 days without a lost-time accident among an average of 785 male and female employees. The record was continuing when the report was made.

The Sauquoit Silk Manufacturing Company, of Bethlehem, where safety is in charge of a general shop committee of 9 members, reports one lost-time accident from January, 1928, to February 1929; this concern has 262 male and female employees.

The Lasher Silk Manufacturing Company, of Bethlehem, with 22 employees, had one lost-time accident in the last 8 years. The management is constantly vigilant in behalf of safety.

The Diamond State Fibre Company, of Bridgeport, has developed a clever poster under the title of "Safetygram" upon which to record lost-time accidents. Efforts are made to develop a competitive spirit among the various departments for accident prevention.

The Eastern Light Company, at Allentown, with 10 employees, has had no lost-time accidents in 3 years. The company foreman is responsible for safety.

*This will be a regular feature in LABOR AND INDUSTRY. Pennsylvania concerns are invited to submit from time to time safety records that they consider worthy of publication. Address: Director, Bureau of Inspection, Department of Labor and Industry, or your Divisional Supervisor of the Bureau.

The Chester Dairy Supply Company, at Chester, a machine shop with 15 employes, has had only one lost-time accident in the last 7 years. This concern was early pledged to support the 1929 safety campaign.

The Chessauqua Silk Company, of Upland, with 120 employes, had one lost-time accident in 1928. The safety organization of this company consists of the superintendent and foreman from each department.

Two lost-time accidents during 1928 were reported by the Bethlehem Baking Company, of Bethlehem, with 86 employes. The management of this bakery is interested in safety and the concern is cooperating in the 1929 campaign.

One lost-time accident, and that for a period of two days only, is reported by the General Cigar Company for its Mt. Carmel factory over the period of 1928. The factory employes 500.

The Keystone Carbon Company, of Emporium, manufacturers of brushes for automobile generators and electric motors, has had no lost-time accidents among its average of 8 employes since April 22, 1927.

The Merkel Bobbin Company, of Allentown, with 60 employes in an occupation of more than ordinary hazard had only one lost-time accident in 1927 and two in 1928. All were of a minor nature.

The Philadelphia and Reading Shops, at Pottsville, with 300 employes, reports a two-months period without accidents, the record continuing when report was made. This establishment has an active safety committee.

Two lost-time accidents during 1928 among 68 employes was the record of the Pennsylvania Power and Light Company, at Mt. Carmel.

Mr. John J. Pieters, plant manager for the Pacific Steel Boiler Company, at Bristol, in a recent notice to employes based on a review of last year's accidents, says, "In checking over the accident reports for the year 1928 we find that 60 per cent would not have occurred if necessary precautions and safety measures

had been used. According to the reports, the greater portion of injuries were due to neglect of wearing goggles." This concern is 100 per cent signed up for safety in 1929.

The J. G. Brill Company, of Philadelphia, manufacturers of street cars, with 2,000 employees, did not have a lost-time accident during March, 1929.

The Philadelphia Storage Battery Company, of Philadelphia, with 1100 employees, had no lost-time accidents in March, 1929.

The Dill and Collins Paper Mill, at Philadelphia, with 550 employees, had no lost-time accidents during January, 1929.

The Midvale Steel Company, of Philadelphia, on March 27, 1929, with an average of 2,245 employees, completed 103 days without a lost-time accident.

The Heintz Manufacturing Company, of Philadelphia, manufacturers of automobile bodies, with an average of 983 employees, on April 22, 1929, had completed 55 days in the entire plant, and 148 days in the press department, without a lost-time accident, and was still going strong.

The Certainteed Products Corporation, of Philadelphia, manufacturers of linoleum, has just completed a run of 55 days without a lost-time accident, with an average of 900 employees.

The Barrett Company, of Philadelphia, manufacturers of coal tar products, with an average of more than 200 employees, on April 15, 1929, completed 252 days without a lost-time accident.

REVIEW OF INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS

PREPARED BY

The Bureau of Statistics

The Labor Market

General employment conditions in the State which have been improving steadily since the beginning of the year continued to show improvement during May. The ratio of applicants for employment to jobs open continued to decrease, and the indexes of manufacturing employment and payrolls continued to show small but steady gains. Industrial expansion is moving cautiously and slowly but nevertheless firmly. The need for stabilization in employment and in production is now receiving the close attention of leaders in every industrial field, and with attention focused on this vital principle in industrial management, it is quite likely that the slow and measured industrial expansion of the last few months has followed upon a full consideration of the immediate and future needs for such expansion.

The employment and payroll figures for May, 1929, indicate that workers, particularly in the manufacturing industries, are more fully employed than at any time during the last two years. This improved state of business, however, is not prevalent in all industries. Probably the most acute unemployment situation at present is found in the coal mining industries. However, there are so many and varied factors responsible for the state of affairs in the coal industries that the problem of full employment for workers in those industries is not one that lends itself to prompt or easy solution. The organized efforts being exerted by coal operators in this state to regain lost markets soon should result in increased employment for the coal mining industries.

Summaries of the various employment reports giving data for the month of May, 1929, follow:

State employment office reports—The ratio of applicants for employment to jobs open which has been dropping consistently since January stood at 179 to 100 for May, or one point less than the ratio for April. According to the reports submitted from State Employment offices in 14 cities, 8,437 persons applied for work during May, or practically the same number as in May last year. Employment openings, however, were much more numerous than at this time last year. The report shows that employers called for 4,712 workers during May, 1929, as compared with 4,236 during May, 1928, an increased demand this year of 11.2 per cent. The ratio of applicants per 100 openings was 179 for May, 1929, as compared with the ratio of 199 for May, 1928, a 10.1 per cent improvement. The reports of State Employment offices for May also show that jobs were secured for 3,651 persons during the month as compared

with 3,082 during May, 1928, an increase in placements for May, 1929, of 18.5 per cent. During the first five months in 1929, State Employment offices succeeded in placing 16,183 persons in jobs, or 5,500 more than the number placed during the first five months last year, an increase of 43.5 per cent. The average ratio of applicants to jobs open for the January-May period in 1929 was 212 to 100 as compared with the ratio of 256 to 100 for the first five months in 1928, a 17.2 per cent reduction.

The extent of this improvement in employment throughout the various sections of the State in which full-time State Employment offices are located may be judged from the following table of employment ratios for the various cities for May, 1929, as compared with May, 1928.

RATIO OF APPLICANTS FOR EMPLOYMENT PER 100 JOBS OPEN, AS REPORTED FROM STATE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES

Office	May, 1929	May, 1928	Per Cent Increase or Decrease
Allentown.....	138	155	-11.0
Altoona.....	203	165	+23.0
Erie.....	124	148	-16.2
Harrisburg.....	118	105	+12.4
Johnstown.....	167	141	+18.4
Philadelphia.....	216	377	-42.7
Pittsburgh.....	179	247	-27.5
Reading..... ¹	...	...	...
Scranton.....	219	219	0.0
All Offices.....	179	199	-10.1

¹Report incomplete.

Reports from manufacturing firms—Factory employment, as indicated by reports received from 778 firms engaged in 51 different classes of manufacturing activity, showed an 0.8 per cent increase in May as compared with April. Average payrolls of these 778 concerns were 1.4 per cent higher in May than in April. As is explained in a footnote of the accompanying employment and earnings tables, these figures do not measure the trend of employment for the entire manufacturing industry in the State, but are obtained from reports from a carefully selected group of manufacturing concerns whose employment represents approximately 40 per cent of total manufacturing employment in the State. It is a fairly well established principle that the movement of employment and payrolls for a representative group such as this reflects with a high degree of accuracy the fluctuations in manufacturing employment as a whole. These 778 firms employ nearly 275,000 workers and have a weekly payroll of more than seven and one-half million dollars.

The May index number of employment for these firms based on a 1923-25 average was 93.5, or 8.5 per cent higher than the index for May, 1928. The weekly payroll index based on the average for the same period was 102.3 for May, or 15.1 per cent higher than the payroll index for May, 1928. Weekly earnings of workers in these 778 plants averaged \$27.53 for May as compared with \$27.36 in April.

Of the 778 firms reporting for May, 482 gave information as to the number of hours worked. These reports show an 0.6 per cent decrease in operating time for May as compared with April. Workers in the 482 plants averaged 49.7 hours of work a week during May. The general average rate of hourly earnings for workers in all manufacturing industries was \$0.575 in May and \$0.570 in April. The rate of hourly earnings for manufacturing workers varied from as high as \$0.894 in the structural iron and steel plants to as low as \$0.298 in shirt factories and \$0.303 in cigar factories. The highest rate of hourly earnings for a combined industry group was \$0.628 for the transportation equipment group and the lowest group rate was \$0.446 for the textile products group. It is of some significance that in the industries where the employment of women is proportionately highest, the rate of hourly earnings is lowest. The actual difference in the average rate of hourly earnings for men and women cannot be given in these reports because of the inability of most concerns to conveniently report their payroll figures separately for men and women workers.

The metal industries—Increased employment and payroll totals for May were shown by nearly all groups in the metal industry. The outstanding increases in employment and payrolls for May over April were in the iron and steel forgings, structural iron, stove and furnace, and electrical apparatus groups. Firms manufacturing forgings were very busy, several reporting overtime and one the operation of a night shift. Increased demand for structural steel kept this class of plants fully employed throughout the month. One plant went from an 8 to a 9 hour a day schedule. The increased employment for the stone and furnace industry was occasioned principally by the settlement of a strike which affected nearly 50 per cent of the employment total for one firm. The big increases in employment and payrolls for the electrical apparatus industry were limited principally to the radio industry.

Transportation equipment—Firms manufacturing auto bodies and parts report the first decline in employment and payrolls for many months. Even with the large decreases reported for May, which are partly seasonal, the industry is still running 30 to 40 per cent ahead of last year. Shipbuilding showed decided improvement in May having had the best month for nearly two years. One shipyard employed 430 new men during the month.

Textile products—Seasonally reduced business was reported from most textile groups. Payrolls for woolen mills, dye works, and women's clothing factories showed the largest reductions. The only substantial gain for this industry was in hat factories where work on fall orders has begun.

Miscellaneous manufacturing—Production in cement plants has been low during recent months but showed a good gain in May. The opening up of road construction work evidently was responsible. Furniture factories report

increased employment, the largest gains being reported from firms engaged in the manufacture of radio cabinets. Cigar box factories also were busy. Petroleum refining picked up in line with increased consumption during summer months. Paper mills showed gains in employment and payrolls for May. The largest increase was in wall paper manufacture. The manufacture of paper containers and cartons also showed considerable increase.

Coal mining—Employment in anthracite mines increased 3.0 per cent in May as compared with April, and payrolls increased 10.3 per cent. As compared with May, 1928, however, employment in anthracite mines for May, 1929, was 6.0 per cent less, and the volume of wage payments was 12.5 per cent lower. Reports from 360 bituminous mines show that employment for May was 3.2 per cent less than in April, while payrolls for May were 0.6 per cent higher than in April.

Construction and contracting—According to reports received from 26 firms, construction employment advanced 36.4 per cent in May over April. The increase was due to the usual expansion of construction activities at this season of the year. The May level of employment for these 26 firms is 14.7 per cent higher than at this time last year.

Street railways—Employment on street railways was 1.6 per cent lower in May than in April, and payrolls decreased 0.9 per cent. Reports from 5 companies employing 15,500 men are represented in this report.

Trade—Reports from 53 retail establishments show no change in the volume of employment for May as compared with April. Total employment for these 53 retail firms in May, 1929, was 1.6 per cent less than in May last year. Employment for 90 wholesale houses reporting in May was 0.8 per cent higher than in April and 1.9 per cent higher than in May, 1928.

General—The general trend of employment in the State for May was distinctly upward. Thirty-eight of 57 industry groups represented in the reports showed gains in employment during the month. No unusually large increases in employment occurred in any one industry, but it is estimated that there was a gain in the net employment total of fully 0.5 per cent for the month. The employment tabulations upon which this report is based follow:

REPORT OF ACTIVITIES OF STATE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES FOR THE MONTH OF MAY, 1929

	Persons Applying for Positions			Persons Asked for by Employers			Persons Sent to Positions			Persons Receiving Positions		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
INDUSTRIES												
GRAND TOTAL	8,437	6,086	2,351	4,712	3,461	1,251	5,032	3,716	1,316	3,651	2,718	933
Total: Industrial Group (skilled).....	2,630	2,147	483	1,471	1,272	199	1,567	1,353	214	1,018	896	122
Building and construction.....	319	319	.....	176	176	.....	194	194	.....	141	141	.....
Shipbuilding.....	225	225	.....	161	161	.....	194	194	.....	134	134	.....
Chemicals and allied products.....	7	7	.....	2	2	.....	2	2	.....	2	2	.....
Clay, glass and stone products.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clothing.....	15	10	5	6	.....	6	5	.....	5	2	.....	2
Textiles.....	61	34	27	26	15	11	26	14	12	15	12	3
Food and kindred products.....	25	15	10	23	16	7	20	13	7	14	7	7
Leather, rubber and composition goods.....	10	10	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lumber, woodwork, and furniture.....	66	65	1	30	30	.....	34	34	.....	19	19	.....
Paper and printing.....	33	31	2	5	5	.....	9	9	.....	4	4	.....
Metals and metal products.....	782	763	19	644	633	11	629	617	12	395	385	10
Mines and quarries.....	10	10	.....	3	3	.....	4	4	.....	3	3	.....
Transportation and public utilities.....	113	108	5	12	12	.....	13	13	.....	7	7	.....
Hotel and restaurant.....	358	134	224	141	56	85	157	67	90	89	43	46
Wholesale and retail trade.....	182	126	56	88	57	31	98	68	30	53	36	17
Miscellaneous.....	424	290	134	153	106	47	182	124	58	140	103	37
Total: Other Groups	5,807	3,939	1,868	3,241	2,189	1,052	3,465	2,363	1,102	2,633	1,822	811
Clerical and professional.....	1,080	597	483	264	165	99	404	229	175	172	98	74
Agriculture.....	23	23	.....	8	.....	.....	8	8	.....	2	2	.....
Semi-skilled.....	1,067	455	612	602	189	413	656	260	396	388	152	216
Unskilled.....	2,680	2,532	148	1,590	1,519	71	1,611	1,541	69	1,331	1,271	60
Casual and day workers*.....	1,007	332	675	777	308	469	787	325	462	760	299	461
April, 1929	8,309	5,919	2,390	4,626	3,284	1,342	4,906	3,483	1,423	3,476	2,466	1,010
May, 1928	8,414	5,360	3,054	4,236	2,517	1,719	4,721	3,010	1,711	3,082	1,922	1,160
May, 1927	11,955	7,991	3,964	6,637	4,551	2,086	6,746	4,788	1,958	5,654	4,124	1,530

* The placement of each casual or day worker is recorded for only one (1) placement per week.

EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN PENNSYLVANIA—(Continued)

GROUP AND INDUSTRY*	No. of Plants Report- ing	EMPLOYMENT			PAYROLLS			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS				
		No. of wage earners week ended May 15, 1929	Index numbers 1923-1925 = 100		Total weekly payroll week ended May 15, 1929	Index numbers 1923-1925 = 100						
			Per cent change compared with			May 1929	Per cent change compared with					
			May 1929	April 1929	May 1928		April 1929		May 1928			
Leather and rubber products: (4) 46%	48	10,949	97.0	+ 2.1	- 1.2	\$253,054	101.4	+ 2.7	+ 0.6	May 15, 1929	April 15, 1929	\$22.96
	17	5,624	101.7	+ 3.6	- 4.6	144,460	106.1	+ 3.9	- 4.0	25.69	25.57	
	21	3,803	91.5	+ 1.3	+ 3.0	68,801	91.5	+ 2.8	+ 9.2	18.09	17.94	
	6	612	114.9	- 3.4	+ 6.4	12,500	102.0	- 8.4	+ 1.6	20.42	21.51	
	4	910	77.6	+ 0.8	- 2.5	27,293	95.1	+ 1.3	+ 3.4	29.99	29.82	
Paper and printing: (3) 30%	57	8,059	92.0	+ 4.0	+ 0.4	249,665	108.4	+ 3.8	+ 1.2	30.98	31.00	
Paper and wood pulp.....	13	3,518	81.1	+ 7.8	- 1.9	105,131	94.3	+ 8.9	- 3.6	29.88	29.58	
Paper boxes and bags.....	6	692	93.0	+ 3.3	+ 4.4	11,424	118.0	+ 8.9	+ 12.7	16.51	15.69	
Printing and publishing.....	38	3,849	105.7	+ 0.7	+ 2.1	133,110	122.7	- 0.2	+ 4.6	34.58	34.90	
Anthracite coal mining ² 50%	...	.....	107.2	+ 3.0	- 6.0	.....	85.4	+ 10.3	- 12.5	28.68	26.74
Bituminous coal mining ³ 35%	360	60,804	.....	- 3.2	....	1,527,215	.....	+ 0.6	.....	25.12	24.18

EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN PENNSYLVANIA—(Continued)

GROUP AND INDUSTRY*	No. of Plants Reporting	EMPLOYMENT				PAYROLLS			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			
		No. of wage earners week ended May 15, 1929	Index numbers 1923-1925 = 100			Total weekly payroll week ended May 15, 1929	Index numbers 1923-1925 = 100		week ended			
			Per cent change compared with									
			May 1929	April 1929	May 1928		May 1929	April 1929			May 1928	
Construction and contracting 3%.	26	4,194	102.4	+37.4	+14.7	\$107,326	86.1	+40.0	+7.2	\$25.59	May 15, 1929	April 15, 1929
Street railways 55%.	5	15,531	91.5	-1.6	-3.1	537,762	98.1	-0.9	-5.4	34.63		34.41
Retail trade 17%.	53	20,670	96.4	0.0	-1.6							
Wholesale trade 12%.	90	4,296	95.8	+0.8	+1.9							

*Data compiled and published in conjunction with the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia. Figures used in this table are not actual employment totals, but are representative samples compiled from reports submitted by a selected group of firms in each industry. The percentages placed opposite the group totals indicate the approximate proportion of total employment which these figures represent.

*Anthracite figures are from the Anthracite Bureau of Information.

*Bituminous figures are from the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN PENNSYLVANIA—(Continued)

GROUP AND INDUSTRY*	No. of Plants Reporting	No. of Wage Earners Week Ended May 15, 1929	Total Weekly Wages Week Ended May 15, 1929	Total Weekly Employee Hours			Average Hourly Earnings Week Ended	
				May 15, 1929	April 15, 1929	Per cent change	May 15, 1929	April 15, 1929
ALL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES: (45)								
Metal products:								
	482	168,840	\$4,822,452	8,393,090	8,440,913	— 0.6	\$.575	\$.570
	171	81,158	2,516,694	4,075,315	3,971,500	+ 2.6	.618	.609
	7	1,908	56,935	98,132	93,284	+ 5.2	.580	.584
Blast furnace.....	26	39,872	1,294,830	2,050,044	2,004,737	+ 2.3	.632	.634
Steel works and rolling mills.....	9	1,908	58,169	102,763	92,958	+10.5	.566	.557
Iron and steel forgings.....	8	3,551	102,847	115,041	107,862	+ 6.7	.894	.854
Structural iron work.....	14	3,197	103,569	169,164	161,194	+ 4.9	.612	.618
Steam and hot water heating appliances.....	33	7,734	235,719	390,537	385,287	+ 1.4	.604	.607
Foundries.....	33	9,146	297,942	481,178	451,741	+ 6.5	.619	.618
Machinery and parts.....	32	5,008	123,478	238,458	243,800	+ 2.2	.518	.517
Electrical apparatus.....	13	3,687	111,856	182,020	180,183	+ 1.0	.615	.617
Engines and pumps.....	10	4,406	109,906	208,222	209,663	+ 0.7	.528	.523
Hardware and tools.....	12	741	21,443	39,756	40,791	+ 2.5	.539	.542
Brass and bronze products.....	7							
	31	26,096	786,430	1,252,685	1,421,581	—11.9	.628	.624
Transportation equipment:								
	6	6,386	214,445	327,337	322,326	+ 1.6	.655	.651
Automobiles.....	8	9,164	259,306	440,384	616,266	+28.5	.589	.591
Automobile bodies and parts.....	9	5,704	160,888	268,379	280,669	+ 4.4	.599	.601
Locomotives and cars.....	9	2,484	80,570	109,761	110,175	+ 0.4	.734	.754
Railroad repair shops.....	4	2,358	71,221	106,824	92,145	+15.9	.667	.705
Shipbuilding.....	4							

EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN PENNSYLVANIA—(Continued)

GROUP AND INDUSTRY*	No. of Plants Reporting	No. of Wage Earners Week Ended May 15, 1929	Total Weekly Wages Week Ended May 15, 1929	Total Weekly Employee Hours Week Ended		Average Hourly Earnings Week Ended	
				May 15, 1929	April 15, 1929	May 15, 1929	April 15, 1929
Textile products:	78	26,978	\$575,250	1,288,787	1,341,767	\$.446	\$.451
Cotton goods.....	10	1,355	30,187	67,024	68,181	.450	.454
Woolens and worsteds.....	10	3,474	73,229	164,287	181,225	.446	.406
Silk goods.....	21	10,432	200,132	466,636	492,384	.429	.419
Textile dyeing and finishing.....	4	594	11,417	25,196	26,524	.453	.484
Carpets and rugs.....	5	1,875	43,443	86,028	93,164	.505	.521
Hosiery.....	8	6,109	163,517	325,659	328,548	.502	.530
Knit goods, other.....	8	1,123	21,251	54,941	55,110	.387	.479
Women's clothing.....	8	994	16,274	46,037	48,604	.353	.369
Shirts and furnishings.....	4	1,022	15,800	52,979	48,027	.298	.311

EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN PENNSYLVANIA—(Continued)

GROUP AND INDUSTRY*	No. of Plants Reporting	No. of Wage Earners Week Ended May 15, 1929	Total Weekly Wages Week Ended May 15, 1929	Total Weekly Employee Hours Week Ended			Average Hourly Earnings Week Ended	
				May 15, 1929	April 15, 1929	Per cent change	May 15, 1929	April 15, 1929
Foods and tobacco	47	7,305	\$174,030	379,861	365,671	+ 3.9	\$.458	\$.461
Bread and bakery products.....	19	1,769	44,648	90,799	86,492	+ 5.0	.492	.501
Confectionery.....	5	1,967	45,372	101,769	105,873	+ 3.9	.446	.422
Ice cream.....	8	834	27,746	50,438	49,202	+ 2.5	.550	.552
Meat packing.....	9	1,233	34,081	63,680	62,334	+ 2.2	.535	.534
Cigars and tobacco.....	6	1,502	22,183	73,175	61,770	+ 18.5	.303	.327
Stone, clay and glass products:	39	8,677	246,583	448,721	419,269	+ 7.0	.550	.553
Brick, tile and pottery.....	19	2,965	75,577	143,657	139,578	+ 2.9	.526	.534
Cement.....	8	2,898	92,228	169,703	147,335	+ 15.2	.543	.544
Glass.....	12	2,814	78,778	135,361	132,356	+ 2.3	.582	.582
Lumber products:	33	2,153	53,048	103,224	94,852	+ 8.8	.514	.513
Lumber and planing mills.....	14	847	22,231	40,973	39,588	+ 3.5	.543	.547
Furniture.....	15	1,081	26,493	51,136	44,855	+ 14.0	.518	.510
Wooden boxes.....	4	225	4,324	11,115	10,409	+ 6.8	.389	.394
Chemical products:	19	6,309	188,888	325,737	323,763	+ 0.6	.580	.555
Chemicals and drugs.....	10	741	22,002	44,021	48,474	+ 9.2	.500	.495
Paints and varnishes.....	6	971	26,864	49,868	48,195	+ 3.5	.539	.545
Petroleum refining.....	3	4,597	140,022	231,848	227,094	+ 2.1	.604	.570

EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN PENNSYLVANIA--(Concluded)

GROUP AND INDUSTRY*	No. of Plants Reporting	No. of Wage Earners Week Ended May 15, 1929	Total Weekly Wages Week Ended May 15, 1929	Total Weekly Employe Hours Week Ended		Average Hourly Earnings Week Ended	
				May 15, 1929	April 15, 1929	May 15, 1929	April 15, 1929
Leather and rubber products:	28	5,140	\$119,577	253,779	243,321	\$.471	\$.478
Leather tanning.....	9	2,168	56,745	107,670	101,448	.527	.529
Shoes.....	11	1,866	30,640	89,193	85,110	.344	.363
Leather products, other.....	4	196	4,899	9,614	10,107	.510	.506
Rubber tires and goods.....	4	910	27,293	47,302	46,656	.577	.578
Paper and printing:	36	5,024	161,952	264,981	259,189	.611	.614
Paper and wood pulp.....	9	2,681	82,859	153,979	149,618	.538	.552
Printing and publishing.....	27	2,343	79,093	111,002	109,571	.713	.718
Construction and contracting.....	21	2,666	66,031	109,094	73,604	.605	.651

*Data compiled and published in conjunction with the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia.

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS AND COMPENSATION COSTS

The total of accidents reported to the Bureau of Workmen's Compensation during May, 1929, showed a 3.4 per cent increase over the number reported during May, 1928. Reports of 180 fatal and 13,677 non-fatal accidents were received at the Bureau during May, 1929, as compared with 360 fatal and 13,041 non-fatal accidents reported during May, 1928, a reduction this year of 180, or 50 per cent in fatal accidents, but an increase of 636, or 4.9 per cent in non-fatal accidents. This large reduction in fatal accidents for May, 1929, is accounted for by the fact that the 194 deaths occurring in the Pickands Mather and Company mine disaster are included in the fatal total for May last year. Without this explanation the comparison is somewhat misleading.

May is the fifth consecutive month in which the 1929 accident total has shown an increase over the corresponding month in last year. At the end of five months of an unparalleled drive for industrial safety, Pennsylvania is faced with the fact that, in spite of this most intensified safety effort, there has been an 8.6 per cent increase in accidents for the first five months of the year. The Pennsylvania Industrial Safety Campaign for 1929 was indeed timely, for if there has been a marked increase in accidents with interest in industrial safety thoroughly aroused, as it undeniably is, what would have happened had safety activity been allowed to lag?

As the mid-point in the safety campaign for 1929 approaches, the increase in accidents should challenge industry to even greater safety endeavor. The immediate redoubling of safety effort in all industries is necessary in order to insure a decrease in accidents at the termination of the safety campaign. A determined effort to force down the accident totals during the remaining months of 1929 must be made by every worker in industry.

Each of the three main industrial groups show increases in fatalities for May as compared with April. Sixty-eight fatalities were reported for the general industrial group during May, an increase of 2 over April. Coal mining fatalities numbered 79 in May, an increase of 12. Anthracite mines reported 45 deaths, or 9 more than in April, and bituminous mines reported 34 fatalities, an increase of 3. The transportation and public utility group showed the largest increase in fatal accidents for May. Twenty-three fatal accidents were reported for this group as compared with 14 in April. Railroads reported 15 deaths in May, the largest number for some months, and an increase of 8 over April.

With the exception of the construction and contracting industry, all other industries included in the general industrial group showed a decreased number of fatal accidents for May. The construction and contracting industry reported

24 deaths in May, or a 100 per cent increase over April. This increase in fatal accidents for the construction industry is largely the result of the seasonal expansion of employment in that industry. The same number of fatalities was reported for the construction industry during May last year.

The complete record of accidents for the first five months of 1929 in comparison to the record for the corresponding period in 1928, classified according to main industrial groups, is given in the following table:

ACCIDENTS REPORTED TO THE BUREAU OF WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

INDUSTRY	Five Months, 1929		Five Months, 1928		Per Cent Increase or Decrease in 1929	
	Fatal	Non-fatal	Fatal	Non-fatal	Fatal	Non-fatal
General industrial.....	350	41,023	344	35,902	+ 1.7	+14.3
Coal mining.....	398	21,307	535	20,594	-25.6	+ 3.5
Transportation and public utilities.....	79	3,436	72	3,899	+ 9.7	-11.9
Total.....	827	65,766	951	60,395	-13.0	+ 8.9

Agreements for the payment of compensation to injured workers or to their dependents were approved in 7,495 cases during May with liability under the agreements amounting to \$1,399,557. This liability was made up as follows:

150 Fatal Cases	\$538,346
304 Permanent Disability Cases	317,032
7,041 Temporary Disability Cases	544,179

Agreements in fatal cases show considerable decrease from last month because the April total of fatal agreements included those for most of the deaths occurring in the Valley Camp Coal Company disaster on March 21, 1929. Agreements for permanent disabilities and for temporary disability were in about their usual number.

Agreements in permanent disability cases for May included awards for the loss, or the loss of use of, 53 eyes, 7 arms, 18 hands, 139 fingers, 98 phalanges, and 16 feet. Except for finger and phalanx losses there was but one case of double member loss. This was a case of hand and foot loss. In addition to the agreements in cases of member loss, awards also were made in 18 cases for permanent facial disfigurement and 3 cases for miscellaneous permanent total disability, such as is caused by severe injuries to the head or back.

The severity of injuries in the temporary disability cases compensated during May averaged 43.4 days as compared with 45.9 days for the April cases, a 5 per cent decrease. The average severity of injuries from industrial accidents has shown a most gratifying decline during the first five months of this year. The average severity of injuries resulting in temporary total disability has dropped from 47.9 days for the first five months in 1928 to 42.3 days for the corresponding period in 1929, an 11.7 per cent reduction in severity, which is quite remarkable and is as equally important as a reduction in accident frequency. In the reduction of accident severity, at least, the safety campaign is showing real results.

Compensation awards for the first five months of the year have totaled \$7,015,455, or an average of \$1,403,091 a month. Last year compensation awards for the first five months averaged only \$1,200,637 a month. This is a 16.9 per cent increase in 1929.

THE ACCIDENT RECORD FOR 43 OF 67 COUNTIES IS WRITTEN IN RED FOR MAY.
RED IS THE UNIVERSAL DANGER OF ACCIDENT WARNING.
HELP TO MAKE YOUR COUNTY A SAFE PLACE IN WHICH TO WORK

This table gives the record of accidents reported to the Bureau of Workmen's Compensation from industries other than coal mining and transportation and public utilities.

County ¹	May, 1929			May, 1928			Per Cent Increase or Decrease
	Fatal	Non-fatal ²	Total	Fatal	Non-fatal ²	Total	
Adams.....		25	25		27	27	- 7.41
Allegheny.....	17	1599	1616	16	1348	1364	+18.48
Armstrong.....	3	82	85	..	74	74	+14.86
Beaver.....	6	192	198	..	153	153	+29.41
Bedford.....		20	20	1	20	21	- 4.76
Berks.....	..	327	327	3	290	293	+11.60
Blair.....	..	76	76	1	91	92	-17.39
Bradford.....	..	53	53	..	35	35	+51.43
Bucks.....	1	63	64	..	57	57	+12.28
Butler.....	..	65	65	2	58	60	+ 8.33
Cambria.....	2	70	72	3	74	77	- 6.49
Cameron.....	..	6	6	..	1	1	+500.00
Carbon.....	..	26	26	..	23	23	+13.04
Centre.....	..	31	31	..	28	28	+10.71
Chester.....	1	117	118	3	89	92	+28.26
Clarion.....	..	21	21	..	12	12	+75.00
Clearfield.....	..	58	58	..	43	43	+34.88
Clinton.....	1	32	33	1	49	50	-34.00
Columbia.....	..	26	26	..	33	33	-21.21
Crawford.....	..	94	94	..	58	58	+62.07
Cumberland.....	..	66	66	..	55	55	+20.00
Dauphin.....	2	175	177	3	185	188	- 5.85
Delaware.....	..	228	228	..	200	200	+14.00
Elk.....	..	35	35	..	55	55	-36.36
Erie.....	3	261	264	1	189	190	+38.95
Fayette.....	..	90	90	..	88	88	+ 2.27
Forest.....	..	5	5	..	4	4	+25.00
Franklin.....	..	55	55	2	44	46	+19.57
Fulton.....	..	5	5	..	3	3	+66.67
Greene.....	..	19	19	..	7	7	+171.43
Huntingdon.....	..	23	23	1	29	30	-23.33
Indiana.....	2	40	42	..	47	47	-10.64
Jefferson.....	..	25	25	..	31	31	-19.35
Juniata.....	..	4	4	..	11	11	-63.64
Lackawanna.....	..	108	108	..	159	159	-32.08
Lancaster.....	2	196	198	1	193	194	+ 2.06
Lawrence.....	1	82	83	..	72	72	+15.28
Lebanon.....	1	73	74	1	57	58	+27.59
Lehigh.....	2	155	157	1	152	153	+ 2.61
Luzerne.....	..	232	232	1	163	164	+41.46
Lycoming.....	1	88	89	1	106	107	-16.82
McKean.....	1	114	115	..	90	90	+27.78
Mercer.....	..	98	98	1	58	59	+66.10
Mifflin.....	2	41	43	..	22	22	+95.45
Monroe.....	..	25	25	..	20	20	+25.00
Montgomery.....	2	303	305	1	244	245	+24.49
Montour.....	1	22	23	..	14	14	+64.29
Northampton.....	2	178	180	5	145	150	+20.00
Northumberland.....	..	86	86	..	86	86	.....
Perry.....	..	8	8	..	9	9	-11.11
Philadelphia.....	18	1972	1990	26	1767	1793	+10.99
Pike.....	..	6	6	..	2	2	+200.00
Potter.....	..	10	10	..	13	13	-23.08
Schuylkill.....	2	117	119	2	108	110	+ 8.18
Snyder.....	1	7	8	..	10	10	-20.00
Somerset.....	..	28	28	..	42	42	-33.33
Sullivan.....	..	6	6	..	6	6	.....
Susquehanna.....	..	14	14	..	14	14	.....
Tioga.....	..	26	26	1	30	31	-16.13
Union.....	..	16	16	1	16	17	- 5.88
Venango.....	..	66	66	3	57	60	+10.00
Warren.....	..	40	40	..	38	38	+ 5.26
Washington.....	..	117	117	3	113	116	+ 0.86
Wayne.....	..	27	27	..	20	20	+35.00
Westmoreland.....	2	233	235	1	188	189	+24.35
Wyoming.....	..	2	2	..	4	4	-50.00
York.....	1	160	161	1	142	143	+12.59
Out of State ³	1	8	9	..	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	78	8678	8756	87	7671	7758	+12.86

¹Counties showing an increase in the total number of accidents are printed in red.

²Accidents resulting in disability lasting 2 or more days.

³By amendment to Compensation Law, effective April 29, 1929, accidents to employees of Pennsylvania concerns temporarily engaged in work in another State are compensable under the Pennsylvania law.

ACCIDENTS OCCURRING DURING COURSE OF EMPLOYMENT REPORTED TO THE BUREAU OF WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

ACCIDENT REPORTS RECEIVED

1929	Total			General Industrial		Coal Mining		Transportation and Public Utilities	
	Total	Fatal	Non-fatal	Fatal	Non-fatal	Fatal	Non-fatal	Fatal	Non-fatal
TOTAL—1929.....	66,593	827	65,766	350	41,023	398	21,307	79	3,436
January.....	13,806	162	13,644	79	8,396	66	4,432	17	816
February.....	12,277	137	12,140	51	7,183	74	4,330	12	627
March.....	13,908	196	13,712	66	8,613	112	4,335	18	764
April.....	12,745	152	12,593	76	8,153	67	3,877	9	563
May.....	13,857	180	13,677	78	8,678	79	4,333	23	666
June.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
TOTAL—first 5 months 1928...	61,346	951	60,395	344	35,902	535	20,594	72	3,899
*GRAND TOTAL.....	2,396,917	31,762	2,365,155	13,542	1,496,367	13,308	661,098	4,912	207,690

* Since the inception of the Act—January 1, 1916.

AGREEMENTS APPROVED BY THE BUREAU OF WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

1929	Total	Fatal	Permanent Disability	Temporary Disability
TOTAL—1929.....	36,727	809	1,467	34,451
January.....	7,342	151	300	6,891
February.....	6,249	129	260	5,860
March.....	7,554	164	277	7,113
April.....	8,087	215	326	7,546
May.....	7,495	150	304	7,041
June.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
TOTAL—first 5 months 1928.....	31,353	748	1,419	29,186
*GRAND TOTAL.....	961,135	26,392	28,765	905,978

COMPENSATION AWARDED AND PAID

1929	AWARDED				PAID			
	Total Compensation Awarded	Fatal Compensation Awarded	Permanent Disability Compensation Awarded	Temporary Disability Compensation Awarded	Total Compensation Paid	Fatal Compensation Paid	Permanent Disability Compensation Paid	Temporary Disability Compensation Paid
TOTAL—1929.....	\$ 7,015,455	\$ 2,832,783	\$ 1,593,594	\$ 2,589,078	\$ 5,774,630	\$1,680,156	\$ 1,505,396	\$ 2,589,078
January.....	1,377,476	503,047	339,299	535,130	1,205,786	329,519	341,137	535,130
February.....	1,115,954	473,335	285,004	357,615	889,916	288,628	243,673	357,615
March.....	1,332,970	500,802	310,464	521,704	1,108,206	316,728	269,774	521,704
April.....	1,789,498	817,253	341,795	630,450	1,429,988	458,662	340,856	630,450
May.....	1,399,557	538,346	317,032	544,179	1,140,754	286,619	309,956	544,179
June.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
TOTAL—first 5 months 1928 ..	\$ 6,003,183	\$ 2,326,055	\$ 1,503,952	\$ 2,173,176	\$ 4,981,840	\$ 1,388,160	\$ 1,420,504	2,173,176
*GRAND TOTAL.....	\$157,399,375	\$74,501,211	\$33,040,799	\$49,757,365	\$112,090,060	\$34,245,635	\$28,086,945	\$49,757,480

* Since the inception of the Act—January 1, 1916.

COMPILED FROM RECORDS IN THE BUREAU OF WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

**PERMANENT INJURIES

	Loss of Legs		Loss of Arms		Loss of Hands		Loss of Feet		Loss of Eyes	
	No.	Amt. Awarded	No.	Amt. Awarded	No.	Amt. Awarded	No.	Amt. Awarded	No.	Amt. Awarded
1929										
TOTAL—1929.....	43	\$117,622	32	\$ 91,546	92	\$ 217,076	70	\$ 139,599	212	\$ 381,576
January.....	6	17,932	11	31,223	22	49,946	13	27,423	39	67,974
February.....	9	24,268	4	10,920	12	27,707	18	35,067	33	61,494
March.....	11	29,509	5	16,083	17	40,931	8	16,111	42	72,675
April.....	10	27,048	5	12,817	23	55,374	15	28,311	45	84,593
May.....	7	18,865	7	20,503	18	43,118	16	32,687	53	94,840
June.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
TOTAL—first 5 months 1928.....	51	\$ 129,705	35	\$ 91,308	89	\$ 191,130	78	\$ 148,046	240	\$ 379,722
GRAND TOTAL.....	1,418	\$3,188,322	997	\$2,257,021	3,156	\$5,864,434	1,968	\$3,321,825	7,778	\$11,011,160

**PERMANENT INJURIES—(Concluded)

	Loss of Fingers		Loss of Phalanges		Facial Disfigurement		Miscellaneous	
	No.	Amt. Awarded	No.	Amt. Awarded	No.	Amt. Awarded	No.	Amt. Awarded
1929								
TOTAL—1929.....	711	\$ 298,661	464	\$ 111,109	62	\$ 32,239	42	\$ 204,166
January.....	131	58,753	94	22,071	11	8,921	11	55,056
February.....	125	54,225	77	19,231	6	5,861	9	46,231
March.....	149	58,769	83	20,252	9	4,629	11	51,505
April.....	167	67,838	112	25,108	18	7,232	8	33,474
May.....	139	59,076	98	24,447	18	5,596	3	17,900
June.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
TOTAL—first 5 months 1928.....	545	\$ 208,517	481	\$ 101,562	76	\$ 29,427	52	\$ 224,535
*GRAND TOTAL.....	8,899	\$3,174,076	7,273	\$1,424,072	571	\$ 321,612	581	\$2,478,277

* Since the inception of the Act—January 1, 1916.

** Multiple losses separated, respectively.

ACCIDENTS OCCURRING DURING COURSE OF EMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED TO THE BUREAU OF WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION DURING MAY 1929—(Concluded)

CAUSE	Manufacturing (Concluded)										Transportation and Public Utilities						Other Industries																	
	Metals and Metal Products										Other						Hotels and Restaurants						Trading											
	Total		Blast Furnaces and Steel Works and		Rolling Mills		Foundries and Machine Shops		Fabrication		Car Repair Shops		Automobile Service Stations		Steam Railroads		Other Transportation		Public Utilities		Retail		Wholesale		State and Municipal		Miscellaneous							
	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F	F	N F				
TOTAL OF ALL CAUSES.....	22	2,961	2	94	7	603	1	559	8	1,252	4	262	...	191	...	79	15	375	2	122	6	169	...	104	4	618	2	130	4	304	6	671		
Working machinery and processes.....	3	473	...	2	1	65	1	90	1	284	...	23	...	9	...	26	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	8	1	28	...	7	...	5	...	41		
Boilers and pressure apparatus.....	2	11	1	...	1	...	...	4	...	6	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	1	...	3
Furnos and prime movers.....	...	9	...	1	...	1	...	5	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Transmission apparatus.....	...	8	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	3	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Elevators and hoists.....	2	150	...	9	1	44	...	31	1	53	...	9	...	4	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cranes and derricks.....	3	38	1	5	1	8	...	4	...	1	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	6	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cars and engines.....	...	81	...	2	...	3	...	2	...	14	...	4	...	56	...	4	1	10	1	26	1	9	...	1	3	80	1	12	1	88	1	76
Motor vehicles.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other vehicles.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hand trucks.....	...	84	...	...	...	30	...	15	...	35	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	20	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Water and air craft.....	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Handling objects—by hand.....	...	741	...	21	...	154	...	163	...	308	...	57	...	38	...	23	...	55	...	33	...	38	...	23	...	166	1	53	1	37	...	180
Hand tools.....	2	271	...	9	...	45	...	34	...	109	2	35	...	39	...	2	...	34	...	10	...	19	...	15	...	49	...	6	...	20	...	39
Electricity.....	2	21	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	13	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	5	...	2	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Explosive substances.....	...	22	...	1	...	5	...	1	...	11	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hot and corrosive substances.....	2	208	...	17	...	46	...	63	2	61	...	15	...	6	...	4	...	4	...	4	...	5	...	7	...	10	...	3	...	15	...	19
Falling objects.....	2	290	...	9	...	70	...	52	2	126	...	26	...	7	...	4	...	24	...	6	...	8	...	3	...	35	...	7	...	15	...	37
Falls of persons.....	3	284	...	11	1	66	...	39	2	115	...	45	...	8	...	12	...	63	...	15	2	39	...	32	...	143	...	21	...	62	...	120
Stepping upon or striking against objects.....	...	145	...	2	...	31	...	26	...	63	...	13	...	10	...	2	...	14	...	7	5	...	43	...	10	...	13	...	48
Miscellaneous.....	1	122	...	4	1	29	...	26	...	45	...	11	...	7	14	...	2	...	16	...	3	...	23	...	3	1	28	...	64

*F. = Fatal
N. F. = Non-fatal.

FIVE-YEAR COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF ACCIDENTS REPORTED

Month	1925			1926			1927			1928			1929		
	Fatal	Non-fatal	Total	Fatal	Non-fatal	Total	Fatal	Non-fatal	Total	Fatal	Non-fatal	Total	Fatal	Non-fatal	Total
January.....	200	15,339	15,539	150	12,815	12,965	170	14,497	14,667	161	11,975	12,136	162	13,644	13,806
February.....	171	14,208	14,379	149	11,958	12,107	184	13,101	13,285	146	11,912	12,058	137	12,140	12,277
March.....	371	29,547	29,918	299	24,773	25,072	354	27,598	27,952	307	23,887	29,194	299	25,781	26,083
April.....	158	15,517	15,675	185	15,606	15,791	162	14,332	14,494	145	12,539	12,684	196	13,712	13,908
May.....	529	45,064	45,593	484	40,379	40,863	516	41,930	42,446	452	36,426	36,878	495	39,496	39,991
June.....	180	14,251	14,431	144	14,249	14,393	169	12,693	12,862	139	10,928	11,067	152	12,593	12,745
July.....	709	59,315	60,024	628	54,628	55,256	685	54,623	55,308	591	47,354	47,945	647	52,089	52,736
August.....	170	14,523	14,693	171	14,521	14,692	172	12,869	13,041	360	13,041	13,401	180	13,677	13,857
September.....	879	73,838	74,717	799	69,149	69,948	857	67,492	68,349	951	60,395	61,346	827	65,766	66,593
October.....	194	15,656	15,850	163	15,243	15,406	185	13,441	13,626	191	12,503	12,694			
November.....	1,073	89,494	90,567	962	84,382	85,344	1,042	80,933	81,975	1,142	72,898	74,040			
December.....	178	16,440	16,618	190	15,886	16,076	176	12,548	12,724	141	12,291	12,432			
Total.....	1,251	105,934	107,185	1,152	99,968	101,120	1,218	93,481	94,699	1,283	85,189	86,472			
January.....	188	15,141	15,329	183	16,513	16,696	172	13,860	13,832	176	13,833	13,809			
February.....	1,439	121,075	122,514	1,335	116,481	117,816	1,390	107,141	108,531	1,459	98,822	100,281			
March.....	141	14,428	14,569	231	15,866	16,097	160	13,279	13,439	148	12,747	12,895			
April.....	1,580	135,503	137,083	1,566	132,347	133,913	1,550	120,420	121,970	1,607	111,569	113,176			
May.....	155	13,982	14,137	166	16,389	16,555	161	13,564	13,725	169	15,091	15,260			
June.....	1,735	149,485	151,220	1,732	148,736	150,468	1,711	133,984	135,695	1,776	126,660	128,436			
July.....	133	12,273	12,406	181	14,849	15,030	192	13,087	13,279	159	12,763	12,922			
August.....	1,868	161,758	163,626	1,913	163,585	165,498	1,903	147,071	148,974	1,935	139,423	141,358			
September.....	141	12,612	12,753	203	14,699	14,902	180	11,619	11,769	145	11,010	11,155			
Total.....	2,009	174,370	176,379	2,116	178,284	180,400	2,053	158,690	160,743	2,080	150,433	152,513			

Note: The figures in italics represent the cumulative totals by month under each classification.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY

DIRECTORY OF OFFICES

Harrisburg: Office of the Secretary,
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Bureau of Industrial Standards,
Bureau of Inspection,
Bureau of Rehabilitation,
Bureau of Statistics,
Bureau of Workmen's Compensation,
Bureau of Women and Children,
South Office Building,
State Workmen's Insurance Fund,
Fourth and Blackberry Streets,

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529 Hamilton Street.
State Workmen's Insurance Fund,
6 Gerner Building, 838 Hamilton St.

Altoona: Cooperative State Employment Office,
Central Trust Building.
Bureau of Rehabilitation,
Workmen's Compensation Referee,
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333 Central Trust Building.

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Franklin: State Workmen's Insurance Fund,
413 Franklin Trust Building.

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306 Coulter Building.
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608 First National Bank Building.

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713 Hazleton National Bank Building.

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219 Market Street.
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1005 U. S. National Bank Building.

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Note. State Employment Offices are conducted in cooperation with the United States Employment Service.

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Contents

	Page
Liability of An Employer Under the Workmen's Compensation Law.	3
W. H. Horner, Director, Bureau of Workmen's Compensation	
Vocational Training in the Public Schools.	6
Harry D. Immel, Director, Bureau of Inspection	
Departmental Notes.	11
Industrial Board.	12
Regulations for Spray Coating.	15
Elizabeth B. Bricker, M. D., Chief, Hygiene and Sanitation Section, Bureau of Industrial Standards	
They Put Safety First.	18
Safety in Building Construction.	23
Review of Industrial Statistics.	24
William J. Maguire, Director, Bureau of Statistics	
Directory of Offices.	51

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LIABILITY OF AN EMPLOYER UNDER THE WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION LAW

BY W. H. HORNER, *Director,*
Bureau of Workmen's Compensation

The principle of workmen's compensation, which means that a person who is injured while at work shall receive payments during the time such person is unable to work, or that in a fatal case the widow and children, under sixteen years of age, or other dependents, shall receive payments during a certain period, and that the employer is required to furnish reasonable medical, surgical, and hospital services, medicines, and supplies for a given period; and pay a certain sum toward defraying funeral expenses, has been adopted by practically all the states in the Union. The only states that do not have compensation laws are South Carolina, Florida, Mississippi, and Arkansas.

The Workmen's Compensation Law in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania was passed by the General Assembly in 1915 and went into effect on January 1, 1916. From that time to June 1, 1929, reports covering accidents to 2,396,917 persons who were injured in the course of their employment were received by the Bureau of Workmen's Compensation. Of this number 31,762 persons were either killed outright or died as the result of their injuries. Under the provisions of our compensation law during the same period, payments were made or authorized in 961,135 cases. The payments made or authorized in these cases amounted to \$157,399,375. These figures do not include the amount which was paid for medical, surgical, and hospital services, medicines, and supplies, which would probably amount to at least one-third of the compensation cost. In addition to the compensation and medical costs, the wage loss due to these accidents amounted to millions of dollars. This brief statement will give a faint idea of the immense cost of accidents happening in the industries of our state.

The only classes of employes who are not entitled to the benefits of the compensation law are agricultural workers (farmers), domestic servants, and persons who are engaged to do certain work which is not in line with the regular business of the employer and which is known as casual employment. With these exceptions, every employer of labor in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania is bound by the provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Law regardless of whether one person or one hundred persons are employed. In many of the states employers of three persons or less are not bound by the provisions of their compensation laws.

In this state when a person is injured in the course of employment, the employer is required to pay compensation at the rate of sixty-five per cent of the average weekly wage, but an injured person cannot receive more than fifteen dollars per week nor less than seven dollars per week. However, if the average weekly wage is less than seven dollars per week, the compensation rate shall be

the same as the wage rate. Compensation payments do not begin until after the first seven days of disability. In addition to compensation payments the employer is required to furnish reasonable medical, surgical, and hospital services, medicines, and supplies covering the first thirty days after disability begins not to exceed the sum of \$100.00 for medical and surgical services, medicines and supplies. The law does not fix a limit to the amount which is to be paid for hospital services during the first thirty days of disability.

It may not be generally known that all members of volunteer fire companies of the various cities, boroughs, incorporate towns, and townships shall be entitled to receive compensation in case of injuries received while actually engaged as firemen or while going to or returning from any fire, which the fire company of which they are members, shall have attended. The law makes it legal for any city, borough, or township of the Commonwealth to expend out of public funds of such municipality such amount as may be necessary to secure compensation insurance covering volunteer firemen. Since volunteer firemen are not paid for their services, their compensation rate, in case of accident, is based on the wage received in their regular occupation.

The Workmen's Compensation Law may be either accepted or rejected by an employer or an employee. In case either desires to reject the Act a specific agreement in writing between the employer and employee must be entered into at the time of hiring, and a copy of this agreement, properly certified, must be filed with the Bureau of Workmen's Compensation. When an employer rejects the Workmen's Compensation Law, he becomes liable for damages under common law and has practically no defense, if the accident can be proved. If an employer does not reject the Act he is bound by its provisions and has the privilege of insuring his liability for the payment of compensation in the State Workmen's Insurance Fund, in a stock, or mutual insurance company, or may apply to the Bureau of Workmen's Compensation for the privilege of carrying his own insurance. This privilege is only granted to employers who can satisfy the Bureau that they are strong enough financially to meet their obligations under the compensation law. Any employer who fails to carry compensation insurance or to secure from the Bureau the privilege of carrying his own insurance shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof for every such offense shall be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than one hundred dollars nor more than five hundred dollars and costs of prosecution, or imprisonment for a period of not more than six months or both at the discretion of the court. Every day's violation shall constitute a separate offense. The Department of Labor and Industry has decided that this provision of the law shall be vigorously enforced and that violators shall be prosecuted. In a number of cases in the City of Pittsburgh prosecutions have been brought and the violators have been held under bail for court. Similar prosecutions will be brought in other sections of the state.

It may be of interest to know that the Bureau of Workmen's Compensation has a record of every employer in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania who is carrying compensation insurance or who has been granted the privilege of carrying his own insurance. With this information the Bureau can readily determine whether an employer is complying with the insurance provision of the Workmen's Compensation Law.

In this connection it is very important for employers to remember that minors between the ages of fourteen and sixteen years cannot be legally employed unless the minor has secured an employment certificate from the proper school authorities. Minors who are illegally employed are not entitled to compensation payments in case of accident, and the employer is liable to prosecution for failure to comply with the provisions of the labor laws. The employer may also be prosecuted for damages in the courts by the parents or guardians of the minors, and there have been a number of cases where heavy damages have been awarded against the employer.

The class of employers who usually are not complying with the Workmen's Compensation Law are persons who employ only a few people. There have been numerous cases where compensation payments were ordered by a referee or by the Workmen's Compensation Board, but compensation could not be collected because the employer failed to carry compensation insurance and was not himself financially responsible. It is the intention of the Department of Labor and Industry to reduce this class of employers to the minimum.

The inspectors connected with the Bureau of Inspection and the adjusters for the Bureau of Workmen's Compensation have been instructed to be on the lookout for employers who are not carrying compensation insurance and report such violators promptly to the Bureau of Workmen's Compensation.

If you are an employer of labor and are not carrying workmen's compensation insurance, you should secure a policy immediately, covering your liability under the law. Play safe and secure without delay a compensation insurance policy covering your employes.

Compensation insurance rates can be secured from the State Workmen's Insurance Fund or any other insurance company authorized to write compensation insurance in this state by the State Insurance Department.

VOCATIONAL TRAINING IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS*

By HARRY D. IMMEL, *Director*
Bureau of Inspection

In a discussion of a safety program for industrial schools, there are some preliminaries that should be considered.

First of all, am I warranted in assuming that all teachers are sufficiently equipped by study and experience to teach industrial safety to others? Although most of my own contacts with vocational schools in Pennsylvania have been somewhat superficial, I have seen instructors to whom safety did not seem to mean enough to indicate that they would have much success in teaching it. I recall a visit I made about a year ago to a school in southeastern Pennsylvania. The buzz of a circular saw led me to the basement workshop where I found a pupil using a saw without a guard. Inquiry brought from the instructor a rather irritated admission that there was a guard somewhere. After a search it was found behind a door. The instructor said it was a nuisance.

Fortunate indeed is that vocational teacher who comes to his position after an apprenticeship in one of those splendid industrial establishments of (which Pennsylvania has so many) in which safety is almost a religion. Such teacher will turn out pupils who will be good compensation insurance risks.

Let teachers be frank with themselves in this important matter. If they need a better educational equipment in their schools for the successful carrying out of a safety program, it can be secured. If they are fortunate enough to be located in the territory of an active branch of the National Safety Council, they will find the discussions at the periodic meetings of that body immensely helpful. From the National Safety Council also may be obtained text books and other publications. Valuable information may be obtained by visits to industrial plants, some of which are models of safe practice. The factory inspectors of the Department of Labor and Industry can introduce teachers to plant safety engineers and can put the facilities of the Department at their disposal.

It should be a matter of pride to vocational teachers that the Pennsylvania Department of Labor and Industry stands far in advance of similar departments in other states in industrial safety work. Pennsylvania is the only state that systematically conducts safety inspection on a basis of individual plant accident records. We are in the midst of a great state-wide industrial safety campaign, the first of the sort ever conducted anywhere. These activities are under the direction of the Department's Bureau of Inspection.

If I were a teacher, it would be a great help to me to know just how the world outside the schoolroom viewed the thing that I was teaching. The greater the value placed upon it, the greater would be my inspiration to teach it well. For that reason I shall deal with the recognized importance of industrial safety.

* Address at Seventeenth Annual State Vocational Conference, Eagles Mere, Pa., June 27, 1929.

Elimination of wastes is the great problem of American industry. With foreign competition steadily increasing, the American worker's high standard of living is increasingly menaced. The margin of profits which permits high wages is being maintained with more and more difficulty. The keenest minds of industry are concentrating on reducing wastes; and foremost among the most wanton of industrial wastes is that represented by injury to workers.

Fifteen millions of dollars was the sum paid last year in Pennsylvania in compensation insurance for industrial accidents. Accepting the estimate that compensation represents only one-fifth of the total cost of an industrial accident, the sum of \$75,000,000 was needlessly diverted from pay envelopes and profits in this state last year; needlessly, because over and over again our most hazardous industries are demonstrating to us that accidents can be prevented.

So it was with considerable assurance of its eager acceptance by employers and workers that the Pennsylvania Department of Labor and Industry launched its safety campaign this year.

Two and a half million workers, practically Pennsylvania industry as a unit, have signed the individual safety pledge card. In almost all of the 30,000 factories and workshops the establishment pledge card, bearing the employer's signature, is posted.

All over the Commonwealth in the course of the campaign, there have already been many group safety meetings of industry of community scope. These meetings are bringing together men and management in a way that absolutely nothing else could. They are promoting safety, but even beyond that in importance, they are promoting those better relations between the employer and the employed which provide the surest foundation for continued prosperity.

Our safety campaign has demonstrated better than anything else could that Pennsylvania's industrial employers want safe workers. I feel safe in predicting that the day is near when there will be no place in industry for the worker who can't avoid hurting himself or others.

So get a better understanding of industry's safety problem. The closer you come to understanding all of the aims and problems of both labor and industry the better teachers of industrial schools you will be, the more sympathetic and helpful will be the attitude of labor and industry toward your efforts. Make your safety teaching especially practical.

As to the industrial school safety program, I shall undertake to outline only some general principles impressed upon me by years of personal observation in the closest contacts with the problem of reducing accidents among Pennsylvania workers. I am not presumptuous enough to suggest the manner of their application in the curriculum. Modern school teaching is a special science. It may be that safety should have its definite and distinct place in the course of study, although its application is so omnipresent that my own thought is that it should run like a bright thread through the whole teaching fabric.

Education is recognized today as the first principle of industrial safety. The American workers want to know *why* as well as *how*. In industry we find that as soon as men have been shown the economic importance of being safe workers they begin to develop the same pride in accident avoidance that they have in the other essentials of good workmanship, and the battle for safety is half won. So, at the very foundation of my safety program in the industrial school I would put the teaching of the dollars-and-cents value of safety, its importance in the eyes of employers, and its influence upon promotions.

As a most important educational feature I would train students in a proper analysis of accidents. This need is shown by the study of thousands of industrial accident reports submitted to the state. Only by analysis of accidents can their recurrence be prevented.

If a wrench falls from a platform onto the head of a worker, would you say that the force of gravity caused the accident? You would be surprised to know how many reports, in effect, say just that. No consideration at all is given to the inefficiency of the person who put the tool in the wrong place, to the disregard of a state regulation by the absence of a toe board from the platform, and to the faulty supervision indicated by failure to warn workers of a dangerous location. In your industrial school program analyze accidents at every opportunity.

Pennsylvania's 1929 safety campaign is wholly educational. Through our shop meetings and community meetings we are endeavoring to teach the need of safety. We are bringing closer attention to the alarming number of accidents in this state and to their appalling cost. We are trying to develop the worker's sense of individual responsibility for prevention of accidents to himself and to others.

Second in importance I would put strict supervision and firm discipline. After the student has been taught why he should work safely and how he can work safely, the next step should be to so direct his efforts that he will always do the right thing in the right way. I know plant engineers who say that discipline is the first essential of safety; and the safety records they are achieving command respect for their claim. I know one safety engineer of a great utility corporation who declares that workers who perform their tasks in the exact manner laid down by company regulations cannot get hurt. Costly experience has shown us that certain operations must be performed in a certain way if injury to workers is to be avoided. Often a less safe way seems easier. If the student in the industrial school is compelled to do the job in the safe way, he will naturally do it that way in industry. If every man who performs work involving eye hazards were to enter industry from a school where he had been required to wear goggles for that operation, he most likely would go on wearing them regardless of shop discipline, and if everybody would do that about 500 eyes that are now being lost annually in Pennsylvania shops would be saved. At any rate, strict discipline will prepare the student for what he will find in

every well-regulated industrial establishment. It will make his path just that much easier, his chance for advancement that much better.

Mechanical safeguards constitute a most important factor in promotion of industrial safety, and the Pennsylvania Department of Public Instruction should permit no industrial school to operate under the public school system that does not have every safeguard required by state law and regulations. If I were an industrial school teacher I would refuse to operate a school shop not so equipped.

The Department of Labor and Industry has no jurisdiction over school workshops conducted for purposes of instruction, but in every case in my recollection in which lack of industrial safety code requirements has been brought to the attention of a school district by our department, standard conditions have been provided promptly. In a number of instances I have had requests from school boards to inspect new equipment and advise what was needed.

Vocational teachers should study carefully the safety regulations of the Pennsylvania Department of Labor and Industry as a part of their preparation for teaching safety. These regulations are available for distribution in pamphlet form and may be obtained, without cost, upon application.

Although mechanical safeguarding in itself is credited with prevention of less than 25 per cent of all industrial accidents from a standpoint of frequency, the percentage on a severity basis is considerably higher.

First-aid equipment should be available in every school workshop and every student should know how to use it. If students can be taught the great importance of prompt and proper attention to every minor injury, they have been given one of the most valuable safety lessons that can be imparted. Every industrial student should be taught how to apply the prone-pressure method of resuscitation.

Finally, I would consider no industrial school safety program complete that did not include health examination. Disregarding entirely the fact that industrial workers sustain an average of about seven times as much loss of time from illness (largely preventable) as they do from accidents, and that there is no compensation for this loss, safety engineers are coming to recognize health as having a most important influence upon accidents. The worker least susceptible to accidents is the one perfectly fit mentally and physically. When a worker in impaired health sustains an accident, he invariably experiences greater severity, greater shock; and he is more liable to develop infection than a healthy person. We are confident that the lowered vitality of workers produced by the influenza epidemic of last winter in Pennsylvania is reflected in the increase of industrial accidents recorded in the early months of the year.

Health examination in industry is a perplexing problem. Many concerns require health examination of all applicants for employment; and some few industries require periodic examinations of all workers. The object is not dismissal of those not fully fit, but merely correction of defects, and proper place-

ment in the plant for accident avoidance. However, employes generally are reluctant to submit to examinations.

Health examinations of industrial school pupils would undoubtedly reveal many defects at an age when they might be corrected, besides acting as a safeguard against undue accident exposure. They would put applicants for industry in a more receptive mood for examinations later in life in places of employment. I fully agree with the forward-looking safety engineers who advocate thorough health examinations of all public school pupils as a means of promoting industrial safety.

From the extent of the program I have outlined it might seem that no time was left to teach anything but safety. On the contrary, you will find that most of this program will fit right in with the development of the student's proficiency in his chosen trade. I am convinced that I have given the subject not a bit more prominence than is warranted. Of what value is all the student's training if he is to be cast up sooner or later in that great mass of wreckage represented by industry's annual toll of victims of accidents. Teachers of industrial schools are assuming responsibility for the lives and limbs of those they train, not only while they are directly under their guidance, but through all the later years when the influence of the training remains with them.

DEPARTMENTAL NOTES

Tuesday, November 19, has been fixed as the date for a round-table industrial safety conference which will be held in the auditorium in the South Office Building at Harrisburg. This conference will consider the accomplishments of the 1929 state-wide industrial safety campaign and will discuss follow-up educational safety activities for 1930. The gathering which will be under the auspices of the Bureau of Inspection of the Pennsylvania Department of Labor and Industry will convene at 10 A. M. There will be morning and afternoon sessions and a luncheon at the Penn-Harris Hotel. Letters of invitation will be mailed to those industrial concerns, labor organizations, branch safety councils, and casualty insurance companies which participated in the round-table conference of last November, but no special invitation is required. The Bureau of Inspection desires that the conference shall be as representative as possible of all agencies interested in the promotion of industrial safety in Pennsylvania.

James S. Arnold, Secretary of the Industrial Board, has been elected an associate member of the National Board of Boiler and Pressure Vessel Inspectors. This honor is for life and was conferred upon Mr. Arnold in appreciation of his efforts in the interest of uniform regulations for steam boilers throughout the United States. This is the first time the Board has taken such action.

Dr. Emery Heller of Hungary visited the Department July 23rd to discuss industrial health hazards.

Dr. Heller holds a fellowship with the Rockefeller Foundation and expects to be in the United States for eighteen months for study and research in industrial hygiene and allied subjects. He plans to visit the departments of health, the departments of labor and industry, and the industries in the various states. Upon his return to Hungary he will take charge of industrial hygiene in the National Workers Insurance Institute at Budapest.

The Department has just issued a report of an investigation into the hours and earnings of men and women in the silk industry. This Bulletin, Special Bulletin Number 29, may be obtained by application to the Bureau of Women and Children, Department of Labor and Industry, Harrisburg, Pa.

INDUSTRIAL BOARD

The following new regulations were approved by the Industrial Board at a meeting held July 16, 1929:

1. Regulations for Protection from Fire and Panic in Theatres and Motion Picture Theatres.

2. Regulations for Spray Coating.

3. Amendments to Foundry Regulations.

Rule 7, new paragraph (1):

"Every employe whose head, eyes or neck is subject to injury from flying particles, heat or glare, or from handling of molten metal, shall be provided with and shall use protection as specified in the Regulations for Head and Eye Protection."

Rule 7, new paragraph (n):

"All mechanical power transmission equipment not specifically covered by these regulations shall be guarded according to the Regulations for Mechanical Power Transmission Apparatus."

4. Amendment to Regulations for Window Cleaning.

Rule 286, paragraph (a) amended to read as follows:

"In every building hereafter erected having windows with sills twelve feet or more above the grade and so constructed that it is practicable for a person to stand on the outside sill or ledge in order to clean the windows, approved safety devices for the protection of the workmen shall be provided."

5. Amendment to Elevator Regulations.

Rules 219 (h) and 239 (i) amended to read as follows:

"Skylights and ventilators will be permitted in elevator shaftways, provided the walls of the shaftways are continued to a point not less than three feet above the level of the roof. All skylights and glass ventilators shall be of wire glass not less than one-fourth inch in thickness."

6. Amendment to Boiler Regulations.

"No boiler shall be installed anywhere within the jurisdiction of the Department of Labor and Industry unless it is built in accordance with the requirements specified by said Department for Pennsylvania standard boilers except that boilers within the confines of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania prior to

July 1, 1916, and which on that date became subject to the jurisdiction of this Department, may be continued in use or reinstalled under the following conditions:

1. Used boilers—provided they are subjected to inspection and hydrostatic test by a qualified boiler inspector and the maximum allowable working pressure is determined in accordance with the requirements of the Department for used boilers.

2. Unused boilers—provided the maximum allowable working steam pressure is determined in accordance with the requirements of the Department for used boilers.

Any non-standard boiler, which has been or is now within the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and has been or may hereafter be removed to a location outside of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania shall be ineligible for reinstallation anywhere within the jurisdiction of the Department of Labor and Industry."

The new Regulations for Theatres and Motion Picture Theatres replace the existing requirements and will affect all theatres in the state except those located in Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, and Scranton which are under the jurisdiction of municipal ordinances.

These regulations were prepared by the Department in tentative form with the cooperation of architects and theatre owners of the State. Public hearings were held in Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Erie, Wilkes-Barre, and Harrisburg. Unusual interest was manifested in the suggested rules and the hearings were well attended by representatives of all those interested in the subject. One of the requirements of the new code is that an approved device must be placed on every motion picture projector within the scope of the regulations. At present there are five approved devices designed to meet this new rule. These devices were submitted by: John C. Pfeil, Johnstown, Pa.; Geo. A. Mears, The Mears Automatic Sentinel Co., Newberry, Pa.; U. S. A. Fire Douser Co., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.; Sentry Safety Control Corp., Philadelphia, Pa.; and the Pyrene Manufacturing Company, Newark, N. J. In order to allow sufficient time for the marketing of these devices the Board decided to allow until February 16, 1930, for installation of these devices. The remainder of the new rules are effective August 16, 1929.

Amendments to the Foundry Code are not new requirements but merely repetition of existing rules contained in the Regulations for Head and Eye Protection. They will tend to make the Foundry Code complete in itself.

The amendment to Window Cleaning Regulations is the omission of a previous requirement that no cleaning would be permitted from the exteriors of

buildings where window ledges were less than 9 inches in width. Revision of this rule was necessary inasmuch as it was found to be practical to clean windows from the outside when suitable protection is provided for the worker. Such protection is specified in the Window Cleaning Code.

The amendment to the Elevator Regulations is elimination of a restriction on sizes of skylights. Heretofore skylights in elevator shaftways were allowed to have a maximum glass area of 250 square inches between muntins which restriction has now been removed.

The amendment to the Boiler Regulations adds a clause which is designed to specifically prevent the sale of second-hand boilers built prior to the adoption of the Boiler Code and which have since outlived their usefulness in the service in which they were originally designed.

Five devices were approved by the Board. They were submitted by: John A. Bahr, Philadelphia, Pa.—boiler door latch; L. E. Harter Supply Company, Lock Haven, Pa.—concrete blocks for elevator shaftway; Pyrene Manufacturing Company, Newark, N. J.—motion picture projector extinguisher provisionally; Janitors Supply Company, Pittsburgh, Pa.—window cleaning belt; Elevator Locks Company, Peoria, Illinois—elevator locking device.

REGULATIONS FOR SPRAY COATING

BY ELIZABETH B. BRICKER, M. D.
Chief, Hygiene and Sanitation Section

In several previous issues of this publication accounts have appeared detailing plans for and progress in the investigation being made by the Pennsylvania Department of Labor and Industry into the hazards met in spray painting.

This process came into use in the latter part of the last century and was originally employed principally out of doors or in the coating of large objects, such as railroad cars, where fineness of finish was not one of the prerequisites. Its applications were enlarged slowly at first, but in the last decade the painting of a large variety of objects especially automobiles and furniture has been practically revolutionized not only by the adoption of this method, displacing brush painting, but also by the introduction of new finishing materials. Designed to meet the call for increased production, these materials especially pyroxylin lacquer, were developed for rapid application which could be obtained only by means of the spray method.

Reports of illness in workers engaged in this process and apparently caused by the materials they were spraying were brought to this Department. Employers realizing that the work might injure their employes asked the Department for instructions as to methods to be used in protecting their workers. Regulations for the guidance of persons doing spraying were evidently needed but information on which to base regulations was unavailable.

To obtain this evidence a detailed study of conditions in Pennsylvania was undertaken. The report of this study has been published by the Department as Special Bulletin Number 16, "Spray Painting in Pennsylvania." This pamphlet may be obtained upon application to the Department. It is a complete report of the entire investigation carrying details concerning the work done by the various individuals making the survey which was under the direction of an advisory committee of nationally known experts; the methods of study; the descriptions of the plants visited; the records of the physical examinations of almost four hundred persons doing spray coating; the reports of examinations of the air where spraying was being done for the velocity of the air being exhausted and for the presence of lead, benzol, and particles of silica, the latter being found in the spraying of vitreous enamel in the manufacture of enameled signs, stoves, etc.; and the detailed record of tests made at a commercial booth when spraying was done in a laboratory under controlled conditions of air exhaust, benzol content of the material sprayed, and size and shape of objects coated. The entire investigation was primarily one of health hazards. The dangers from fire in the use of the highly flammable materials now so common in this process were ignored. The National Fire Protection Association has studied this phase of the question so exhaustively that its regulations were accepted as the last word on the subject.

Based on the regulations of that body and the findings in the Pennsylvania study, regulations were developed by the Bureau of Industrial Standards of the Department of Labor and Industry. Copies of these regulations were circulated as widely as possible, and late in 1926 public hearings were held in various industrial centers of the state for their discussion. These hearings were called before the report of the survey was available, its publication having met with many delays. When the report was finally distributed and those persons interested in the regulations had had an opportunity to study it, the regulations were revised on the basis of the criticisms received at the public hearings, through correspondence, and in personal interviews.

In 1928, as soon as possible after the report had been circulated, public hearings were held on the revised regulations. Changes on the basis of the comments receive at these hearings were again made. On July 16 of this year these regulations were approved by the Industrial Board and they were then promulgated by the Secretary of Labor and Industry as effective August 16.

In the study made by the Department, of the health hazards involved in this process, the investigation centered on the dangers from the use of lead, of benzol, and of finely divided silica present in vitreous enamels. The limitation of the study to these outstanding hazards was made only because of lack of time and funds and not because it was felt that other ingredients of materials used for spraying carried no dangers with them.

In the regulations now in force, an effort is made to minimize as far as possible the dangers not only from these materials but also from other hazardous substances which may be applied by spraying.

If materials containing lead or benzol over certain amounts are used in the spraying of interiors of buildings, exhaust ventilation is required or the sprayer must wear a device designed to protect him from breathing the injurious material.

Wherever booths can be used to contain the object being sprayed their use is called for. Requirements are detailed as to the construction of the booths so as to minimize risks from fire. These deal specifically with the location of the booths; the materials of which they shall be constructed; the provision of sprinklers and other fire fighting devices; the installation of electrical equipment; and the operation of cleaning.

The hazards to health are guarded against by the requirement of provision for exhaust ventilation. For booths the general rate of exhaust is placed at 125 feet per minute at the face of the booth. In room booths the rate of exhaust is to be such as to change the air twenty times an hour. Additional provisions cover the subjects of care of respirators, eating in workrooms, and methods of spraying.

The purpose of these regulations is to ask for the minimum conditions which are considered safe for the workers. Even at the time the Department study was made, four years ago, many of the plants visited had in operation installations

which far exceeded the standards called for in the regulations as adopted. To give additional aid to employers desiring to improve conditions in their own plants beyond these minimum requirements, there have been developed a number of recommendations which are not mandatory but which are published as an appendix to the regulations proper. They are added as suggestions for the use of the employers who wish to install new equipment, or who wish to improve the operation of their own equipment now in use.

In the development of these regulations this Department has had the cooperation of employers, employes, equipment manufacturers, and the manufacturers of materials to be used for spraying. Without their interest and assistance, nothing could have been done. But in spite of all the improved devices that may be developed for spray coating and the careful manner in which they may be employed, the greatest safeguard to all persons doing this work lies in the hands of the manufacturers of the materials used. Very definite advances have been made by this group in the few years that have passed since the Pennsylvania study was begun. Among these may be mentioned the manufacture of lacquers containing negligible amounts of benzol, and the reduction or entire elimination of lead from certain other coating materials. Continued effort is urged in this direction for development of paints, lacquers, enamels and similar substances from which dangerous ingredients have been eliminated or in which they are present in such small amounts as to be nonhazardous will constitute the greatest improvement in the protection of the workers.

THEY PUT SAFETY FIRST*

LeGrande and LeGrande, contract painters, of Hazleton, who employ 10 men an average of 300 days a year, have not had a lost-time accident in the last 7 years. This record is attributed to the fact that a thorough inspection of ladders and all other equipment is made by the foreman before starting each job.

High honors in the Pennsylvania Railroad's safety contest program for the first quarter of 1929 went to the central region and specifically to the Allegheny Division. Both the gold and silver banners for the best safety work of any division in the region were won by the Allegheny. The gold banner is awarded to the division showing the lowest number of casualties to employes on duty per million man-hours, the silver banner to the division showing the greatest percentage of reduction in casualties to employes on duty. To win these banners the Allegheny Division made a reduction of 70 per cent as compared with the same period in 1928, and had a record of 3 casualties per million man-hours, considerably below the goal of 7 set by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for 1929.

The Kistler Leather Company, of Lock Haven, completed the first 5 months of the 1929 safety campaign year without a lost-time accident among its 126 employes.

Greensburg concerns reporting good safety records include: Building Materials Company, 8 employes, no lost-time accidents in 8 years; French Dye Works, Incorporated, 30 employes, no accidents in 2 years; Moore Metal Manufacturing Company, 25 employes, one accident in 7 years; Valley Dry Cleaning Company, 12 employes, no accidents in 4 years.

Among concerns on the Beaver County honor roll for the first 5 months of 1929 in Pennsylvania's safety campaign are the following which had no lost-time accidents in the period covered:

Tribune Printing Company, Beaver Falls, 37 employes,
Standard Specialty Tube Company, New Brighton, 70 employes,
Pittsburgh Wall Paper Company, New Brighton, 78 employes,
Damascus Crucible Steel Company, New Brighton, 36 employes,
Co-Operative Flint Glass Company, Beaver Falls, 150 employes,
Commercial Sash and Door Company, Beaver Falls, 32 employes,
Penn-Monaca Products Company, Monaca, 8 employes.

* This will be a monthly feature in Labor and Industry. Pennsylvania concerns are invited to submit from time to time safety records that they consider worthy of publication. Address: Director, Bureau of Inspection, Department of Labor and Industry, or your Divisional Supervisor of the Bureau.

Among Beaver County industries which have fallen only a little short of no-accident records for the first 5 months of 1929 are the following:

Traver Engineering Company, Beaver Falls, 104 employes, 2 accidents,
 Sterling Borax Company, New Brighton, 37 employes, 1 accident,
 Standard Horse Nail Works, New Brighton, 85 employes, 2 accidents,
 Rossman Corporation, Beaver Falls, 460 employes, 7 accidents,
 William Laird Company, New Brighton, 22 employes, 1 accident,
 Keystone Driller Company, Beaver Falls, 290 employes, 1 accident,
 Ingram-Richardson Company, Beaver Falls, 425 employes, 6 accidents,
 Beaver Valley Fame Laundry, Beaver, Falls, 115 employes, 1 accident,
 Beaver Refrigerator-Potteries Company, New Brighton, 52 employes, 1 accident,
 Moulthrop Steel Products Company, Beaver Falls, 267 employes, 8 accidents,
 Mayer China Company, Beaver Falls, 215 employes, 2 accidents.

Factory No. 1 of the Union Drawn Steel Company, of Beaver Falls, with 382 employes reports one lost-time accident for March and one for April in this year; Factory No. 3 was, on May 27th, still adding to a record of 32 days without accident among 350 men. The Crankshaft Department of this factory had recorded 866 days with 108 men without accident. All material is handled by hand and all work is performed on a piece-work basis.

The Lava Crucible Company, of Pittsburgh, with plant located in Zelienople, Butler County, during 1928 worked 90,103 man-hours with only 2 lost-time accidents. Up until May 1, 1929, this same concern reported one minor accident for 32,192 man-hours.

The Pennsylvania Rubber Company, of Jeannette, reports a decrease of 177 days lost-time for the first 4 months of this year as compared with the same period of last year, with an increase of 29,100 man-hours of employment.

The McClintic-Marshall Company, Braddock, at its Rankin Works, has just completed a working period of more than 3 months, or a total of 314,032 hours, with an average of 430 men without a lost-time accident. This record extended from January 24, 1929, to May 6, 1929. The best previous record was made last year when the concern had one-month periods in April and October without a lost-time accident.

One lost-time accident among 175 employes working 48 hours per week was the record of W. T. Smith and Son, Incorporated, of Philadelphia, carpet makers, during 1928.

Among Philadelphia textile concerns reporting no lost-time accidents in 1928 were the Star Rug Mill, with 5 employees; The Henry Rath, Jr., Carpet Mill, with 35 employees; The Philadelphia Rug Company, with 42 employees; The Hugh Nelson Columbia Carpet Mills, Incorporated, with 264 employees; The Lomax Rug Mills, with 25 employees; Henry Holmes and Son, carpet manufacturers, with 40 employees; William Henderson and Company, Incorporated, with 36 employees; Lawrence Collins, carpet maker, with 60 employees; Mill No. 2 of Charles P. Cochran and Company, Incorporated, carpet makers, with 230 employees; and the Cambria Carpet Company, Incorporated, with 38 employees.

Philadelphia department stores submit accident records for January and February of unusual interest, because little consideration is usually given in safety surveys to this type of establishment. Strawbridge and Clothier report 74 lost-time accidents for a total of 130 days loss of time among 3,800 employees working 1,550,400 hours; N. Snellenberg and Company report 52 accidents involving 54 days loss of time among 5,000 employees working 2,040,000 hours; Lit Brothers, with 5,000 employees working 2,040,000 hours, report 66 lost-time accidents for a total of 80 days loss of time; John Wanamaker, with 6,000 employees working 2,488,000 hours, reports 203 lost-time accidents involving 170 days of lost-time; Gimbel Brothers report 113 lost-time accidents for a total of 174 days loss of time among 3,500 employees working 1,312,500 hours. Analysis of department store accidents show that falls of persons, falling objects, and cuts and pin pricks are responsible for most injuries.

A 75 per cent reduction in personal injuries during the first 100 days of 1929, as compared with the same period of 1928, was made by the Allegheny Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad operating 668 miles of track. Prior to this year a month without an accident on this division was unknown, but in January, 1929, and again in March no personal injury reportable to the Interstate Commerce Commission, which records lost-time accident on a three-day basis, was sustained.

The George Downey Stair Works, of McKeesport, reports that in the last 22 years, operating with 6 employees, not a single lost-time accident has been recorded.

The Central Railway Signal Company, of Versailles, with 46 employees, had one lost-time accident in 14 months following October, 1927.

The Fort Pitt Bridge Works, at Canonsburg, has demonstrated that accident reduction is possible in an extremely hazardous industry. In 1926 this concern

recorded 99 lost-time accidents, in 1927 the record was 62, and in 1928 it was reduced to 49.

The U. S. Cast Iron Pipe and Foundry Company, at Scottdale, with 1,100 employes, had, in 1928, one period of 142 days without a lost-time accident, another of 62 days, and at the end of the year was still adding to a record which at that time had gone 118 days.

The Splitdorf Bethlehem Electrical Company, at Hellertown, with 125 employes, reported one lost-time accident in 1928.

The Allentown Silk Dyeing Works, at Allentown, had 4 lost-time accidents among 260 employes in 1928. This concern has a safety committee composed of department heads and an inspector.

The Wilmington and Columbia Division of the Reading Railroad boasts of 3 straight years, 1926, 1927 and 1928, without a fatal accident to an employe. For 1928 a reduction of 12 4/5 per cent in accidents for that year as compared with 1927 is reported. Mr. J. T. Pratt, supervisor of safety, states that Mr. Agnew T. Dice, Jr., superintendent of the division, takes an active interest in accident prevention.

The Erie Railroad Company reports for its Round House and Machine Shop, at Ferrona Yards, Sharon, no lost-time accidents in 1928 among 42 men working 134,680 man-hours.

The Federal Container Company, of Philadelphia, with 250 employes, had, on April 1, 1929, gone 60 days without a lost-time accident, and the record still uninterrupted.

The Nice Ball Bearing Company, of Philadelphia, which recorded 11 amputations last year, had, in its special effort of 1929 to reduce accidents, recorded only 2 lost-time accidents up to April 1.

The American Steel and Wire Company, at Farrell, on April 17, 1929, completed 5 years without a lost-time accident in its nail department. This remarkable record was still in progress on that date. The department has 110 employes. In the entire plant of 700 employes there was not a single lost-time accident from September 24, 1928, to April 12, 1929.

A splendid record of safety for the Pennsylvania plants of the General Electric Company over a five-year period is reported by Mr. G. E. Sanford, who has

general supervision of safety work. The records of accident reduction in this five-year period are: Erie Works, average number of employees in 1924, 3,950, accident total 184; average number of employees in 1928, 4,175, total of accidents 109; Philadelphia Works, average number of employees in 1924, 700, accidents 21; average number of employees in 1928, 2,825, total of accidents 43; New Kensington, average number of employees in 1924, 210, accident total 25, average number of employees in 1928, 225, accident total 6; York Works, average number of employees in 1924, 100, accidents 2, average number of employees in 1928, 95, accidents 1. While the Philadelphia plant shows an increase of approximately 100 per cent in number of accidents, this is considerably more than balanced by 400 per cent increase in number of employees.

The Lehigh Lumber Company, of Allentown, with an average of 20 employees, reports only one lost-time accident in 3 years. Mr. H. K. Chryst, secretary and treasurer, supervises a weekly inspection and general clean-up which contribute largely to this fine record.

SAFETY IN BUILDING CONSTRUCTION

In the whole course of construction of the North Office Building of the capitol group of buildings, there were no fatalities and only six minor accidents.

Work was started on this building in the fall of 1927. As soon as ground was broken the Department made arrangements with the contractors to have weekly safety meetings of superintendents and foremen and the safety inspector of the Department to discuss problems of safety and to make recommendations for the elimination of hazards.

The average number of men working on this building was two hundred and fifty men; the peak was four hundred and fifty. In the erection of seventeen hundred and fifty tons of structural steel not a single man was hurt.

Arrangements are being made to apply the same method of safety promotion in the construction of the State Educational Building to be known as South Office Building Number 2.

REVIEW OF INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS

PREPARED BY

The Bureau of Statistics

THE LABOR MARKET

The gradual and general improvement in employment conditions throughout the State which has been noted in the reports to the Department since the first of the year continued in June. Employment for nearly all industries except coal mining showed a slight advance over May and payrolls showed only the small declines which are more or less expected during the summer months. Coal mining activity was seasonally slack, but most mines were operating on fuller schedules than at this time last year. The reports for manufacturing concerns were marked by the fact that there was very little seasonal decline in manufacturing activity. Employment continued to maintain a level nearly 10 per cent above last year and total payrolls were 15 per cent higher than in 1928.

State Employment Office Reports: Continued improvement in employment was shown also by reports from State Employment Offices for June. The ratio of applicants to jobs open reached the lowest point in the last two and one-half years and stood at 169 to 100 for June as compared with 179 in May and with 227 in June last year. In June, 1928, there were approximately 4 jobs listed as available at the State Employment Offices for every 9 applicants, while in June, 1929, there were approximately 5 jobs for every 9 applicants, or a 25 per cent increase in the availability of jobs in proportion to the number of applicants for work.

The reports for June, 1929, show that 11,191 persons applied for work at the State Employment Offices during the five-week period covered by the report. This was a 2.5 per cent increase over the number applying during June last year. Available jobs listed for the month numbered 6,638, a 38.1 per cent increase over the number for the same month in 1928. Jobs were secured for 4,859 persons during June, or 35.0 per cent more than the number placed during June, 1928.

The strongest demand for workers came from the metal industries where the number of workers requested was almost equivalent to the number of applicants for work in this industry. However, the need in the metal industry was mostly for highly skilled mechanics, and of the 826 persons sent to jobs in the metal industries during June, only 432, or slightly more than half, were accepted by employers. Employment managers of several large concerns have toured the State lately in quest of experienced men in several of the metal trades.

The demand for workers in building trades also was good, particularly in the shipbuilding industry. The sharp decline in the volume of building permits

for June, 1929, however, would seem to indicate that the present demand for building tradesmen will subside shortly. There were few calls for help from the transportation industry during June. Employment in hotels and restaurants picked-up considerably with the opening of summer hotels and roadside restaurants. The demand for farm help also was increased slightly during June. Calls for common labor were fairly strong, and employment for this class of labor was more abundant in June than for many months.

Harrisburg, of the 9 cities where full-time State Employment offices are located, lost its leading position during June as the city offering best opportunities for employment. Harrisburg was exceeded by Allentown, Erie, and Pittsburgh. The June ratio of applicants per 100 jobs was 127 for both Allentown, and Erie; 131 for Pittsburgh; and 149 for Harrisburg. Other cities ranked as follows: Scranton, 183; Philadelphia 195; Johnstown 213; Altoona 217; and Reading, with the record for two weeks missing, showed a ratio of 479 to 100. Employment for Pittsburgh and Philadelphia has shown vast improvement during the last few months.

Reports from Manufacturing Firms: The index for manufacturing employment rose 0.6 per cent in June as compared with May. Factory payrolls for the same months showed a 1.0 per cent decline. With average employment and payroll figures for the period 1923-25 considered as 100, the manufacturing employment index for June was 94.4 and the payroll index was 101.6. These index numbers are based on reports received from 850 manufacturing plants employing nearly 300,000 workers and having a weekly payroll of nearly \$8,000,000. The average rate of weekly earnings for workers in these plants was \$27.04 in June as compared with \$27.53 in May, a 1.8 per cent decline.

Reports from two-thirds of the firms gave information as to number of hours worked. These showed practically no change in operating time for June as compared with May. Workers for the manufacturing group averaged 49.6 hours of work in June as compared with 49.7 hours in May. The general rate of hourly earnings for manufacturing workers continued at nearly the same level,—\$.566 in June and \$.575 in May. In June last year the average rate of hourly earnings for manufacturing employees was \$.500.

The Metal Industries: Employment and payrolls for the majority of firms manufacturing metal products continued well in advance of last year. Forgings, structural iron, heating apparatus, hardware, and brass and bronze foundries showed some recessions, but the decreases in most instances were small. A rather spectacular increase of 22.3 per cent in employment was shown for the electrical apparatus industry. The largest gains were reported from radio and battery manufacturers. Nearly 2,500 new employees were added to the payrolls of these firms during June.

Transportation Equipment: The trend of auto-body manufacture continued downward. Nearly all firms in this group reported decreased employment for June. A number of plants reduced the schedule of working hours from 10 to 8 hours a day.

Textile Products: There was little new activity in textile plants, most of the firms reporting small decreases in employment. Hat factories were busy and worked nearly full time. Seasonal dullness in the women's clothing industry accounted for the decreased employment and payrolls for that industry. One women's clothing factory was reported as closing down permanently.

Foods and Tobacco: Increased employment and overtime was reported by ice cream factories. A strike of employes which lasted 15 days reduced the payroll for one plant in this group to half of its usual amount. Cigar factories reported general improvement of business.

Lumber Products: Increased employment in lumber camps, particularly in bark-peeling operations, were reported during June. Employment in furniture factories was 10.8 per cent higher than in May. Most of the increase was in radio cabinet manufacture, although firms manufacturing household and office furniture and equipment also report substantial gains.

Coal Mining: Employment in anthracite mines was 11 per cent lower in June than in May according to reports to the Anthracite Bureau of Information covering operations at 155 collieries. Wage payment for June were 17 per cent less than in May. In comparison to June, 1928, the number at work in anthracite mines in June, 1929, was 7 per cent less, but payroll totals for June, 1929, were 17 per cent higher than in June, 1928.

Reports from 349 mines in the Pennsylvania bituminous region for June show a 2.4 per cent decrease in employment and a 2.1 per cent decrease in payrolls as compared with May.

Construction and Contracting: A much larger volume of construction work in 1929 than in 1928 is indicated by the reports from 26 construction and contracting firms. Employment for these 26 firms advanced 25.5 per cent in June over May, and the present level of employment for these firms is 61.2 per cent higher than in June, 1928. The greatest gains were reported by firms engaged in road building and other outside construction work. Building construction employment is maintaining about the same level as last year.

General: The most significant feature of the employment reports for June is that they show surprisingly few of the usual seasonal declines and that in those industries where the seasonal slump has occurred, the decline has been definitely less than in the three preceding years. Employment in manufacturing industries has exhibited remarkably steady growth for the first half of 1929, and has increased approximately 7 per cent since the first of the year.

REPORT OF ACTIVITIES OF STATE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES FOR THE MONTH OF JUNE, 1929

INDUSTRIES	Persons Applying for Positions			Persons Asked for by Employers			Persons, Sent to Positions			Persons Receiving Positions		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
GRAND TOTAL.....	11,191	8,117	3,074	6,638	5,223	1,415	6,942	5,327	1,615	4,859	3,789	1,070
Total: Industrial Group (skilled).....	3,788	3,099	689	2,185	1,909	276	2,254	1,930	324	1,354	1,191	163
Building and construction.....	479	479	.....	247	247	.....	284	284	.....	169	169	.....
Shipbuilding.....	321	321	.....	255	255	.....	287	287	.....	203	203	.....
Chemicals and allied products.....	14	14	.....	8	8	.....	10	10	.....	7	7	.....
Clay, glass and stone products.....	13	13	.....	4	4	.....	6	6	.....	3	3	.....
Clothing.....	19	13	6	4	1	3	5	1	4	2	.....	2
Textiles.....	74	42	32	21	6	15	10	3	7	6	.....	3
Food and kindred products.....	26	21	5	5	1	4	4	1	3	1	.....	.....
Leather, rubber and composition goods	12	11	1	2	1	1	4	3	1	1	.....	.....
Lumber, woodwork and furniture.....	100	100	.....	61	61	.....	77	77	.....	41	41	.....
Paper and printing.....	38	34	4	29	22	7	27	25	2	19	18	1
Metals and metal products.....	992	965	27	903	878	25	826	791	35	432	412	20
Mines and quarries.....	16	16	.....	5	5	.....	7	7	.....	4	4	.....
Transportation and public utilities..	226	218	8	59	57	2	64	62	2	33	31	2
Hotel and restaurant.....	443	156	287	176	72	104	195	86	109	129	62	67
Wholesale and retail trade.....	215	137	78	95	67	28	79	50	29	41	24	17
Miscellaneous.....	800	559	241	311	224	87	369	237	132	263	212	51
Total: Other Groups.....	7,403	5,018	2,385	4,453	3,314	1,139	4,688	3,397	1,291	3,505	2,598	907
Clerical and professional.....	1,436	825	611	322	201	121	499	255	244	217	113	104
Agriculture.....	46	46	.....	15	15	.....	21	21	.....	15	15	.....
Semi-skilled.....	1,377	534	843	752	267	485	842	324	518	500	215	285
Unskilled.....	3,294	3,117	177	2,374	2,374	59	2,374	2,318	56	1,853	1,804	49
Casual and Day Workers*.....	1,250	496	754	931	457	474	952	479	473	920	451	469
May, 1929.....	8,437	6,086	2,351	4,712	3,461	1,251	5,032	3,716	1,316	3,651	2,718	933
June, 1928.....	10,916	7,104	3,812	4,806	3,340	1,466	5,256	3,711	1,545	3,598	2,595	1,003
June, 1927.....	14,314	9,277	5,037	6,515	4,511	2,004	6,834	4,724	2,110	5,653	4,089	1,564

* The placement of each casual or day worker is recorded for only one (1) placement per week.

EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN PENNSYLVANIA

28

GROUP AND INDUSTRY	EMPLOYMENT			PAYROLLS			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS				
	No. of Plants Reporting	Index numbers 1923-1925 = 100		Total weekly payroll week ended June 15, 1929	Index numbers 1923-1925 = 100		week ended				
		No. of wage earners week ended June 15, 1929	June 1929		Per cent change compared with	June 1929					
						June 15, 1929	May 15, 1929				
ALL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES (51) 40%...	858	295,352	94.4	+ 0.6	+ 9.0	\$7,986,686	101.6	- 1.0	+ 14.8	\$27.04	\$27.53
Metal products: (12) 40%.....	237	116,277	94.1	+ 2.0	+ 14.1	3,425,881	103.8	- 1.0	+ 22.0	29.46	30.33
Blast furnaces.....	9	2,047	46.8	- 2.5	+ 2.6	62,340	51.6	- 0.2	+ 5.3	30.45	29.76
Steel works and rolling mills.....	44	56,932	82.2	+ 0.2	+ 6.8	1,735,961	92.1	- 3.3	+ 18.4	30.49	31.57
Iron and steel forgings.....	10	2,232	103.8	+ 2.3	+ 30.6	59,005	113.1	- 10.1	+ 30.0	26.44	30.05
Structural iron work.....	10	4,721	111.9	- 0.8	+ 14.7	134,272	115.3	- 4.7	+ 14.2	28.44	29.59
Steam and hot water heating appliances.....	17	4,633	96.7	- 0.5	+ 2.5	143,534	110.3	- 1.5	+ 3.7	30.98	31.22
Stoves and furnaces.....	8	826	76.2	- 0.1	- 1.0	20,973	67.8	- 0.9	- 8.3	25.39	25.53
Foundries.....	38	8,343	95.2	+ 1.0	+ 13.1	249,737	105.7	- 0.3	+ 22.3	29.93	30.31
Machinery and parts.....	45	11,894	118.8	+ 1.0	+ 16.0	380,850	135.7	- 0.5	+ 22.6	32.02	32.83
Electrical apparatus.....	15	12,889	193.2	+ 22.3	+ 73.4	329,632	216.8	+ 20.5	+ 79.8	25.57	25.88
Engines and pumps.....	10	3,749	101.5	+ 1.7	+ 14.9	110,545	110.9	- 1.2	+ 24.3	29.49	30.34
Hardware and tools.....	19	6,922	91.3	- 2.8	+ 12.7	168,634	95.5	- 4.9	+ 12.9	24.36	24.82
Brass and bronze products.....	12	1,089	93.0	- 5.6	- 0.5	30,398	95.8	- 5.1	+ 7.0	27.91	27.07
Transportation equipment: (5) 74%.....	42	34,669	83.4	- 4.5	+ 9.4	1,021,698	84.5	- 6.0	+ 9.5	29.47	30.00

EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN PENNSYLVANIA—(Continued)

GROUP AND INDUSTRY	EMPLOYMENT			PAYROLLS			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS	
	No. of Plants Report- ing	Index numbers 1923-1925 = 100		Total weekly payroll week ended June 15, 1929	Index numbers 1923-1925 = 100			
		Per cent change compared with			Per cent change compared with			
		June 1929	May 1929		June 1929	May 1929		
								June 1929
No. of Plants Report- ing	No. of wage earners week ended June 15, 1929	June 1929	May 1929	June 1929	May 1929	June 15, 1929	May 15, 1929	
TEXTILE PRODUCTS: (11) 27%.....								
Automobiles.....	6	6,531	128.2	+ 2.2	+ 31.8	146.5	+ 0.5	33.58
Automobile bodies and parts.....	13	8,649	99.4	-13.0	+21.1	85.0	-14.4	27.64
Locomotives and cars.....	13	13,347	65.1	+ 4.4	+10.2	65.1	- 5.8	28.90
Railroad repair shops.....	6	3,628	90.0	- 1.6	+12.5	102.3	- 4.6	30.10
Shipbuilding.....	4	2,514	47.9	+ 6.4	+58.6	47.4	+ 1.3	30.20
Textile products: (11) 27%.....								
179	60,658	98.2	- 1.8	+ 2.2		109.6	- 0.6	22.62
Cotton goods.....								
14	3,467	79.2	- 0.6	+ 6.6		78.1	- 4.2	22.87
15	5,435	79.9	- 2.9	-10.2		83.8	- 1.2	22.32
51	20,219	97.7	- 3.3	- 1.7		104.8	- 0.4	19.42
12	2,012	114.7	0.0	+ 0.2		125.2	+ 1.4	26.29
9	2,793	91.2	- 0.3	+ 7.7		88.8	+ 0.3	24.49
4	3,907	98.3	+ 1.0	- 2.2		104.014	+ 1.3	26.62
30	15,390	125.8	+ 0.1	+13.1		161.0	+ 1.8	27.57
15	3,180	89.9	+ 1.7	+ 2.6		99.9	- 1.1	19.66
10	1,892	90.0	+ 3.6	+ 3.4		94.9	- 2.9	18.07
10	1,281	109.9	- 9.5	+ 4.6		112.6	-13.0	15.25
9	2,082	95.0	+ 2.4	+ 3.9		93.6	+ 4.7	15.39
Shirts and furnishings.....								
106	23,215	96.6	+ 3.9	- 2.1		100.1	+ 3.6	20.94
Foods and tobacco: (5) 32%.....								
31	4,364	107.6	- 1.0	+ 1.5		104.4	- 0.5	28.03
13	4,121	89.6	+ 1.7	- 0.3		105.2	+ 2.4	20.80
11	1,651	111.1	+20.1	+ 9.2		111.1	+11.5	29.58
14	2,175	100.2	- 0.3	+10.0		100.3	+ 2.3	28.63
37	10,904	93.8	+ 5.4	- 8.0		93.2	+ 5.8	15.17
Cigars and tobacco.....								

EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN PENNSYLVANIA¹—(Continued)

GROUP AND INDUSTRY	No. of Plants Report- ing	EMPLOYMENT				PAYROLLS			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS	
		No. of wage earners week ended June 15, 1929	Index numbers 1923-1925 = 100		Total weekly payroll week ended June 15, 1929	Index numbers 1923-1925 = 100		June 15, 1929	May 15, 1929	
			June 1929	Per cent change compared with		June 1929	Per cent change compared with			
										May 1929	June 1928
									week ended	
Stone, clay and glass products: (3) 42%.....	69	16,349	+ 2.0	— 2.1	\$ 455,768	+ 0.8	— 1.5	\$27.88	\$28.20	
Brick, tile and pottery.....	33	5,102	+ 3.4	+ 4.9	129,037	+ 1.4	+ 11.5	25.29	25.76	
Cement.....	14	5,423	+ 0.4	— 13.9	177,085	+ 1.9	— 14.0	32.65	32.16	
Glass.....	22	5,824	+ 2.0	+ 5.1	149,646	— 1.1	+ 6.0	25.69	26.51	
Lumber products: (3) 27%	53	6,493	+ 12.4	+ 6.1	149,615	+ 13.3	+ 10.9	23.04	21.69	
Lumber and planing mills.....	17	2,421	+ 23.0	+ 7.4	48,895	+ 13.5	+ 5.8	20.20	21.89	
Furniture.....	29	3,118	+ 10.8	+ 13.5	80,448	+ 14.5	+ 24.5	25.80	23.41	
Wooden boxes.....	7	954	— 3.4	— 10.6	20,272	+ 8.1	— 10.6	21.25	17.01	
Chemical products: (5) 47%	50	12,352	+ 3.4	+ 8.8	354,708	+ 1.9	+ 7.7	28.72	29.16	
Chemicals and drugs.....	27	1,327	+ 0.2	+ 1.9	38,294	+ 3.4	+ 6.6	28.86	27.97	
Coke.....	3	2,767	+ 0.5	— 5.7	77,607	0.0	+ 7.9	28.05	28.20	
Explosives.....	3	581	— 4.6	+ 12.4	14,582	— 7.6	+ 7.2	25.10	25.89	
Paints and varnishes.....	12	1,542	+ 0.1	+ 8.9	43,277	+ 0.7	+ 10.9	28.07	27.83	
Petroleum refining.....	5	6,135	+ 7.3	+ 18.3	180,948	+ 3.8	+ 16.1	29.49	30.50	
Leather and rubber products: (4) 46%	53	11,561	+ 0.6	— 0.6	268,274	+ 0.9	+ 0.6	23.21	23.11	

EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN PENNSYLVANIA¹—(Continued)

GROUP AND INDUSTRY	EMPLOYMENT				PAYROLLS				AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS		
	No. of Plants Reporting	No. of wage earners week ended June 15, 1929	Index numbers 1923-1925 = 100		Total weekly payroll week ended June 15, 1929	Index numbers 1923-1925 = 100					
			Per cent change compared with			June 1929	Per cent change compared with				
			June 1929	May 1929				June 1928			
Leather tanning.....	17	5,781	104.5	+ 2.8	— 1.4	147,376	108.3	+ 2.1	— 0.6	25.49	25.69
Shoes.....	22	3,870	90.6	— 1.0	+ 0.7	71,083	92.2	+ 0.8	+ 4.7	18.37	18.09
Leather products, other.....	10	1,015	111.2	— 3.2	+ 10.0	23,352	100.4	— 1.6	+ 7.3	23.01	20.42
Rubber tires and goods.....	4	895	76.3	— 1.7	— 4.7	26,463	92.2	— 3.0	— 2.3	29.57	29.99
Paper and printing: (3) 30%	69	13,778	95.5	— 0.2	+ 4.0	452,530	111.1	+ 0.2	+ 5.0	32.84	30.98
Paper and wood pulp.....	12	3,607	83.2	+ 2.6	— 1.1	105,602	94.9	+ 0.6	— 2.3	29.28	29.88
Paper boxes and bags.....	10	995	91.2	— 1.9	+ 2.7	16,447	107.5	— 4.7	+ 2.2	16.53	17.00
Printing and publishing.....	47	9,176	104.4	— 1.2	+ 2.0	330,481	120.5	— 1.8	+ 4.5	36.02	36.25
Anthracite coal mining ² 50%	155	104,632	95.4	— 11.0	— 6.7	6,156,910	71.0	— 16.9	+ 17.2	26.75	28.68
Bituminous coal mining ³ 35%	349	58,524	.....	— 2.4	.....	1,478,202	.....	— 2.1	.....	25.26	25.20
Construction and contracting 3%	26	5,242	128.5	+ 25.5	+ 61.2	140,925	113.3	+ 31.6	+ 53.7	26.88	25.31

EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN PENNSYLVANIA—(Concluded)

GROUP AND INDUSTRY	No. of Plants Report- ing	EMPLOYMENT			PAYROLLS			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			
		No. of wage earners week ended June 15, 1929	Index numbers 1923-1925 = 100		Total weekly payroll week ended June 15, 1929	Index numbers 1923-1925 = 100		week ended			
			June 1929	Per cent change compared with		Per cent change compared with	June 1928				
									May 1929	June 1929	
Street railways 55%.....	5	15,576	91.8	+ 0.3	— 2.9	530,577	96.8	— 1.3	— 6.5	34.06	34.63
Retail trade 17%.....	52	21,135	98.6	+ 2.3	+ 0.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wholesale trade 12%.....	83	4,008	95.3	— 0.5	+ 1.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

¹Data compiled and published in conjunction with the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia. Figures used in this table are not actual employment totals, but are representative samples compiled from reports submitted by a selected group of firms in each industry. The percentages placed opposite the group totals indicate the approximate proportion of total employment which these figures represent.

²Anthracite figures are from the Anthracite Bureau of Information.

³Bituminous figures are from the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN PENNSYLVANIA¹

GROUP AND INDUSTRY	No. of plants reporting	No. of wage earners week ended June 15, 1929	Total Weekly wages week ended June 15, 1929 *	Total Weekly Employee Hours		Average Hourly Earnings Week Ended	
				June 15, 1929	May 15, 1929	June 15 1929	May 15 1929
ALL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES: (47).....	549	182,320	\$5,117,658	9,037,538	9,050,355	\$.566	\$.575
Metal products:	178	83,136	2,511,206	4,167,038	4,141,222	.603	.618
Blast furnaces.....	7	1,850	57,102	99,051	98,132	.576	.580
Steel works and rolling mills.....	27	40,865	1,288,101	2,052,718	2,094,015	.628	.632
Iron and steel forgings.....	9	1,929	50,861	94,307	102,763	.566	.566
Structural iron work.....	7	2,447	71,566	123,641	115,041	.579	.894
Steam and hot water heating appliances.....	14	3,194	102,996	168,430	169,164	.612	.612
Foundries.....	33	7,819	234,858	392,972	390,537	.598	.604
Machinery and parts.....	36	9,469	300,343	489,616	494,331	.613	.619
Electrical apparatus.....	13	6,607	162,291	312,740	238,458	.519	.518
Engines and pumps.....	10	3,749	110,545	182,761	182,020	.605	.615
Hardware and tools.....	13	4,372	108,475	207,035	211,174	.524	.528
Brass and bronze products.....	29	835	24,068	43,767	45,587	.550	.539
Transportation equipment:	33	25,191	755,017	1,193,779	1,271,892	.632	.628
Automobiles.....	6	6,531	215,460	330,137	327,337	.653	.655
Automobile bodies and parts.....	10	8,257	231,602	393,275	459,478	.589	.589
Locomotives and cars.....	9	5,465	159,589	265,002	268,492	.602	.599
Railroad repair shops.....	4	2,424	76,203	102,940	109,761	.740	.734
Shipbuilding.....	4	2,514	72,163	102,425	106,824	.705	.667
Textile products:	98	32,291	703,063	1,543,592	1,574,653	.455	.446

EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN PENNSYLVANIA—(Continued)

GROUP AND INDUSTRY	No. of plants reporting	No. of Wage earners week ended June 15, 1929	Total Weekly wages week ended June 15, 1929	Total Weekly Employe Hours			Average Hourly Earnings Week Ended	
				Week Ended		Per cent change	June 15 1929	May 15 1929
				June 15, 1929	May 15, 1929			
Cotton goods.....	10	1,386	30,384	66,125	67,024	1.3	.459	.450
Woolens and worsteds.....	10	3,485	77,177	173,773	165,489	+ 5.0	.444	.446
Silk goods.....	35	13,278	253,954	596,496	621,187	- 4.0	.426	.429
Textile dyeing and finishing.....	7	743	17,092	33,849	34,426	- 1.7	.505	.453
Carpets and rugs.....	5	1,868	42,456	86,391	86,698	- 0.4	.491	.505
Hosiery.....	9	8,419	229,753	436,638	446,727	- 2.3	.526	.502
Knit goods, other.....	8	1,159	22,357	55,528	54,951	+ 1.1	.403	.387
Men's clothing.....	3	174	2,414	8,261	8,603	- 4.0	.292	.274
Women's clothing.....	7	699	11,061	33,317	36,569	- 8.9	.332	.353
Shirts and furnishings.....	4	1,080	16,415	53,214	52,979	+ 0.4	.308	.298

EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN PENNSYLVANIA—(Continued)

GROUP AND INDUSTRY	No. of plants reporting	No. of Wage earners week ended June 15, 1929	Total Weekly wages week ended June 15, 1929	Total Weekly Employee Hours			Average Hourly Earnings Week Ended	
				June 15, 1929	May 15, 1929	Per cent change	June 15 1929	May 15 1929
Foods and tobacco:	52	8,028	\$ 195,612	427,923	405,930	+ 5.4	\$.457	\$.458
Bread and bakery products.....	23	2,290	57,521	117,946	116,386	+ 1.3	.488	.492
Confectionery.....	5	2,003	47,058	109,546	101,769	+ 7.6	.430	.446
Ice cream.....	8	1,002	32,215	60,176	50,438	+ 19.3	.535	.550
Meat packing.....	9	1,240	35,534	66,898	63,680	+ 5.1	.531	.535
Cigars and tobacco.....	7	1,493	23,284	73,357	73,657	— 0.4	.317	.303
Stone, clay and glass products:	41	9,077	255,427	471,049	454,441	+ 3.7	.542	.550
Brick, tile and pottery.....	21	3,236	82,010	162,067	149,377	+ 8.5	.506	.526
Cement.....	8	2,931	95,791	173,596	169,703	+ 2.3	.552	.543
Glass.....	12	2,910	77,626	135,386	135,361	+ 0.0	.573	.582
Lumber products:	43	3,740	98,534	176,815	164,367	+ 7.6	.557	.514
Lumber and planing mills.....	14	863	22,199	40,942	40,973	— 0.1	.542	.543
Furniture.....	24	2,347	63,364	111,643	97,663	+ 14.3	.568	.518
Wooden boxes.....	5	530	12,971	24,230	25,731	— 5.8	.535	.389
Chemical products:	22	7,052	205,623	371,787	348,096	+ 6.8	.553	.580

EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN PENNSYLVANIA¹—(Concluded)

GROUP AND INDUSTRY ¹	No. of plants reporting	No. of Wage earners week ended June 15, 1929	Total Weekly wages week ended June 15, 1929	Total Weekly Employee Hours		Average Hourly Earnings Week Ended	
				Week Ended		Week Ended	
				June 15, 1929	May 15, 1929	June 15, 1929	May 15, 1929
Chemicals and drugs.....	10	768	23,382	45,845	44,021	.510	.500
Paints and varnishes.....	9	1,423	39,744	72,053	72,227	.552	.539
Petroleum refining.....	3	4,861	142,497	253,889	231,848	.561	.604
Leather and rubber products:	33	5,710	131,252	280,961	280,567	.467	.471
Leather tanning.....	9	2,231	55,938	111,349	107,670	.502	.527
Shoes.....	12	1,960	32,288	92,130	94,473	.350	.344
Leather products, other.....	8	624	16,563	31,113	31,122	.532	.510
Rubber tires and goods.....	4	895	26,163	46,369	47,302	.571	.577
Paper and printing:	49	8,095	261,924	404,594	409,187	.647	.611
Paper and wood pulp.....	8	2,759	82,930	151,302	153,458	.548	.538
Paper boxes and bags.....	7	474	8,636	21,889	23,905	.395	.395
Printing and publishing.....	34	4,862	170,358	231,403	231,824	.736	.713
Construction and contracting.....	21	4,642	124,726	211,058	150,978	.591	.617

¹Data compiled and published in conjunction with the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia.

EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN PENNSYLVANIA CITY AREAS¹

CITY AREAS	No. of Plants Report- ing	EMPLOYME T			PAYROLLS			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			
		No. of wage earners week ended June 15, 1929	Index numbers 1923-1925 = 100		Total weekly payroll week ended June 15, 1929	Index numbers 1923-1925 = 100		week ended			
			June 1929	Per cent change compared with		June 1929	Per cent change compared with				
									May 1929	June 1928	
Allentown—Bethlehem—Easton.....	81	21,195	87.5	— 1.6	— 3.7	\$ 565,511	84.6	— 0.8	— 2.4	\$26.68	\$26.52
Altoona.....	14	2,471	.....	+ 7.5	+11.7	59,060	.....	+ 4.0	+16.1	23.90	24.71
Erie.....	22	5,800	107.7	+ 1.3	+ 8.5	171,936	109.5	+ 1.9	+ 8.8	29.64	29.51
Harrisburg.....	34	7,283	100.5	— 0.1	+11.4	170,320	106.5	— 3.0	+16.0	22.39	24.08
Hazleton—Pottsville.....	20	4,837	103.9	— 0.4	+ 4.5	105,089	99.4	+ 0.4	+ 5.3	21.73	21.54
Johnstown.....	15	1,028	101.5	+ 1.4	+ 4.1	28,383	93.2	— 2.5	+11.9	27.61	28.90
Lancaster.....	31	5,885	103.5	— 1.1	+ 3.9	128,552	91.5	— 4.4	+ 4.0	21.84	22.63
New Castle.....	11	6,148	113.1	— 0.8	+ 8.3	191,979	116.6	— 0.7	+21.8	31.23	31.19
Philadelphia.....	260	97,470	100.4	+ 1.1	+15.0	2,722,436	106.4	+ 0.6	+17.3	27.93	28.09
Pittsburgh.....	87	62,209	95.4	+ 0.7	+ 6.6	1,863,359	93.2	— 2.2	+15.2	29.95	30.75
Reading—Lebanon.....	68	25,001	99.3	— 0.9	+10.5	671,099	104.3	— 2.3	+21.6	26.84	27.94
Scranton.....	31	5,230	105.7	+ 0.2	+ 3.0	93,247	112.4	— 2.7	— 0.9	17.83	18.61
Sunbury.....	24	8,973	71.7	— 0.3	+ 9.1	191,003	74.5	— 5.2	+15.3	21.29	22.34
Wilkes-Barre.....	28	6,881	89.4	— 5.8	—11.9	129,419	96.7	— 4.3	— 1.2	18.81	18.53
Williamsport.....	25	6,464	90.9	+ 8.1	+28.2	174,880	101.2	+ 3.4	+31.6	27.05	28.63
York.....	54	7,128	91.8	+ 2.9	— 0.5	141,922	89.3	— 0.3	— 6.2	19.91	19.95

¹Data compiled and published in conjunction with the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia.

ACCIDENTS

Reports of 139 fatal and 13,679 non-fatal accidents to workers in industry were received at the Bureau of Workmen's Compensation during June. As compared with the accident total for May, this shows a very gratifying decrease of 22.8 per cent in fatal accidents and an increase of only 2 non-fatal accidents. In comparison to the accident total for June, 1928, however, the accident experience for June, 1929, is rather unfavorable. While fatal accidents in June, 1929, were 26.9 per cent less than in June, 1928, the non-fatal accident total for June, 1929, was 9.4 per cent higher than the total for the corresponding month in 1928.

The rate of accident occurrence in industry for the first half of 1929 has been unexpectedly high. The total of accidents for each month in the first half of the year has shown an increase over the corresponding month in 1928, and the total at the end of six months in 1929 shows that there has been an 8.6 per cent increase in accidents during that period as compared with the first half of 1928. This increase in accidents undoubtedly is due in a large measure to increased industrial activity during the past six months, nevertheless the increase serves to emphasize the necessity for a continuation of unremitting safety effort during the last half of the year. The campaign for industrial safety has been waged with unprecedented vigor during the first half of the year, yet no appreciable reduction of accidents has resulted. Not only must the safety efforts of the first half of the year be continued during the last half of the year but they must be greatly increased, if the safety campaign is to achieve its ultimate aim,—a substantial reduction in accidents.

The record of accidents for the first six months of 1929 as compared to the record for the corresponding period in 1928, classified according to main industrial groups, is given in the following table.

ACCIDENTS REPORTED TO THE BUREAU OF WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

INDUSTRY	Six Months, 1929		Six Months, 1928		Per Cent Increase or Decrease in 1929	
	Fatal	Non-fatal	Fatal	Non-fatal	Fatal	Non-fatal
General industrial.....	408	50,094	419	43,795	— 2.6	+14.4
Coal mining.....	461	25,114	624	24,482	—26.1	+ 2.6
Transportation and public utilities.....	97	4,237	97	4,621	0.0	— 8.3
Total.....	966	79,445	1,140	72,898	—15.3	+ 9.0

As shown by the figures in the above table the largest increase in non-fatal accidents has occurred in the general industrial group which comprises the con-

struction and contracting, the manufacturing, the quarrying, the hotel and restaurant, the wholesale and retail trade, the state and municipal, and the miscellaneous industries. There is considerable satisfaction to be derived from the knowledge that in spite of the 14.4 per cent increase in non-fatal accidents shown for the general industrial group, fatal accidents for this group have shown a 2.6 per cent decrease for the first half of 1929. Four hundred nineteen fatalities were reported from the general industrial group during the first six months in 1928 as compared with 408 during the first six months this year, a reduction of 11. The construction, chemical, food, leather, lumber, and paper industries all show marked decreases in fatal accidents for the first half of 1929. The state and municipal group also shows a large reduction in fatal accidents. The decreases for these groups, however, were nearly wiped out by the increase in fatal accidents shown by the metal industries. One hundred twenty-four deaths from accident were reported from the metal industries during the first half of 1929 as compared with 87 during the first half of the year 1928, an increase of 37 fatalities, or 42.5 per cent.

The construction and contracting industry showed an 8.1 per cent increase in non-fatal accidents for the first six months of 1929. Accidents in building construction alone, however, were 8.4 per cent less than last year, the increase in accidents having occurred in lines of construction and contracting other than building erection. The total of non-fatal accidents in manufacturing industries for the first six months of 1929 was 18.5 per cent higher than the total for the corresponding period in 1928. Accident increases were shown for all manufacturing groups except the leather industry which experienced a 10 per cent decrease in accidents for the first half of 1929. The increase in accidents for manufacturing industries was largest in the metal industries. The non-fatal accident total for metal industries rose from 13,114 for the first six months in 1928 to 16,889 for the first half of 1929, a 28.8 per cent increase, or nearly double the rate of employment increase.

Aside from the leather and building construction industries, the quarry industry was the only other of the industrial group to show a decrease in accidents for the first half of 1929. Fatal accidents in quarries were 5 more than during the first half of last year, but the non-fatal accident total for this industry showed a 10 per cent decrease. Accident totals for the hotel and restaurant, wholesale and retail trade, state and municipal and miscellaneous groups, all are higher than for the first six months in 1928.

The accident figures for the various sub-divisions of the general industrial group for the first six months in 1929 as compared with the first six months in 1928 are as follows:

INDUSTRY	Six Months, 1929		Six Months, 1928		Per Cent Increase or Decrease in 1929	
	Fatal	Non-fatal	Fatal	Non-fatal	Fatal	Non-fatal
Construction and contracting (total) . . .	87	8,284	98	7,661	-11.2	+ 8.1
Building construction	45	3,758	36	4,100	+25.0	- 8.4
Other construction	25	1,965	40	1,418	-37.5	+38.6
Contracting	17	2,561	22	2,143	-22.7	+19.5
Manufacturing (total)	194	30,092	180	25,393	+ 7.8	+18.5
Chemicals	16	1,439	24	1,140	-33.3	+26.2
Clay, glass, stone	20	2,238	11	2,158	+81.8	+ 3.7
Clothing	2	1,097	3	974	-33.3	+12.6
Food	12	2,488	16	2,274	-25.0	+ 9.4
Leather	2	740	7	823	-71.4	-10.1
Lumber	6	1,993	15	1,893	-60.0	+ 5.3
Paper and printing	3	1,300	8	1,190	-62.5	+ 9.2
Textiles	6	1,466	5	1,450	+20.0	+ 1.1
Metals	124	16,889	87	13,114	+42.5	+28.8
Other	3	442	4	377	-25.0	+17.2
Quarries	21	902	16	1,001	+31.3	- 9.9
Hotels and restaurants	1	762	1	708	0.0	+ 7.6
Retail trade	23	3,683	26	3,338	-11.5	+10.3
Wholesale trade	8	877	6	837	+33.3	+ 4.8
State and municipal	41	1,860	60	1,845	-31.7	+ 0.8
Miscellaneous	33	3,634	32	3,012	+ 3.1	+20.7
General Industrial Group—Total	408	50,094	419	43,795	- 2.6	+14.4

The absence of any serious disaster in coal mines during the first half of 1929 causes the total of deaths due to coal mining to fall 26.1 per cent below the total for the first six months in 1928. Coal mining fatalities for the first half of last year were abnormally high because of the disaster in Greene county on May 19, 1928. The total of non-fatal accidents in coal mines for six months in 1929 is 2.6 per cent higher than last year.

The best record of accident reduction thus far in 1929 is shown for the transportation and public utility group. Fatal accidents reported for this group numbered 97 during the first six months of 1929, or the same total as for the first six months last year. The total of non-fatal accidents for this group was reduced from 4,621 in 1928 to 4,237 in 1929, an 8.3 per cent decrease.

COMPENSATION

Agreements for the payment of compensation were approved in 7,628 cases during June, 1929, obligating payments to injured workers or their dependents amounting to \$1,400,471. This amount was made up as follows:

158 fatal cases	\$466,819
320 permanent disability cases	384,272
7,150 temporary disability cases	549,380

Receipts filed with the Bureau of Workmen's Compensation during June show that \$1,240,935 was paid out by the insurance companies and self-insurers to

injured workers or their dependents during the month. Compensation awards for the first six months of 1929 total \$8,415,926, or an average of \$1,402,654 a month. This is 4 per cent in excess of total compensation awards for the first six months in 1928. The total number of accident cases compensated during the first six months of 1929 was 44,355, or 13.9 per cent more than the number compensated during the first six months of last year, showing that a large portion of the 8.6 per cent increase in all accident cases during the first six months of the year has been in the group of accident cases of more than seven days' disability.

Permanent injury cases have increased slightly during 1929. Seventeen hundred eighty-seven permanent disability cases were compensated during the first six months this year compared with 1,714 during the corresponding period last year, an increase of 4.3 per cent. Permanent losses compensated during the two periods were as follows:

	Six Months, 1929	Six Months, 1928	Per Cent Increase or Decrease
Eyes.....	265	280	— 5.4
Arms.....	38	42	— 9.5
Hands.....	110	111	— 0.9
Fingers.....	850	693	+22.7
Phalanges.....	566	572	— 1.1
Legs.....	53	66	—19.7
Feet.....	77	94	—18.1
Facial disfigurement (cases).....	82	89	— 7.9
Miscellaneous permanent total disability (cases).....	65	59	+10.2

This table shows an astonishing reduction in all major permanent injury losses for the first half of 1929. Permanent injuries to fingers are alone responsible for the increase in total permanent injury cases for the six months' period. This reduction in major permanent injuries is truly remarkable. Finger losses, however, have shown a deplorable increase. The need for a drive against finger injuries is apparent. Presses, shears, hammers, and punches are the most common agents of finger injury. Heavy objects also must be handled carefully if smashed fingers are to be avoided. Prompt attention to slightly scratched or cut fingers will prevent infection which so frequently results in permanent finger losses.

There also has been a noticeable decline in the severity of injuries in temporary disability cases. The average time loss for the 41,601 temporary disability cases compensated during the first six months of 1929 was 42.5 days as compared with an average of 49.1 days for the cases compensated during the first six months last year, a 13.5 per cent decrease in severity.

SOMEWHAT BETTER THAN IN MAY. FOUR FEWER COUNTIES SHOW ACCIDENT INCREASES. LET'S TRY TO PRINT THE WHOLE PAGE IN BLACK NEXT MONTH.

This table gives the record of accidents reported to the Bureau of Workmen's Compensation from industries other than coal mining and transportation and public utilities.

COUNTY ¹	June, 1929			June, 1928			Per Cent Increase or Decrease
	Fatal	Non-fatal ²	Total	Fatal	Non-fatal ²	Total	
Adams.....		30	30		30	30	
Allegheny.....	10	1,700	1,710	16	1,408	1,424	+20.84
Armstrong.....		81	81	1	83	84	- 3.57
Beaver.....	2	211	213	1	172	173	+23.12
Bedford.....		22	22		12	12	+83.33
Berks.....	1	348	349	1	277	278	+25.54
Blair.....		124	124	1	92	93	+33.33
Bradford.....		28	28		35	35	-20.00
Bucks.....		45	45		62	62	-27.58
Butler.....		78	78	1	80	81	- 3.70
Cambria.....		83	83	2	69	71	+16.91
Cameron.....		4	4		8	8	-50.00
Carbon.....		27	27		20	20	+35.00
Centre.....	1	32	33	1	24	25	+32.00
Chester.....	1	122	123		124	124	- 0.81
Clarion.....		30	30		22	22	+36.36
Clearfield.....		63	63	1	64	65	- 3.08
Clinton.....		45	45		52	52	-13.42
Columbia.....		26	26	1	22	23	+13.04
Crawford.....	2	110	112	1	78	79	+41.77
Cumberland.....		51	51	1	51	52	- 1.92
Dauphin.....	1	180	181	1	190	191	- 5.24
Delaware.....	4	228	232	4	178	182	+27.47
Elk.....		46	46		52	52	-11.53
Erie.....		279	279		164	164	+70.12
Fayette.....	1	77	78	1	93	94	-17.02
Forest.....		6	6		7	7	-14.29
Franklin.....		81	81	1	51	52	+55.77
Fulton.....		11	11		12	12	- 8.33
Greene.....	1	16	17	1	5	6	+183.33
Huntingdon.....		39	39	1	32	33	+18.18
Indiana.....		47	47	1	58	59	-20.34
Jefferson.....	1	33	34	1	38	39	-12.82
Juniata.....		6	6		6	6	
Lackawanna.....		125	125	2	116	118	+ 5.93
Lancaster.....	1	175	176		145	145	+21.38
Lawrence.....		86	86		79	79	+ 8.86
Lebanon.....	1	86	87		65	65	+33.85
Lehigh.....	1	158	159	2	164	166	- 4.22
Luzerne.....	2	205	207	3	227	230	-10.00
Lycoming.....		121	121		120	120	+ 0.83
McKean.....	1	142	143		92	92	+55.43
Mercer.....	2	83	85	1	63	64	+32.81
Mifflin.....		38	38		33	33	+15.15
Monroe.....		23	23		25	25	- 8.00
Montgomery.....	2	246	248	1	258	259	- 4.25
Montour.....		16	16		12	12	+33.33
Northampton.....	4	185	189	1	149	150	+26.00
Northumberland.....		65	65		83	83	-21.69
Perry.....		9	9		10	10	-10.00
Philadelphia.....	13	1,931	1,944	19	1,739	1,758	+10.58
Pike.....		7	7		6	6	+16.67
Potter.....		25	25		14	14	+78.57
Schuylkill.....		126	126		112	112	+12.
Snyder.....		6	6		8	8	-25.00
Somerset.....		35	35		27	27	+29.63
Sullivan.....		5	5		5	5	
Susquehanna.....		14	14		11	11	+27.27
Tioga.....		21	21		37	37	-43.24
Union.....		7	7		8	8	-12.50
Venango.....	1	69	70		49	49	+42.86
Warren.....		60	60		52	52	+15.38
Washington.....	1	141	142	3	106	109	+30.28
Wayne.....		19	19		15	15	+26.67
Westmoreland.....	2	295	297	4	218	222	+33.78
Wyoming.....		12	12		5	5	+140.00
York.....	1	208	209	2	169	171	+22.22
Out of State ³	1	18	19		not recorded		
Total.....	58	1,9,071	9,129	77	7,893	7,970	+14.54

¹Counties showing an increase in the total number of accidents are printed in red.

²Accidents resulting in disability lasting 2 or more days.

³By amendment to Compensation Law, effective April 29, 1929, accidents to employees of Pennsylvania concerns temporarily engaged in work in another State are compensable under the Pennsylvania law.

ACCIDENTS OCCURRING DURING COURSE OF EMPLOYMENT REPORTED TO THE BUREAU OF WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

ACCIDENT REPORTS RECEIVED

	Total			General Industrial		Coal Mining		Transportation and Public Utilities	
	Total	Fatal	Non-fatal	Fatal	Non-fatal	Fatal	Non-fatal	Fatal	Non-fatal
Total—1929.....	80,411	966	79,445	408	50,094	461	25,114	97	4,237
January.....	13,806	162	13,644	79	8,396	66	4,432	17	816
February.....	12,277	137	12,140	51	7,183	74	4,330	12	627
March.....	13,908	196	13,712	66	8,613	112	4,335	18	764
April.....	12,745	152	12,593	76	8,153	67	3,877	9	563
May.....	13,857	180	13,677	78	8,678	79	4,333	23	666
June.....	13,818	139	13,679	58	9,071	63	3,807	18	801
Total—First 6 months 1928..	74,038	1,140	72,898	419	43,795	624	24,482	97	4,621
*Grand Total.....	2,410,723	31,889	2,378,834	13,592	1,505,438	13,369	664,905	4,928	208,491

* Since the inception of the Act—January 1, 1916.

THE PERCENTAGE INCREASE OR DECREASE IN ACCIDENTS FOR THE FIRST SIX MONTHS OF 1929 AS COMPARED WITH THE FIRST SIX MONTHS OF 1928 IS GIVEN ON THE FOLLOWING MAP. THE RECORD IS EXCLUSIVE OF ACCIDENTS IN THE COAL MINING, TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITY INDUSTRIES.



AGREEMENTS APPROVED BY THE BUREAU OF WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

1929	Total	Fatal	Permanent Disability	Temporary Disability
Total—1929.....	44,355	967	1,787	41,601
January.....	7,342	151	300	6,891
February.....	6,249	129	260	5,860
March.....	7,554	164	277	7,113
April.....	8,087	215	326	7,546
May.....	7,495	150	304	7,041
June.....	7,628	158	320	7,150
Total—First 6 months 1928.....	38,929	1,009	1,714	36,206
* Grand Total.....	968,763	26,550	29,085	913,128

COMPENSATION AWARDED AND PAID

1929	AWARDED				PAID			
	Total Compensation Awarded	Fatal Compensation Awarded	Permanent Disability Compensation Awarded	Temporary Disability Compensation Awarded	Total Compensation Paid	Fatal Compensation Paid	Permanent Disability Compensation Paid	Temporary Disability Compensation Paid
Total—1929.....	\$ 8,415,926	\$ 3,299,602	\$ 1,977,866	\$ 3,138,458	\$ 7,015,565	\$ 1,977,294	\$ 1,899,813	\$ 3,138,458
January.....	1,377,476	503,047	339,299	535,130	1,205,786	329,519	341,137	535,130
February.....	1,115,954	473,335	285,004	357,615	889,916	288,628	243,673	357,615
March.....	1,332,970	500,802	310,464	521,704	1,108,206	316,728	269,774	521,704
April.....	1,789,498	817,253	341,795	630,450	1,429,968	458,662	340,856	630,450
May.....	1,399,557	538,346	317,032	544,179	1,140,754	286,619	309,956	544,179
June.....	1,400,471	466,819	384,272	549,380	1,240,935	297,138	394,417	549,380
Total—First 6 months 1928...	\$ 8,091,030	\$ 3,455,242	\$ 1,840,811	\$ 2,794,977	\$ 6,156,699	\$ 1,675,334	\$ 1,686,388	\$ 2,794,977
*Grand Total...	\$158,699,961	\$74,968,030	\$33,425,071	\$50,306,860	\$113,330,995	\$34,542,773	\$28,481,362	\$50,306,860

* Since the inception of the Act—January 1, 1916

COMPILED FROM RECORDS IN THE BUREAU OF WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION
**PERMANENT INJURIES

	Loss of Legs		Loss of Arms		Loss of Hands		Loss of Feet		Loss of Eyes	
	No.	Amt. Awarded	No.	Amt. Awarded	No.	Amt. Awarded	No.	Amt. Awarded	No.	Amt. Awarded
1929										
Total—1929.....	53	\$ 143,787	38	\$ 108,408	110	\$ 255,371	77	\$ 153,250	265	\$ 474,762
January.....	6	17,932	11	31,223	22	49,946	13	27,423	40	67,974
February.....	9	24,268	4	10,920	12	27,707	18	35,067	33	61,494
March.....	11	29,509	5	16,083	17	40,931	8	16,111	42	72,675
April.....	10	27,048	5	12,817	23	55,374	15	28,311	45	84,593
May.....	7	18,865	7	20,503	18	43,118	16	32,687	53	94,840
June.....	10	26,165	6	16,862	18	38,295	7	13,651	52	93,186
Total—First 6 months 1928.....	66	\$ 165,691	42	\$ 110,970	111	\$ 242,522	94	\$ 181,863	280	\$ 444,293
* Grand Total.....	1,428	\$3,214,487	1,003	\$2,273,883	3,174	\$5,902,729	1,975	\$3,335,476	7,831	\$11,104,346

**PERMANENT INJURIES—(Concluded)

	Loss of Fingers		Loss of Phalanges		Facial Disfigurement		Miscellaneous	
	No.	Amt. Awarded	No.	Amt. Awarded	No.	Amt. Awarded	No.	Amt. Awarded
Total—1929.....	850	\$ 355,534	566	\$ 134,195	82	\$ 39,709	65	\$ 312,856
January.....	131	38,753	94	22,071	11	8,921	11	55,056
February.....	125	54,225	77	19,231	6	5,861	9	46,231
March.....	149	58,769	83	20,252	9	4,629	11	51,505
April.....	167	67,838	112	25,108	18	7,232	8	33,474
May.....	139	59,076	98	24,447	18	5,596	3	17,900
June.....	139	56,873	102	23,086	20	7,470	23	108,684
Total—First 6 months 1928.....	693	\$ 272,269	572	\$ 122,369	89	\$ 36,814	59	\$ 264,020
* Grand Total.....	9,038	\$3,230,949	7,375	\$1,447,158	591	\$329,082	604	\$2,586,961

* Since the inception of the Act—January 1, 1916.

** Multiple losses separated respectively.

ACCIDENTS OCCURRING DURING COURSE OF EMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED TO THE BUREAU OF WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION DURING JUNE, 1929

CAUSE	Construction and Contracting				Coal Mining		Manufacturing																									
	Building Construction				Other Construction		Contracting		Anthracite		Bituminous		Quarrying and Mining other than Coal Mining		Total of Manufacturing Industries		Chemicals and Allied Products		Clay, Glass and Stone Products		Clothing		Food and Kindred Products		Leather, Rubber and Composition Goods		Lumber, Wood and their Products		Paper and Paper Products and Publishing		Textiles	
	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N
	139	13,679	7	441	3	597	2	749	32	2,005	31	1,802	3	195	28	5,179	2	238	4	427	187	2	390	1	131	1	355	208	234			
Total of all causes.....	5	1,111	6	9	35	33	62	13	3	864	20	1	21	88	37	30	90	50	60													
Working machinery and processes.....	2	22	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	10	3	1	1	3	3																	
Boilers and pressure apparatus.....	2	28	3	1	4	2	3	2	2	10	4	3	3	3																		
Pumps and prime movers.....	2	18				4	3	1	1	9	1	1	3	1																		
Transmission apparatus.....	1	61	1	4	1	1	5	11	1	21	6	3	2	3	2	1	1	4	3													
Elevators and hoists.....	7	250	2	9	26	29	5	8	1	5	3	144	6	3	1		2	1	1													
Cranes and derricks.....	23	865	2	1	7	6	3	367	19	2	70	19	2	19	2		3	1	1													
Cars and engines.....	9	578	14	1	42	40	2	2	6	2	154	16	11	2	26	1	9	14	2													
Motor vehicles.....	1	90	1	3	14	1	1	2	2	1	24	1	1	1	12	1	9	14	2													
Other vehicles.....		220	10	8	13	3	2	2	1	1	137	4	24	3	7	9	12	12	4													
Hand trucks.....	1	4																														
Water and air craft.....	4	2,969	87	136	184	341	267	41	3	1,313	51	1,152	26	99	35	82	42	7	60													
Handling objects—by hand.....	2	1,304	1	28	65	83	237	200	16	449	22	14	14	40	6	54	7	14														
Hand tools.....	5	92				12	21	4	1	36	5	2	2	1	2																	
Electricity.....	10	140	3	4	14	7	41	11	3	2	45	1	5	2	1																	
Explosive substances.....	3	489	20	23	13	10	1	11	5	303	17	21	6	29	8	7	5	8	14													
Hot and corrosive substances.....	42	2,115	44	76	1	99	17	559	1	43	494	17	36	6	20	23	31	13	10													
Falling objects.....	12	1,693	4	129	106	103	1	207	113	21	4	50	19	1	60	23	34	30	38													
Falls of persons.....	1	992	74	63	89	142	79	6	1	338	16	38	15	33	8	15	15	15	24													
Stepping upon or striking against objects.....	7	638	10	19	20	113	80	1	9	2	201	13	28	4	16	2	8	9	2													
Miscellaneous.....																																

* F. = Fatal.
N. F. = Non-fatal.

ACCIDENTS OCCURRING DURING COURSE OF EMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED TO THE BUREAU OF WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION DURING
JUNE, 1929—(Concluded)

CAUSE	Manufacturing (Concluded)										Transportation and Public Utilities				Other Industries																	
	Metals and Metal Products										Steam Railroads		Other Transportation		Public Utilities		Hotels and Restaurants		Retail		Wholesale		State and Municipal		Miscellaneous							
	Blast Furnaces and Steel Works		Rolling Mills		Foundries and Machine Shops		Fabrication		Car Repair Shops		Automobile Service Stations		Other																			
	Total	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF					
	* F																															
	18	2,935	2	68	4	614	2	598	6	1,228	3	257	1	170	1	74	11	434	2	151	5	216	1	132	4	624	..	137	7	349	3	668
Total of all causes.....																																
Working machinery and processes.....	2	443	..	1	..	78	1	94	1	251	..	14	5	..	..	25	..	3	..	1	..	4	..	7	..	16	..	6	1	5	1	47
Boilers and pressure apparatus.....	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pumps and prime movers.....	2	3	..	1	2	..	..	5	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Transmission apparatus.....	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Elevators and hoists.....	3	131	1	8	..	36	1	35	1	46	..	5	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	4	..	3	..	3	..	6	..	3	..	..	..
Cranes and derricks.....	..	45	..	3	11	..	7	..	5	2	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	133	1	15	2	..	..	..	6	..	2	..	2	..	..
Cars and engines.....	2	73	..	5	..	5	..	3	15	..	5	5	45	1	..	..	..	2	1	31	1	18	..	..	1	79	..	21	2	81	1	86
Motor vehicles.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	12	13	13
Other vehicles.....	..	62	..	3	..	22	10	..	23	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	..	4	3	..	..	..	..	11	..	4	..	2	..	7
Hand trucks.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Water and air craft.....	2	740	..	16	1	105	..	156	1	313	..	58	32	..	..	26	..	82	..	34	1	43	..	36	1	171	..	37	..	46	..	151
Handling objects—by hand.....	..	274	..	6	..	46	..	44	..	105	..	40	33	..	..	4	1	47	..	13	22	..	9	..	57	..	7	..	33	..	38	..
Hand tools.....	1	27	..	..	1	2	..	8	..	12	..	4	1	..	..	..	..	1	2	2	2	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Electricity.....	1	37	..	..	..	..	5	6	1	23	..	9	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	4	5	..	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	3	..	2
Explosive substances.....	..	196	..	12	..	48	..	65	..	56	..	38	6	..	..	..	..	4	..	3	11	1	29	1	16	..	3	..	13	..	25	..
Hot and corrosive substances.....	1	350	..	5	..	88	..	68	1	145	..	38	9	..	..	..	..	32	..	7	14	3	3	32	..	12	..	3	..	25	..	61
Falling objects.....	1	251	..	8	1	50	..	40	..	105	..	39	9	..	..	10	..	61	..	20	1	32	25	124	..	24	2	57	..	114	..	11
Falls of persons.....	1	170	..	4	..	32	..	37	..	68	1	12	17	..	..	4	..	25	..	6	6	16	12	12	..	62	..	10	..	24	..	46
Stepping upon or striking against objects.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	1	10	..	..	..	20	..	6	6	18	..	8	..	1	27	..	6	2	44	1
Miscellaneous.....	2	117	1	2	..	22	..	19	..	54	..	10	1	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	57

*F. = Fatal.
N. F. = Non-fatal

FIVE-YEAR COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF ACCIDENTS REPORTED

Month	1925			1926			1927			1928			1929		
	Fatal	Non-fatal	Total	Fatal	Non-fatal	Total	Fatal	Non-fatal	Total	Fatal	Non-fatal	Total	Fatal	Non-fatal	Total
January.....	200	16,339	15,539	150	12,815	12,965	170	14,497	14,667	161	11,975	12,136	162	13,644	13,806
February.....	171	14,208	14,379	149	11,958	12,107	184	13,101	13,285	145	11,912	12,057	137	12,140	12,277
March.....	371	29,547	29,918	299	24,773	25,072	354	27,598	27,952	306	23,887	24,193	299	25,784	26,083
April.....	158	15,517	15,675	185	15,606	15,791	162	14,332	14,494	145	12,539	12,684	196	13,712	13,908
May.....	520	45,064	45,584	484	40,370	40,853	516	41,930	42,446	451	36,426	36,877	495	39,496	39,991
June.....	180	14,251	14,431	144	14,249	14,393	169	12,693	12,862	139	10,928	11,067	152	12,593	12,745
July.....	709	59,315	60,024	628	54,628	55,256	685	54,623	55,308	590	47,354	47,944	647	52,089	52,736
August.....	170	14,523	14,693	171	14,521	14,692	172	12,869	13,041	360	13,041	13,401	180	13,677	13,857
September.....	879	73,838	74,717	799	69,149	69,948	857	67,492	68,349	950	60,395	61,345	827	65,766	66,593
October.....	194	15,656	15,850	163	15,233	15,396	185	13,441	13,626	190	12,503	12,693	139	13,679	13,818
November.....	1,073	89,494	90,567	962	84,382	85,344	1,042	80,933	81,975	1,140	72,898	74,038	966	79,445	80,411
December.....	178	16,440	16,618	190	15,586	15,776	176	12,548	12,724	139	12,291	12,430			
Total.....	1,251	105,934	107,185	1,152	99,968	101,120	1,218	93,481	94,699	1,279	85,189	86,468			
January.....	188	15,141	15,329	183	16,513	16,696	172	13,660	13,832	175	13,633	13,808			
February.....	1,439	121,075	122,514	1,335	116,481	117,816	1,390	107,141	108,531	1,454	98,822	100,276			
March.....	141	14,428	14,569	231	15,866	16,097	160	13,279	13,439	147	12,747	12,894			
April.....	1,580	135,503	137,083	1,566	132,347	133,913	1,550	120,420	121,970	1,601	111,569	113,170			
May.....	155	13,982	14,137	165	16,389	16,555	161	13,564	13,725	168	15,091	15,259			
June.....	1,735	149,485	151,220	1,732	148,736	150,468	1,711	133,984	135,695	1,769	126,660	128,429			
July.....	133	12,273	12,406	181	14,849	15,030	192	13,087	13,279	156	12,763	12,919			
August.....	1,368	161,758	163,126	1,913	163,585	165,498	1,903	147,071	148,974	1,925	139,423	141,348			
September.....	141	13,612	13,753	203	14,699	14,902	150	11,619	11,769	143	11,010	11,153			
October.....	2,009	174,370	176,379	2,116	178,284	180,400	2,053	158,690	160,743	2,068	150,433	152,501			
November.....															
December.....															
Total.....	2,009	174,370	176,379	2,116	178,284	180,400	2,053	158,690	160,743	2,068	150,433	152,501			

NOTE:—The figures in italics represent the cumulative totals by month under each classification.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY

DIRECTORY OF OFFICES

Harrisburg:.....Office of the Secretary,
Industrial Board
Workmen's Compensation Board,
South Office Building,
Bureau of Bedding and Upholstery,
400 North Third Street,
Bureau of Employment,
Executive Bureau,
Bureau of Industrial Relations,
Bureau of Industrial Standards,
Bureau of Inspection,
Bureau of Rehabilitation,
Bureau of Statistics,
Bureau of Workmen's Compensation,
Bureau of Women and Children,
South Office Building,
State Workmen's Insurance Fund,
Fourth and Blackberry Streets,

BRANCH OFFICES

Allentown:.....Lehigh Valley State Employment Office,
529 Hamilton Street.
State Workmen's Insurance Fund,
6 Gerner Building, 838 Hamilton St.

Altoona:.....Cooperative State Employment Office,
Central Trust Building.
Bureau of Rehabilitation,
Workmen's Compensation Referee,
Commerce Building.
State Workmen's Insurance Fund,
333 Central Trust Building.

DuBois:.....Bureau of Rehabilitation,
Workmen's Compensation Referee,
Deposit National Bank Building.

Erie:.....State Employment Office,
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Franklin:.....State Workmen's Insurance Fund,
413 Franklin Trust Building.

Greensburg:.....State Workmen's Insurance Fund,
306 Coulter Building.
Workmen's Compensation Referee,
608 First National Bank Building.

Harrisburg:.....State Employment Office,
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Hazleton:.....Bureau of Inspection,
713 Hazleton National Bank Building.

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427 Swank Building.
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219 Market Street.
State Workmen's Insurance Fund,
1005 U. S. National Bank Building.

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Bureau of Inspection,
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Lancaster:.....	Cooperative State Employment Office, Y. M. C. A. Building, Bureau of Inspection, Workmen's Compensation Referee, Woolworth Building.
Lock Haven:.....	State Workmen's Insurance Fund, 214 Vesper Street.
McKeesport:.....	Cooperative State Employment Office, Y. M. C. A. Building.
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Oil City:.....	Cooperative State Employment Office, Y. M. C. A. Building.
Philadelphia:.....	State Employment Office (Main Office), Bureau of Rehabilitation, Steele Building, Fifteenth and Cherry Streets. Bureau of Inspection, Bureau of Workmen's Compensation Workmen's Compensation Referee, Workmen's Compensation Board, Manhattan Building, Fourth and Walnut Streets. Bureau of Women and Children, 1924 Chestnut Street. State Workmen's Insurance Fund, 804 Commercial Trust Building.
Pittsburgh:.....	Bureau of Inspection, Bureau of Rehabilitation, Bureau of Workmen's Compensation, Workmen's Compensation Referee, Bureau of Industrial Relations, Fulton Building. State Employment Office, 622 Grant Street. State Workmen's Insurance Fund, 904 Park Building.
Pottsville:.....	Bureau of Rehabilitation, Workmen's Compensation Referee, 1 Ulmer Building. State Workmen's Insurance Fund, Baird Building.
Reading:.....	State Employment Office, 533 Penn Street.
Scranton:.....	State Employment Office, Linden Street and Madison Avenue. Bureau of Inspection, Workmen's Compensation Referee, State Workmen's Insurance Fund, 418 Union National Bank Building.
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Wilkes-Barre:.....	Bureau of Rehabilitation, Workmen's Compensation Referee, Coal Exchange Building. State Workmen's Insurance Fund, 174 Carey Avenue.
Williamsport:.....	Bureau of Inspection, Workmen's Compensation Referee, Heyman Building. Cooperative State Employment Office, Y. M. C. A. Building, 343 West Fourth Street.
York:.....	Bureau of Workmen's Compensation, Central National Bank Building, State Workmen's Insurance Fund, 917 Wayne Avenue.

Note. State Employment Offices are conducted in cooperation with the United States Employment Service.

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Contents

	Page
After the Safety Campaign.	3
Harry D. Immel, Director, Bureau of Inspection	
Some Results of the Work of the Bureau of Rehabilitation.	5
S. S. Riddle, Director, Bureau of Rehabilitation	
Industrial Board.	11
They Put Safety First.	12
Recent Decisions of the Workmen's Compensation Board.	17
Departmental Notes.	25
Review of Industrial Statistics.	26
William J. Maguire, Director, Bureau of Statistics	
Directory of Offices.	50

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AFTER THE SAFETY CAMPAIGN

BY HARRY D. IMMEL
Director, Bureau of Inspection

After Pennsylvania's great industrial safety campaign—what? Pennsylvania industry itself, together with organized labor, branch safety councils, and various civic organizations will be asked to give the answer at a round-table conference at Harrisburg under the auspices of the Bureau of Inspection of the Department of Labor and Industry some time in November. No special invitation is required. The Department invites the attendance of all who desire to come.

It was just one year ago in November that the safety campaign was endorsed at a similar conference. It was no empty endorsement. Those who participated in the 1928 round-table conference went home and threw themselves into the undertaking with an energy greater than anyone had dared to expect. In consequence the campaign which will terminate on December 31, 1929, has reached proportions which put it in a class by itself. When have 30,000 individual industrial concerns of all sizes ever combined to stamp out injury to workers? When, before this campaign, have two and a half million workers signed a pledge of safety? When have so many whole communities and numerous civic agencies ever been so united in any safety cause?

Here is an investment of dollars, an investment of thought and of labor, the extent of which cannot be estimated. Industrial safety in Pennsylvania, built up along educational lines on the foundation of this safety campaign, should pay increasing dividends from year to year. Experience has shown that any safety campaign permitted to drop at the end of a fixed period, with no consolidation of lines at the point of advance, produces no substantial benefit. There is no intention in the Department of Labor and Industry to permit Pennsylvania's great safety campaign to lose its momentum. The manner of its continuance is largely for the November conference to determine.

As directed by resolution of the 1928 conference, the Bureau of Inspection will, this November, submit to the conference a detailed report of the campaign. There will be no set speeches. All of the remaining time will be given to exchange of campaign experience, outlining of successful application of the campaign in individual plants, and to suggestions for further activity. All business will be presented as concisely as possible. The length of sessions will be gauged to permit those in attendance from whatever part of the state to start back home the same day.

The Bureau of Inspection will outline to the conference its plans for continuing and broadening industrial safety activity. The Bureau proposes the issuance of a certificate of merit to each concern that has participated in the 1929 campaign. This certificate, if acceptable to the conference, will have a

personal application for the concern receiving it, as it will bear the establishment's safety record in the campaign. These certificates will be suitable for framing and for display where they can serve as a constant challenge to workers throughout 1930. It may be considered desirable to have the certificates presented with some formality at shop meetings.

The Bureau further plans to continue and expand state inspection on a basis of individual plant accident records. This service, begun in the campaign year, has met with such success that previous inspection methods, which were largely confined to enforcement of mechanical safeguarding, have been definitely abandoned. Had the campaign accomplished nothing else, industry's recognition of the Bureau of Inspection of the Department of Labor and Industry as an expert safety service organization would have justified all the special efforts put forth this year.

But the campaign has accomplished far more. In this year of increased employment and increased production, with our inadequate facilities for recording state-wide industrial accidents on a basis of exposure, it cannot be determined just what actual reduction of industrial accidents may have been produced through the medium of the campaign. What we can be confident of is that the individual responsibility developed in workers, the interest in safety aroused among employers, the willingness to help expressed by whole communities, present a most hopeful outlook for the future of industrial safety in Pennsylvania.

Pennsylvania's 1929 industrial safety campaign was projected for the future. Those who helped make it a success have assumed a heavy responsibility for continuance of the work. We must go on from the November conference this year to further safety accomplishments. Pennsylvania's industrial safety campaign must be given permanence.

SOME RESULTS OF THE WORK OF THE BUREAU OF REHABILITATION

BY S. S. RIDDLE
Director, Bureau of Rehabilitation

Among the hundreds of rehabilitation cases in Pennsylvania, varying in employment classification from suitable laboring tasks to professional training are outstanding cases indicative of the energy of many disabled persons. The most conspicuous cases are of course those in which training for new occupations are most successful. In many cases job restoration is necessary because of lack of basic education, age, economic and domestic responsibilities and other factors. Various groups of cases selected from the number trained by the Pennsylvania Bureau during the Federal fiscal year ending June 30, 1929 are included among the following:—

PROFESSIONAL

Many young persons handicapped by permanent physical disability have the basic education to prepare for professional work. The Bureau of Rehabilitation has aided and is aiding, at the present time, numbers of such young persons in colleges and universities in Pennsylvania for the practice of medicine and dentistry, for varied types of engineering work, for the legal and teaching professions, as well as in courses in commerce and finance, chemistry and pharmacy.

* * *

A young woman, born September 12, 1907, sustained compound Potts fracture of both ankles and fractured shin bone by accident. She had been employed in millinery work but was ambitious to become a school teacher. A widowed mother was unable to finance her daughter's course. The Bureau of Rehabilitation aided the young woman in pursuing a course in education in a university in the Commonwealth and she was graduated in June, 1929. She has obtained a contract for a desirable teaching position in the public schools of the Commonwealth for the term 1929-30.

* * *

A young man with a disabled right arm and leg is a teacher of English in a high school in Pennsylvania. He was born in 1906 and was aided by the Bureau of Rehabilitation in obtaining a degree in a Pennsylvania college qualifying him for high school teaching, specializing in English.

* * *

Amputation of the right arm of a young man, born in Poland 1901, prevented further factory employment for him. The accident occurred in 1917 when this man was sixteen years of age. His parents were unable to provide him with a

higher education, although he worked and attended public school. Assisted by the Bureau of Rehabilitation, this young man in June 1929 completed a law course in a university in Pennsylvania.

* * *

A college course in preparation for the legal profession was chosen by a young man, born in 1904, who lost his left arm near the shoulder by amputation in 1923. The unfortunate injury was sustained by this young man only seven weeks after the death of his father. The Bureau of Rehabilitation has aided him and he was graduated with an A. B. degree in June, 1929.

COMMERCIAL

Commercial employment in the business world offers many opportunities for properly trained disabled persons. Commercial training is readily available and the Bureau of Rehabilitation, so far as is possible, always endeavors to link such training with a definite employment prospect. The training varies from preparation for filing and general clerical employment, to courses in bookkeeping, stenography, accounting and also college courses in commerce and finance.

* * *

A disabled young woman, sixteen years of age, registered with the Bureau of Rehabilitation in 1928. Commercial training was provided her in selected subjects in a business school and she was placed as an office clerk with a manufacturing concern.

* * *

A young man, nineteen years of age, registered with the Bureau in 1927 due to loss of hand sustained by an industrial accident. He was trained for clerical work and is suitably employed.

* * *

A laborer, twenty-four years of age, who sustained amputation of right foot by an employment accident, had attended public school for ten years. He was given intensive training by the Bureau of Rehabilitation in commercial subjects and is employed as a stock clerk with an automobile agency.

* * *

A railroad brakeman sustained loss of left foot by accident in his employment in 1926 when he was twenty-four years of age. The Bureau of Rehabilitation and the railroad company cooperated and this man was trained as stenographer and clerk. He is now employed in that capacity by the railroad company which formerly employed him as a brakeman.

* * *

Amputation of left arm above the elbow interrupted the employment in a bituminous coal mine, of a young man twenty-one years of age. The Bureau of Rehabilitation trained him in a commercial school as a bookkeeper. He was placed in employment and the Bureau of Rehabilitation has within the last few

months received a letter from his present employer. A paragraph from that letter, referring to this young man, is as follows:—

“After being in the employ of our company for a period of about eight months, he has been promoted to assistant credit manager with full charge of retail credit. He has proven himself to be a very exceptional young man and I believe that great credit is due the Bureau with which you are connected and yourself for the help given to Mr. —.”

* * *

A young man whose leg was crushed in a rolling mill was given training in bookkeeping and is now employed as a bookkeeper and salesman in a shoe store.

* * *

A fractured knee cap is the disability of a young man, seventeen years of age, who was trained in bookkeeping and stenography, and is now employed in that work by an anthracite coal company.

* * *

A dynamite explosion killed a father and injured his twenty-year-old son. The young man was trained by the Bureau in bookkeeping and typing and is now employed by an electric company.

* * *

A young girl whose feet were fractured in industrial employment was provided with commercial training and is now employed as a stenographer and in general office work.

CORRESPONDENCE COURSES

The Bureau of Rehabilitation has, in many cases, made use of correspondence courses for training disabled persons in conjunction with employment along lines of the training and in other types of cases where such courses seemed most logical. The courses are obtained from recognized commercial correspondence schools and, whenever possible, free courses are obtained through cooperation of the Pennsylvania State College. Correspondence courses in agricultural subjects from State College have been very advantageous.

Among the types of correspondence courses provided by the Bureau to disabled registrants are:—Architecture, show card writing, building contracting, boiler maker's laying out, electrical engineering (lighting division), and various commercial courses.

The extension courses from the School of Agriculture of the Pennsylvania State College are principally floriculture, farm chemistry, poultry keeping and similar lines.

* * *

Amputation of both legs above the knees permanently disabled a railroad employe born in 1924. His disabling injury occurred in 1922 and although he

wears artificial legs, the difficulty in going up and down steps without assistance made employment near his home as the most feasible prospect. Weaving of wicker work was tried and finally it was decided a portion of the fund received in a settlement for his injury should be used in establishing a greenhouse near his home. A neighboring florist generously assisted with valuable advice and the disabled man with the help of his wife established himself in florist work. The Bureau of Rehabilitation obtained for him from the Pennsylvania State College a correspondence course in floriculture. This man has definitely established himself in business.

* * *

A factory employe in a Pennsylvania city lost one eye by accident in 1927 when he was twenty-seven years of age. He feared that further factory employment would endanger his remaining eye and decided to move from the city to the farm of his father. He moved his family consisting of wife and child to his father's farm and the Bureau of Rehabilitation arranged for him a course in poultry keeping from the Pennsylvania State College. He has developed poultry raising as a profitable branch on his father's farm and has also enrolled for a correspondence course in farm chemistry with State College.

TRADES AND OTHER MANUAL OCCUPATIONS

In addition to training for the professions by college courses, instruction for occupations through correspondence schools and for commercial work in business schools, numbers of disabled persons are trained for virtually all classes of occupations which, in each case, may be followed despite the physical handicap. Such training may be accomplished by placement in a manufacturing or similar establishment with a wage paid the trainee as any learner is trained for a task in industry. There are, however, many cases for which training must be arranged for entry to trades or manual occupations by institutional, tutorial or similar training methods. Among the occupations for which disabled persons have been trained are mechanical drafting, watch making and engraving, mechanical dentistry, radio repair and assembling, shoe repairing, dressmaking, barbering and many others.

* * *

A mangled left hand sustained by accident in 1925 by a young man, twenty years of age, brought him to the attention of the Bureau of Rehabilitation. His basic ability and inclination were along mechanical lines although he had completed only his freshman year in high school. This young man was entered by the Bureau of Rehabilitation in a vocational school in a Pennsylvania city to study mechanical drafting and allied engineering subjects. His training was completed in June 1929 and he has been satisfactorily placed in employment in the engineering and drafting department of a large industrial corporation in Pennsylvania.

Following is a letter of a type received from many young persons trained by this Bureau and which was received by the adjuster for the Bureau who had supervision in the case of the young man above cited:—

My dear Mr. ———:

June 21, 1929.

As you know I have graduated from ——— School, and have gone to work for the ——— Company, I feel that I owe to you a letter of appreciation and gratitude.

As you recall, I received an injury to my left hand, back in the year nineteen hundred and twenty-five, while I was an employe of the ——— Railroad and Coal Company. Due to my injury, I was forced to seek a new vocation. The vocation that I selected was mechanical drafting and work in engineering. After choosing my vocation, I was aware of the fact that I could not then compete as a draftsman or an engineer and my only alternative was to go to school. When I decided to go to school, there were two questions that came before me. One was, where will I go to school, because I was not a high school graduate at that time, the other was a matter of finance. After I had studied over the matter for a while, I decided to file an application with the Bureau of Rehabilitation. After I filed my application, I received a reply from the Bureau and was soon placed in school. I want to thank you and also the Bureau of Rehabilitation for the way you have handled my case.

I am proud to be a resident of a State such as Pennsylvania and hope that the State and Federal Governments make ample provisions to carry on rehabilitation work.

You often hear the statement made by people that accidents are due to carelessness, but they forget to analyze the cases. The injured are accused, as being responsible, but I wish to assert at this time that no sane person is going to inflict personal injuries upon himself or his fellow man if he is aware of it. People forget when they are sitting back in their homes and read of an industrial accident that that person was contributing to the advancement of society or maybe to their personal happiness. We have our safety committees and I hope that our State and Federal Governments maintain and support our Rehabilitation Bureaus, because, there have always been unavoidable accidents and I think there always will be as long as industry exists.

May I close by saying that I am in excellent health and hope you are the same.

With best wishes,

A young man, twenty-one years of age, sustained loss of use of both legs. He was entered by the Bureau in an institution to learn watch making and engraving and upon completion of his training, was placed in suitable employment in a jewelry establishment.

* * *

Loss of leg by accident in the coal mines in Pennsylvania resulted in a young man twenty-one years of age being trained by the Bureau of Rehabilitation to become a barber. This young man is now managing a barber shop.

* * *

A married man, forty-eight years of age, engaged in electrical work, sustained severe injury to his spine preventing his continuing in his employment. He was trained by the Bureau in radio repairing and is working for himself in his community giving service to radios.

* * *

Severe head injuries caused the disability of a single man, thirty-three years of age. He was trained in a school for mechanical dentistry and by his application completed a six months' course in four months. He is satisfactorily employed in a dental laboratory.

* * *

A young woman sustained amputation of leg above the knee and was trained as a dressmaker in a dressmaking school.

* * *

A fall from a building resulted in crippled feet for a workman, fifty-four years of age, married with one dependent. He was entered in a shoe repair shop to learn shoe repairing in a Pennsylvania city and on completion of his training, purchased a shoe repair shop by lump sum payment from workmen's compensation and is satisfactorily engaged in that work.

* * *

Partial blindness and deafness made the employment problem difficult for a young man who was trained in rush seating work in which occupation he is now engaged. Numbers of other blind persons have been trained in carpet and rug weaving, chair caning, broom and mop making, and in the sale of those products.

* * *

The preceding records are merely those of a few typical cases from the hundreds returned to suitable employment by the Bureau of Rehabilitation. In many cases there is no alternative but to return the disabled person, through cooperation of an employer, to a selected job which can be performed by the disabled persons as well as an able-bodied person could perform that particular task.

The efforts of the Bureau of Rehabilitation are restricted by law to permanently disabled persons of the legal employable age who can be considered as physically susceptible to rehabilitation and capable of entering and continuing in some form of suitable employment.

INDUSTRIAL BOARD

The following amendment to Rule 328, paragraph (c) of the Regulations for the Operation of Motion Picture Projectors was approved by the Industrial Board at a meeting held August 7, 1929:

"Licenses shall be obtained from the Department and will be issued as outlined in Rules 329 and 330 of these regulations."

This amendment replaces the original paragraph (c) and requires that all projectionists and apprentice projectionists operating under the jurisdiction of the Department obtain licenses from the State before they are authorized to project motion pictures.

The following devices were also approved by the Board:

<i>Company</i>	<i>Device</i>
Carter-Lockard Company, Los Angeles, California.	Chambers Skeleton Helmet Goggle.
Truscon Steel Company, Youngstown, Ohio.	Type I-F Everfast Window Cleaning Bolt as manufactured by R. J. Dickey and Sons, Inc., Columbus, Ind.

Approval of a number of elevator appliances granted the Graham & Norton Company of New York was transferred to the Otis Elevator Company because of the merger of these two companies.

THEY PUT SAFETY FIRST*

OUTSTANDING ACTIVITIES OF PENNSYLVANIA INDUSTRY ASSEMBLED BY THE BUREAU OF INSPECTION

The splendid safety record of the Heintz Manufacturing Company, of Philadelphia, in this year of the safety campaign, is attracting attention. The press shop, which recorded eleven amputations last year with a smaller working force than this year, recently completed a run of 162 days without a lost-time accident. On July 19, this department had gone 48 days and was still continuing another accident-free period. Other departments show correspondingly gratifying safety records.

The Mitchell Specialty Company, of Philadelphia, which, during 1927, and the first two months of 1928, had been averaging 3 amputations a month among 250 employes, has remarkably decreased accidents through the efforts of a safety committee and the development of an effective press guard. From March to December 1928, one amputation was recorded. In the first six months of 1929 there was one similar accident. These decreases were made in spite of the fact that working forces and equipment were doubled after the beginning of the campaign.

The seven plants of the Pittsburgh Limestone Company and affiliating companies operated from February 8 to June 15 of this year, a period of 128 days, without a lost-time accident. During that time, these plants worked 1,216,779 man-hours and produced 1,610,425 gross tons of limestone and dolomite, an average of 1,413⁵/₈ men worked during this period.

Mr. J. C. McCloskey, of McCloskey and Company, engaged in building construction in Philadelphia, believes in signs. A number of original and effective slogans have been posted on several school building operations in which the company is engaged. Among them are: "Turn down a nail but not a friend," "Don't buck the bucket," "Think of the fellow below," "Don't commit suicide when the whistle blows," "Report all accidents immediately."

The Sweet's Steel Company, of Williamsport, with 232 employes, had no lost-time accidents during the month of June this year.

The Keystone Clay Products Company, of Greensburg, with an average of 40 employes, reports 2 lost-time accidents in the last 5 years.

* This will be a monthly feature in **Labor and Industry**. Pennsylvania concerns are invited to submit from time to time safety records that they consider worthy of publication. Address Director, Bureau of Inspection, Department of Labor and Industry, Harrisburg, or your Divisional Supervisor of the Bureau.

The Weaver Costello Company, candy makers, of Pittsburgh, with 140 employes, has gone 14 months without a single lost-time accident.

N. Snellenberg & Company, Philadelphia department store merchants, report a noteworthy reduction in accidents participated in by their fleet of delivery trucks since 1926. In that year 550 accidents were recorded. In 1927 the number was reduced to 252, a decrease of 56 per cent, and in 1928 to 163, another decrease of 37 per cent. It is reported that safety to other employes and to patrons in the store has shown the same consistent improvement.

The Interior Milling Company, cabinet makers, of Philadelphia, with an average of 40 employes working 46 hours per week, had one lost-time accident in 1928. That accident involved 2 days loss of time.

The safety committee of the United States Asbestos Company, at Manheim, means business as is indicated by its recommendation for disciplining of an employe who was responsible for a lost-time accident attributed to his own carelessness. The report of the committee states, "This employe refused to sign the safety pledge card of the Pennsylvania Department of Labor and Industry. On account of his attitude in not showing willingness to cooperate for safety, the committee recommends that he be suspended beginning the day he returns to work, suspension to be for one week and as much longer as he continues to show unwillingness to cooperate in the 1929 safety campaign."

Safety rules for foremen have been adopted by Charles Lennig and Company, manufacturing chemists, of Philadelphia. Among these rules are: "Get the new man interested in safety the first day," "See that goggles are worn," "Expect an inspection every day," "Don't do something you have warned your men not to do."

No lost-time accidents during the first six months of this year, is the record of the Culler Furniture Company, of Williamsport, manufacturers of chairs and other household furniture.

Not a man was hurt in the erection of 1750 tons of structural steel, for which six derricks were working over a period of 36 days in the construction of the North Office Building of the State Capitol at Harrisburg. Six lost-time accidents was the total for the whole building operation in which the average number of employes was 250, and the peak 459. Safety was promoted by a committee composed of representatives of the various contractors under supervision of the Bureau of Inspection of the Department of Labor and Industry.

The Kistler Leather Company, of Lock Haven, with 126 employes, had no lost-time accidents in the first six months of 1929.

The Herndon Knitting Mill of Herndon, Northumberland County, with 45 employes working 300 days a year, reports not a single lost-time accident in the last eight years.

Contractor J. F. Creverling, of Easton, employing an average of 13 men in general electrical work, reports a single compensible accident in the last six years. Foreman vigilance is largely credited for this good record.

All departments of the Philadelphia Coke Company except three, completed the first four months of 1929 without a lost-time accident. Only three lost-time accidents were recorded in this period among an operating force of 288 men, working 225,482 man-hours.

The Lehigh Structural Steel Company, of Allentown, with an average of 250 employes, worked from November 22, 1928, to June 1, 1929, with one lost-time accident for a total of 271,255 man-hours. During the first six months of 1928 this concern had 7 lost-time accidents among 185 employes. Mr. Charles McGovern, Jr., secretary of the plant safety council, who reports this record, adds that the employes of the company have all taken the safety pledge, and states, "The Department of Labor and Industry may count on the Lehigh Structural Steel Company to do everything it possibly can to help put across the greatest safety campaign the state of Pennsylvania has ever known."

Ten years without a lost-time accident is the record of Weston E. Good Company, Inc., silk throwers, with mill at Pittston. This mill works approximately 300 days a year, with an average of 65 employes.

The men of the generating division at the Cedar Street plant of the Pennsylvania Power and Light company, at Harrisburg, took the first honors in a competitive safety demonstration in May last. The demonstration concluded a course in safety education conducted by the company over a period of several months. Ten teams competed.

A novel inducement to safe operation is that offered employes of the Branch Storage Company, at Perkasio. This concern operates a fleet of 30 auto trucks transporting goods from Perkasio to New York City. A fine of \$5 is imposed on each driver for every accident for which he is responsible. Each month that a driver concludes without an accident he receives a bonus of \$2. The men like

the plan so well that they have suggested increasing the fine to \$10 and the bonus to \$4. In April of this year, the company paid \$60 in bonuses, having had no accidents.

The Union Drawn Steel Company, of Beaver Falls, reports only 3 lost-time accidents among the 288 employes in its No. 3 mill in 1928. The longest accident-free period during the year was a stretch of 288 days. The crank shaft department of this same company, with 120 employes, in March of this year reported no lost-time accidents since January, 1927.

The Pittsburgh Monotype Composition Company, of Pittsburgh, with 24 employes, had no lost-time accidents in two years.

Freedom from lost-time accidents in the past four years is reported by the Western Newspaper Union, of Pittsburgh, with 30 employes.

The Commercial Sash & Door Company, a woodworking shop of Beaver Falls, had only one lost-time accident for a period of three days' disability among 36 employes in 1928.

The Pittsburgh Electric and Machine Works, of Pittsburgh, with 12 employes, claims a record of no lost-time accidents in 14 years.

The Sterling Borax Company, of New Brighton, has had only one lost-time accident since January 1, 1927, among 34 employes.

The National School Slate Company, of Slatington, credits compliance with insurance and Department of Labor and Industry recommendations for its splendid record of only 2 lost-time accidents since 1927 among 95 employes.

The W. J. Smith Company, of Catasauqua, engaged in candy manufacturing with 39 employes, reports no lost-time accidents in the past 2 years.

Two accidents, both of which happened to the same man, are all that stood in the way of a perfect safety record for the 100 employes of the planing mill of the F. W. Wing Company, at Catasauqua, in 1928. This concern has an active safety organization.

The Grasselli Chemical Company, of Beaver Falls, went through 1927 and 1928 with no lost-time accidents among 21 employes.

A record clear of accidents among 95 employes in 1928 is reported by the Pittsburgh Taximeter Company, of Pittsburgh.

Remlinger & Burgess, printers, of Pittsburgh, with 25 employes, have gone 2 years without an accident.

It is worth a dinner a month for employes of the Bethlehem Construction Company, at Bethlehem, to avoid accidents. This special inducement was offered by the management in the interest of safety in October, 1928, and is reported to be most effective. Every month that the concern goes through the entire period without an accident to any worker requiring more than one trip to a doctor for treatment, a dinner is provided for all at a local hotel. These monthly dinners cost the company approximately \$100.

W. B. Wagner, builder and contractor, of Williamsport, personally supervises the erection of his scaffolds and periodically inspects his equipment. To this he attributes the fact that his 15 employes have gone 7 years without a lost-time accident.

The General Chemical Company, at Newell, Fayette County, operated 300,000 man-hours with 120 employes during 1928 with a record of 8 accidents. These accidents caused a total loss of 445 hours.

RECENT DECISIONS OF THE WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION BOARD

DUNMIRE v. STATE WORKMEN'S INSURANCE FUND

Death by drowning held accidental and not result of intent to commit suicide.

Dependency—Compensation disallowed as to widow but awarded to children of deceased.

OPINION BY CHAIRMAN HOUCK—AUGUST 8, 1929

The claimants are the widow and children of William G. Dunmire, who died by drowning on August 27, 1928. The defense is that the decedent committed suicide. The referee found that the decedent did not commit suicide, and that his death resulted from an accidental injury sustained while in the course of his employment. He found, however, that the widow was not dependent on her husband at the time of his death, and, consequently, he awarded compensation to the children only. Both parties appealed from the award. The defendant appealed on the ground that the death was not accidental; and the claimant appealed on the ground that the referee erred in finding that she was not dependent on her husband at the time of his death.

The decedent was employed as a stationary engineer. He went to work at the usual time, about 5:00 A. M., on August 27, 1928. He performed his usual functions around the boiler house and engine rooms where his duties required him to be, and was last seen alive between nine and ten o'clock, going toward a group of water tanks situated on the defendant's premises. Shortly after this he was missed; and a search disclosed his dead body in one of the water tanks. There were three tanks in the group, arranged in the form of a triangle. Two of them were about ten feet high and about ten feet in diameter. The third tank was about fourteen and one-half feet high. A four inch pipe line running into one of the smaller tanks, supplied water from a spring and was controlled by a valve, located at the top of the tank. Another stream of water was piped from the stream into this same tank, and this water was used for drinking purposes. There were no valves on the other small tank, but it was connected by a pipe at the bottom, with the other tank, so that the water from both tanks remained at the same level. The decedent's body was found in the small tank on which there were no valves. The water, at the time, was within fourteen inches of the top of the tank. Evidence was produced to show that it was the decedent's duty to see that these tanks contained sufficient water to supply the boilers in the engine house, and the tanks apparently were under his supervision. Planks were placed across the tops of all the tanks and had been there for about five years. There were three planks across the top of the tank in which the decedent's body was found. The end of one of these planks had rotted off, so that the end of the plank was in the water. This condition existed

prior to August 27, 1928. The decedent was seen standing on a plank leading up to one of the smaller tanks, filling his water jar. After he filled it he came down from the tank and placed his water jar on the window ledge of the engine room. He was then seen returning towards the tank; and this is the last time he was seen alive. No one knows how he got into the tank, and no outcries were heard. It was shown that the decedent could not swim. On the part of the defendant, evidence was produced tending to show that the decedent was in low spirits during the morning of August 27; that he had family troubles and disagreements; and that he had expressed himself as being tired of living under the circumstances existing in his family. The defendant also attempted to show that about a year previous to this occurrence the decedent had thrown himself in front of a train. It does not clearly appear that this act was done with suicidal intent.

When the dead body of an employe is found on the premises of his employer at or near his regular place of service, under circumstances fairly indicating an accidental death, which probably occurred during the usual working hours of the decedent, the inference may fairly be drawn in the absence of evidence to the contrary that the employe was injured in the course of his employment. *Flucker v. Carnegie Steel Company*, 263 Pa. 113. *Dunmire's* dead body having been found on the premises at a place where his duty required him to be, it being apparent that death resulted from drowning, the presumption arises that he was accidentally injured in the course of his employment. To combat this presumption the defendant contends that the death was self-inflicted. The burden of proof, thereupon, rested upon the defendant to show that the decedent committed suicide.

There is a presumption against suicide or self-destruction on the part of a sane person who came to his death under circumstances not explained, and this presumption is recognized by the Compensation Act when it casts on the employer the burden of proving the contrary. *Ford v. Dick Company*, 288 Pa. 140. We do not think the referee erred in find that the defendant failed to overcome this presumption. There are a number of very plausible explanations for the decedent's presence on the tank, and it is very probable that he either slipped or fell into the tank accidentally. When he filled his water jar he was certainly doing a perfectly rational thing. It may be that at that time he noticed something in the tank requiring his attention. It may have been the broken plank, part of which was floating in the tank; it may have been something else. It is quite possible that he returned to the tank after placing his water jar at the engine house, to attend to the thing which had attracted his attention. When he got on to the tank he may have fallen into it; he may have slipped, or he may have fainted. In view of all the evidence it is just as reasonable to suppose that he fell into the tank accidentally, as it is to conclude that he threw himself into it intentionally to take his own life. In the *Ford* case cited above, the proof of

suicide was much stronger than it is in this case. The lower court in that case reversed the award of compensation made by the Board, but it was reinstated by the Supreme Court. After a careful consideration of all the evidence in this case read in the light of the legal principles laid down in the Ford case, we have no hesitancy in concluding that the decedent's death was accidental, and that he did not commit suicide.

The only remaining question is whether or not the decedent's widow was dependent on him at the time of his death. As for this question we have no doubt either that the referee correctly found that she was not. In 1926, the widow with her children separated from her husband. A prosecution was instituted against him and the court made an order compelling him to pay \$40.00 per month for the maintenance of his three minor children. The husband and wife became reconciled in the early part of 1927, and they again lived together. They separated finally in March, 1928. The claimant again appealed to the court which renewed the order of 1926, reducing the amount of the payment, however, to \$30.00 per month, and it is specifically stated in the order of the court that it is not intended that maintenance should be paid to the wife for herself. In view of the court's order the widow cannot rely upon the payments made thereunder to establish her dependency. True it is, that she received the money, but she received it for the children exclusively. In addition to this the widow admitted that her husband was not supporting her at the time of his death. After she left her husband he did not communicate with her, nor she with him, and no overtures were made by either to resume marital relations. She was asked, on cross-examination, whether her husband supported her after March 25, 1928, when she last left him, and she answered that he did not. She testified also that she never asked him to support her, and that all she received was the \$30.00 a month which her husband was ordered to pay for the maintenance of the children. In view of this evidence we certainly could not find that the claimant widow was actually dependent on her husband at the time of his death. In some cases only slight proof is necessary, but even that proof is lacking in this case.

We are satisfied that the referee has correctly decided this case and that we should not interfere with his award.

The findings of fact, conclusions of law, and award of the referee are affirmed and the appeal is dismissed.

MURPHY v. LEHIGH COAL & NAVIGATION COMPANY

Course of employment. Claimant was injured by a premature explosion of dynamite. Cause of the explosion was not definitely determined but claimant at the time was attempting to set off the charge by connecting the wire attached to the

exploder with a trolley wire. This was in direct violation of specific rules of the employer and it was held that this act took the claimant out of the course of his employment and that he was not entitled to compensation.

OPINION BY COMMISSIONER MORRISON—AUGUST 3, 1929

Samuel Murphy, the claimant in this case, was injured in the mine of the Lehigh Coal & Navigation Company, defendant, at the place of his employment. There was a premature explosion of dynamite which he had placed in a hole drilled near the roof of the tunnel in which he was working.

The defendant resists compensation on the ground that Murphy at the time was engaged in a wilful violation of the mine law and disregard of all safety orders. The chief facts concerning the accident are set forth in the referee's finding No. 2, in which he sets forth that Murphy:

"had taken the wire connected with the exploder in this charge and hooked it onto the trolley wire that hung along the roof of the tunnel with the thought of thus discharging the shot. There was no explosion, however. He then hung the wire on a nail driven into the rib and went back to the hole, took the ground wire attached to the exploder, scraped it off with his finger and placed the wire down again. About this time the explosion occurred, injuring him on the back. It is not known what set off the shot."

In regard to the alleged disregard of safety orders and violation of mine law, the referee in his finding No. 6 says:

"It is a standing rule of the defendant company that no shots should be fired through the instrumentality of a trolley wire. Exploding of a shot by battery was the rule in this mine."

Counsel for claimant contended that the Secretary of Mines has been trying to work out some way of firing by battery exclusively in coal mining but issued no order that firing by battery was the only legal way to fire and that a distinction should be made between a rule of an employer and a statutory provision of a mine law.

The defendant answered that this was a rule not made by a powder company or supplier of materials or equipment but promulgated by the owners of the property, the employer of this claimant, and done for his benefit, that the inspector issued such orders and they were universal not only in this particular mine but all over the anthracite region and that the rule is authoritative under Section 17 of the amended act of June 8, 1901, and Section 15 of the mine act of 1905, providing that the superintendent shall see that every necessary precaution is taken to insure the safety of the workmen and that the provisions of the act are observed and obeyed.

In *Shoffler v. Lehigh Valley Coal Company* (290 Pa. 480) there is a distinction between injury met with in the course of an act which is in direct violation of the law (b) and an act contrary to the positive orders of the employer (c) but it is held that neither is included in course of employment and that no liability attaches if the accident happens through either of the two causes just mentioned; that the injury received therefrom does not render the employer liable for compensation; that the employer by his own act breaks the continuity of employment and becomes at that time a trespasser (p. 484). In the cited case it was held that while the cause and time of Shoffler's death were well within the act and the occurrence not unusually far from the usual place of employment and Shoffler may have been endeavoring to further his master's business, his act was a violation of the law and forfeited the right to compensation (p. 486).

Shoffler's act was held to be a violation of the provisions of rule 25 of the Anthracite Mine Act of 1891, P. L. 176, but the placing of "an act contrary to the positive orders of the employer" on a parity with violation of mine law is controlling in the case at bar and referee has found (fact No. 6) that:

"It is a standing rule of the defendant company that no shots should be fired through the instrumentality of a trolley wire. Exploding a shot by battery was the rule in this mine."

Therefore, if Murphy was engaged in the violation of this defendant's rule, he was not in the course of his employment. It seems clear that had Murphy been injured by an explosion caused by the exploding of the dynamite through the firing of the shot from the trolley line, he would not have been in the course of his employment. Murphy made this attempt. The referee has found that Murphy was "accidentally injured by a premature explosion of dynamite which he was about to set off" (finding No. 1). This is supported by the evidence. Claimant says that he attached the wire to the trolley line, and confesses definitely that he knew he was violating the rule (pp. 7-8-9). Claimant says:

"A. I went over the line and picked up the ground wire and scraped it off with my finger.

Q. What did you pick up the ground wire for?

A. To see what was the matter.

Q. You were inspecting it?

A. Yes sir.

Q. You dropped it?

A. Yes sir.

Q. Did you do anything else between that time and the time the shot went off?

A. It went off on top of my back.

Q. What did you do after you put the wire down on the rock side of the tunnel?

A. Went over my line to see what was wrong with it. Then I went in.

Q. Where?

A. In where the hole was charged.

Q. Where you had put in your charge of dynamite?

A. Yes sir.

Q. What did you have to do after you put up the wire and made connection with the trolley wire, what did you have to do in order to discharge the dynamite?

A. I had to go back over the line" (p. 6).

Claimant then tells about the necessity of going back "over the line" which seems to refer to the initial try, but he followed by stating that sometimes the discharge will not take place even when connected with the trolley and it is necessary to go back over the line as there might be a disconnection (pp. 6-7).

"Q. But the charge went off that injured you while you were attempting to fire a shot in violation of the laws of the company?

A. Yes sir (p. 15).

Q. You went over that to find out what was wrong with the shot when it did not explode?

A. I picked up the exploder and the wire that goes into the ground.

Q. And you were inspecting that?

A. Yes sir.

Q. When you fired with the battery you did not have the charge attached to this bar?

A. No sir.

Q. But you attached this wire to a bar in order to get a ground connection?

A. Yes sir."

Claimant's act in its inception was wrongful and by the general rule of presumption gives rise to an inference that it persisted within a subsequent time. This must be taken in connection with the facts and the facts are supplied by the claimant's own testimony. There is no testimony of a change of method or an abandonment of the idea of firing by trolley line. Claimant declares he disconnected the wire, therefore, his picking up and scraping off the exploder was not for the purpose of exploding the shot immediately but his testimony taken as a whole tends to show that he was not abandoning this method of firing but was inspecting his line with a view of trying it again; there not being a word from this witness that, having tried unsuccessfully to fire the shot in violation of the rules of the company, he then endeavored to procure a battery or cease work for the day.

Assuming, however, that the attempt to fire by trolley wire was a closed incident with him, claimant was engaged in work that was a part of the illegal attempt; he was not removing the ground bar nor wire but inspecting his line and apparatus and specifically that part of the apparatus essential to firing by trolley connection and wholly unessential in firing by the prescribed rule, that is, by battery. This particular act in which he was engaged at the moment was not a part of his designated employment; it was, if anything, an aftermath of a disobedient act. By his attempt to fire by trolley line, he had taken himself out of the course of his employment and had not wholly returned thereto when the accident happened.

We are unable to see how the defendant can be held responsible for the injuries he sustained and, therefore, set aside the referee's second conclusion of law and award and affirm the rest of his report. The appeal is sustained.

NIXON (or Nickerson) v. JARKA CORPORATION OF PHILADELPHIA

Limitation—Act of April 13, 1927. *The provision limiting the right to review to one year from date of last payment was held not to apply where the claimant was admittedly suffering a partial disability at the time he signed the final receipt and the said receipt was signed by him under a direct or indirect promise that the original agreement was to be superseded by a supplemental agreement which was to compensate him for partial disability.*

OPINION BY COMMISSIONER FLEITZ—AUGUST 10, 1929

The appeal by the defendant in this case arises under the following circumstances. Claimant met with an accident while in the course of his employment with defendant on July 21, 1927. On August 8, 1927, an agreement was made between the parties hereto providing for payment of compensation at the rate of \$12.00 per week, and under this agreement payments were made to February 13, 1928, at which time the claimant signed a final receipt. On March 8, 1929, claimant filed a petition for review, asking that the final receipt be set aside as it had been signed by mistake. Defendant filed an answer thereto denying that the agreement was signed by mistake, that no sufficient facts were shown to warrant a review, and that the petition was barred by the Statute of Limitations. After hearing, the referee found that the manner in which the final receipt was obtained from the claimant by the defendant, was in fact a fraud committed on the claimant and that the said receipt was signed by the claimant under a direct or indirect promise that the original agreement was to be superseded by a supplemental agreement, which was to compensate the claimant for partial disability. He further found that while the petition for review had been filed more than a year after the last payment of compensation, that the case should

be treated "as if an agreement still existed for the payment of partial disability." This finding was followed by an order setting aside the final receipt and modifying the agreement to provide for payments of compensation for partial disability. The petition praying for compensation for total disability was dismissed. The appeal followed.

From our examination of the notes of testimony we believe that the referee has correctly disposed of the case. While it is evident that the referee's action was not in the usual form, we believe that substantial justice has been done thereby. It was shown by the defendant's own witness that certain representations had been made to the claimant in order to secure the final receipt, that such representations made (the claimant could neither read nor write) were to the effect that if he, the claimant, returned to light work, that his earnings would be equal to those at the time of the accident. It was further shown that the claimant was admittedly suffering a partial disability at the time he signed the final receipt, that his earnings instead of being eighty-five cents an hour, which he was earning at the time of his original injury, was fifty cents, which he earned by working longer hours, subsequent to the signing of the final receipt. Under the usual circumstances, the petition for review having been filed more than one year after the last payment of compensation, which was made subsequent to the amending act of April 13, 1927, the claimant would be barred from any remedy by further action. The referee found, however, that in effect the original agreement for total disability between the parties had never been suspended or terminated, but was simply modified by oral agreement at the time of the signing of the final receipt. Under all the facts and circumstances in the case we affirm the referee's findings of fact, conclusions of law, and order dismissing the petition for review. The appeal is dismissed

DEPARTMENTAL NOTES

Miss Effie Reimensnyder has been appointed Editor of Publications of the Department of Labor and Industry.

Miss Katheryn Booth resigned from the staff of the Central Office of the Bureau of Rehabilitation, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, August 15, 1929, to enter social service work at the Harrisburg Hospital.

Miss Pearl Fogelsanger, of Shippensburg, has resigned from her position in the Department of Labor and Industry to accept a position as teacher of commercial subjects in the Stroudsburg High School.

More than one hundred teachers of the State have been licensed to operate 16 or 35 millimeter motion picture projectors after passing an examination of the Department of Labor and Industry. Of those licensed, 41 men and 11 women had taken courses in this method of instruction at The Pennsylvania State College this summer, with 20 men and 29 women from other institutions. These, together with the 80 teachers licensed last year and those previously licensed, furnish the public schools of the State with a goodly number of trained projectionists.

Visual education has become such a definite part of the work of the State that courses in this method of instruction were given this summer at the State Teachers Colleges at Bloomsburg, California, East Stroudsburg, Slippery Rock, and West Chester; Seaton Hill College, and Susquehanna University as well as at The Pennsylvania State College.

Sara M. Soffel, of Pittsburgh, was appointed Director of the Bureau of Women and Children of the Department of Labor and Industry, June 4, 1929, to succeed Charlotte E. Carr.

REVIEW OF INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS

PREPARED BY
The Bureau of Statistics

The Labor Market

Employment in manufacturing industries in Pennsylvania exhibited little change in July as compared with June although the general trend continued slightly upward. The employment index for manufacturing industries for July registered an 0.6 per cent increase over June. Employment in anthracite coal mines dropped sharply again in July, registering a 10 per cent decline as compared with June. Employment in bituminous mines was 0.8 per cent less than in June. Construction employment which in the early months in 1929 was at its lowest point in the last four years staged a remarkable recovery and during July approached closely the high peak attained in the fall of 1926. Street railway employment as indicated by reports from 5 large companies was one per cent lower in July than in June and was 3.9 per cent less than in July last year. Seasonally decreased volume of trade in retail stores accounted for the 7.1 per cent decline in employment for that industry. The volume of employment in retail stores for July was about at its normal level for this season of the year. Employment in jobbing establishments and wholesale houses showed a slight advance in July as compared with June.

Payrolls in nearly all industries were appreciably lower in July than in June, with average earnings of workers showing corresponding declines. Reduced payrolls at this time of the year are seasonable in most industries. Vacation periods, closings for inventories and repairs, and week-end closings following the general observance of the Independence Day holiday were the factors responsible for the decreased payrolls in most instances. The reduction in payrolls from June to July this year was somewhat larger than the reductions for the same period in 1928, due largely to the fact that so many employers closed down for the week-end following the July 4th holiday. The July level of manufacturing activity, however, was approximately 15 per cent higher than for July, 1928.

State Employment Office Reports: The ratio of applicants for work to jobs open was increased about 5 per cent in July due in a large measure to the precipitation into the labor market of high school and college students seeking employment for the vacation period and to the large number of graduates from the various educational institutions seeking permanent employment.

Total applications for work at the public employment offices operated by the State in 14 cities numbered 8,847 during the 4-week period covered by the July report. Seventy-five per cent of the applicants were men and twenty-five

per cent were women. Orders from employers for 4,973 workers were received, or 44 per cent less than the number required to give all applicants employment. Of the applicants sent to fill these 4,973 jobs, 3,598 secured employment. The number of applicants for work during July, 1929, was 7.3 per cent higher than in July, 1928; 24.0 per cent more jobs were available; and 17.3 per cent more persons secured employment. The ratio of applicants per 100 jobs available as reported from the State Employment offices was 178 for July as compared with 169 for June and as compared with 206 for July, 1928—a 13.6 per cent improvement for July, 1929, as compared with July, 1928.

Employment opportunities in the construction, shipbuilding, leather, metal, quarry, and hotel and restaurant industries were fairly numerous. The demand for workers in most other lines was light, particularly in the transportation industry.

Of the 9 cities where full-time State Employment offices are located, Altoona, Harrisburg, Johnstown, and Philadelphia showed improvement in the relative number of employment opportunities available, while Allentown, Erie, Pittsburgh, Reading and Scranton showed a slightly lessened demand for workers. Ranked in the order of greatest relative availability of employment during July, 1929, the 9 cities stood as follows: 1. Johnstown; 2. Erie; 3. Harrisburg; 4. Pittsburgh; 5. Allentown; 6. Altoona; 7 and 8. Philadelphia and Scranton equal; 9. Reading.

Reports from Manufacturing Firms: Employment in manufacturing firms gained 0.6 per cent in July as compared with June, but payrolls dropped 5.0 per cent. The decline in payrolls was the result of lost time due to holidays, vacations, and inventory takings. Manufacturing employment for July, 1929, was 10.5 per cent higher than for July, 1928, and payrolls were increased 15.6 per cent. These statements are based on reports received from 852 firms employing nearly 300,000 workers, and accordingly the reports are representative of approximately 40 per cent of total employment in the State for the 51 industries included in the compilation appended to this report. The index based on these reports shows that manufacturing employment for July, 1929, was 95.0 per cent of its 1923-1925 average, and payrolls of manufacturing firms were 96.4 per cent of their average figure for the same three-year period.

The average weekly earnings of workers in manufacturing plants were \$15.4 less during July than in June. Workers in manufacturing plants averaged \$25.50 a week in July, and \$27.04 a week in June.

Data as to the number of hours worked were reported by nearly 65 per cent of the total number of firms reporting for July. These show a 3.0 per cent decrease in operating time for July as compared with June. The transportation equipment, textile, food, lumber, and paper industries showed the largest reductions in time worked.

Considerable stability in wage rates in the manufacturing industries is indicated from the fact that there has been very little change in the rate of average hourly earnings for manufacturing workers for more than a year. The average rate of hourly earnings for manufacturing workers during the last year and one-half has been as follows:

AVERAGE RATE OF HOURLY EARNINGS

Month	1928	1929
January.....	\$.563	\$.567
February.....	.568	.569
March.....	.561	.568
April.....	.572	.570
May.....	.568	.575
June.....	.566	.566
July.....	.566	.564
August.....	.555	
September.....	.566	
October.....	.571	
November.....	.572	
December.....	.587	

The Metal Industries: Employment in the metal industries, with few exceptions, continued to show considerable strength. Blast furnace operation is still far below normal, but employment for this group has been gaining steadily for the past few months. The only industry of the metal group which has not shown decided improvement over last year is the brass and bronze products industry. Employment for this industry for July, 1929, was 23.1 per cent less than for the same month in 1928.

The electrical apparatus industry, which has been expanding at an amazing rate for some months, registered a further gain of 23.7 per cent in its employment total for July. Payrolls were 41.7 per cent higher than in June. Most of these remarkable gains were in the radio and allied electrical appliances industries. One firm of this group hired 4,000 new employes during the last three months, and another hired nearly 3,000 during the same period. While employment in the radio industry has proved to be highly seasonal in the past, it is expected that the recent plant expansions of radio manufacturers will result in a more regular and fixed level of production.

Transportation Equipment: Manufacturers of automobile bodies and parts reported a 6.5 per cent decrease of employment for July. The largest reductions were reported from firms in the Philadelphia area. Locomotive and car repair shops are running 10 to 15 per cent better than at this time last year, but operations still fall considerably short of normal operations during the 1923-1925 base period. Employment in shipyards is nearly double its figure of July, 1928, but even with the gains of the last few months, shipbuilding is at less than half of its usual level.

Textile Products: The general decline in employment and payrolls for the textile groups was directly attributable to the widespread closings over the July 4th holiday. Many mills closed down on July 3rd and did not reopen until July 8th. Closings for vacations, inventories, and in a few instances during the progress of strikes helped to reduce the employment and payroll totals for the month. Average weekly earnings of workers in the textile industry for July averaged 7.7 per cent less than in June.

Foods and Tobacco: Production in candy factories showed the usual summer decline. Ice cream factories reported increased employment and payrolls in line with increased summer consumption of iced foods. It is somewhat surprising that even with the radical change in the methods of handling, delivery, and storage of ice cream during the last few years, employment for the industry continues to show steady growth. It is a happy though uncommon circumstance.

Coal Mining: According to reports to the Anthracite Bureau of Information from 155 collieries, employment in anthracite mines took a 10 per cent drop in July for the second consecutive month. Payrolls showed a 20.0 per cent decline. Anthracite mining operation for the first 7 months of 1929, as measured by the volume of wage disbursements, is 4.6 per cent less than for the corresponding period in 1928. Bituminous mines reported an 0.8 per cent decrease in employment and 6.1 per cent decrease in payrolls for July as compared with June. Data of employment and wages for bituminous mines in 1928 are not available.

Construction and Contracting: Work in the building and contracting industry showed another large gain in July with a 21.7 per cent gain in employment and a 17.1 per cent increase in payrolls as compared with June. Most of the gains were reported by firms other than those engaged in building construction work. The present declining tendency of building permits does not warrant the assumption that the construction level evidenced for July will continue for long, but with the large contracts already awarded for roads and other public works, it is reasonably certain that construction employment for 1929 will surpass the level of 1929 and possibly the level of 1927.

The following news item released recently by the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics gives an interesting review of America's baby industry which should prove of some interest to readers of Labor and Industry.

EMPLOYMENT AND PRODUCTION IN AIRPLANE MANUFACTURE

Modern industrial development is creating an increasing amount of labor saving machinery which is displacing men. The development and expansion of any new industry, therefore, is of great importance in giving employment to the men displaced by the improved machinery.

Among the new industries which have developed rapidly during the last few years is the making of airplanes and airplane motors. A survey by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor shows that there are now nearly 25,000 people employed directly in the manufacture of airplanes and airplane motors.

Aside from manufacturing the industry also gives employment to much labor both directly and indirectly. Factories and hangars must be built; pilots both for mail and commercial work must be employed; schools of instruction are coming into existence; and many mechanics and other ground employes are needed at air fields. Employment also is given to persons engaged in the manufacture of material (metal, wood, cloth, rubber, etc.), used in planes. Airplanes also have their effect on the production, distribution, and consumption of gasoline.

Plants manufacturing airplanes are found in 29 States, New York being the most important with 4,396 employes. This is followed by California with 1,605 employes. Other States with over 1,000 persons employed in the making of airplanes are Michigan, Washington, Kansas, and Ohio.* Of the 101 firms from which reports were received, 78 produced airplanes during 1928, the production being 4,886 planes. The indications are that the 1929 production will be much greater.

An article on this subject appears in the August, 1929, issue of the *Monthly Labor Review*.

* (Added note.) According to reports to the State Department of Internal Affairs for 1928, Pennsylvania has 2 airplane factories employing 470 workers, and 2 factories employing 188 workers engaged exclusively in the manufacture of airplane motors and parts.

REPORT OF ACTIVITIES OF STATE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES FOR THE MONTH OF JULY, 1929

INDUSTRIES

	Persons Applying for Positions			Persons Asked for by Employers			Persons Sent to Positions			Persons Receiving Positions		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
GRAND TOTAL.....	8,847	6,636	2,211	4,973	3,921	1,052	5,188	4,041	1,147	3,598	2,826	772
Total: Industrial Group (skilled).....	3,203	2,660	543	1,869	1,637	232	1,971	1,705	266	1,143	1,004	139
Building and construction.....	349	349	.....	141	141	.....	189	189	.....	111	111	.....
Shipbuilding.....	304	304	.....	199	199	.....	220	220	.....	170	170	.....
Chemicals and allied products.....	7	6	1	1	1	.....	2	2	.....	1	1	.....
Clay, glass and stone products.....	5	5	.....	1	1	.....	2	2	.....	1	1	.....
Clothing.....	12	8	4	10	.....	10	8	.....	8	.....	.....	.....
Textiles.....	47	37	10	7	4	3	6	6	.....	3	3	.....
Food and kindred products.....	24	16	8	13	5	8	18	9	9	7	4	3
Leather, rubber and composition goods.....	6	4	2	18	5	13	12	.....	12	.....	.....	2
Lumber, woodwork and furniture.....	45	45	.....	19	19	.....	24	24	.....	11	11	.....
Paper and printing.....	19	15	4	8	5	3	9	16	3	4	2	2
Metals and metal products.....	957	947	10	751	748	3	764	761	3	360	358	.....
Mines and quarries.....	30	30	.....	107	107	.....	17	17	.....	12	12	.....
Transportation and public utilities.....	163	160	3	30	29	1	38	37	1	25	24	.....
Hotel and restaurant.....	349	133	216	124	55	69	144	68	76	94	43	51
Wholesale and retail trade.....	339	181	158	168	99	69	213	129	84	94	44	50
Miscellaneous.....	547	420	127	272	219	53	305	235	70	248	220	28
Total: Other Groups.....	5,644	3,976	1,668	3,104	2,284	820	3,217	2,336	881	2,455	1,822	633
Clerical and professional.....	973	534	439	211	113	98	345	169	176	137	64	73
Agriculture.....	26	20	6	15	9	6	18	12	6	16	10	6
Semi-skilled.....	906	351	555	538	182	356	561	221	340	348	144	204
Unskilled.....	2,890	2,771	119	1,746	1,717	29	1,697	1,665	32	1,374	1,350	24
Casual and day workers*.....	849	300	549	594	203	331	596	269	327	580	254	326
June, 1929.....	11,191	8,117	3,074	6,638	5,523	1,415	6,942	5,327	1,615	4,859	3,789	1,070
July, 1928.....	8,243	5,646	2,597	4,010	3,095	915	4,443	3,367	1,076	3,067	2,393	676
July, 1927.....	9,515	6,697	2,818	4,297	3,127	1,170	4,447	3,243	1,204	3,649	2,744	905

* The placement of each casual or day worker is recorded for only one (1) placement per week.

EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN PENNSYLVANIA¹

GROUP AND INDUSTRY	EMPLOYMENT			PAYROLLS			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			
	No. of Plants Reporting	Index numbers 1923-1925 = 100		Total weekly payroll week ended July 15, 1929	Index numbers 1923-1925 = 100					
		Per cent change compared with			July 1929	Per cent change compared with				
		July 1929	June 1929					July 1928		
ALL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES: (51) 40%	852	295,411	95.0	+ 0.6	+10.5	96.4	- 5.0	+ 15.6	\$25.50	\$27.04
	235	117,462	96.3	+ 2.3	+14.4	98.9	- 4.6	+ 24.2	27.41	29.46
	9	2,071	47.3	+ 1.1	+ 4.0	52.0	+ 0.8	+ 9.7	30.38	30.45
	43	56,010	82.4	+ 0.2	+ 8.1	85.0	+ 7.7	+ 26.3	28.07	30.49
	10	2,313	107.5	+ 3.6	+46.3	113.3	+ 0.2	+ 49.9	25.55	26.44
	10	4,685	111.0	- 0.8	+ 9.8	104.8	- 9.1	+ 5.5	26.04	28.44
	17	4,634	96.7	+ 0.4	+ 2.2	141,425	- 0.5	+ 5.8	30.52	30.98
	8	663	61.1	-19.8	+15.5	17,459	-16.7	+ 19.2	26.33	25.39
	38	8,257	94.2	- 1.3	+12.9	239,907	- 4.0	+ 24.7	29.05	29.93
	44	11,803	121.4	+ 2.2	+17.0	371,372	+ 0.7	+ 25.3	31.46	32.02
	15	15,939	238.9	+23.7	+57.4	346,965	+ 5.3	+ 41.7	21.77	25.57
	10	3,760	101.8	+ 0.3	+14.5	111,320	+ 0.7	+ 24.1	29.61	29.49
19	6,435	84.8	- 7.1	+ 6.5	151,256	-10.4	+ 6.9	23.51	24.36	
12	892	76.1	-18.2	-23.1	23,853	75.2	-21.5	- 15.8	26.74	27.91
Transportation equipment: (5) 74%	42	34,260	82.4	- 1.3	+ 8.9	982,654	- 3.6	+ 9.7	28.68	29.47
	6	6,598	129.5	+ 0.5	+37.6	136.8	- 4.9	+ 45.5	30.47	32.99
	13	8,081	92.9	- 6.5	+10.9	230,945	- 3.3	+ 1.9	28.58	27.64
13	13,399	65.4	+ 0.3	+11.6	378,111	63.9	- 2.1	+ 18.8	28.22	28.90

EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN PENNSYLVANIA—(Continued)

GROUP AND INDUSTRY	No. of Plants Reporting	EMPLOYMENT				PAYROLLS			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS		
		No. of wage earners week ended July 15, 1929	Index numbers 1923-1925 = 100		Total weekly payroll week ended July 15, 1929	Index numbers 1923-1925 = 100	Week ended	July 15, 1929	June 15, 1929		
			Per cent change compared with	Per cent change compared with							
										July 1929	June 1929

EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN PENNSYLVANIA¹—(Continued)

GROUP AND INDUSTRY	No. of Plants Reporting	EMPLOYMENT				PAYROLLS				AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS	
		No. of wage earners week ended July 15, 1929	Index numbers 1923-1925 = 100			Total weekly payroll week ended July 15, 1929	Index numbers 1923-1925 = 100				
			July 1929	Per cent change compared with			July 1929	Per cent change compared with			
				June 1929	July 1928			June 1929	July 1928		
Stone, clay and glass products: (3) 42%	68	16,000	83.7	- 2.1	- 3.1	\$ 418,163	80.2	- 8.2	+ 0.1	\$26.14	\$27.88
	32	5,235	97.3	+ 3.0	+ 8.7	122,472	91.4	- 5.0	+ 11.2	23.39	25.29
	14	5,395	75.2	- 0.5	-15.4	168,973	81.1	- 4.5	- 10.6	31.32	32.65
	22	5,370	88.1	- 7.7	+ 1.0	126,718	77.4	-15.4	+ 6.8	23.60	25.69
Lumber products: (3) 27%	54	6,598	81.3	0	+ 3.7	143,779	78.2	- 4.2	+ 2.1	21.79	23.04
	17	2,487	82.6	+ 2.9	+ 9.3	51,778	83.6	+ 5.8	+ 4.4	20.82	20.20
	30	3,151	77.1	- 2.0	+ 8.0	73,286	70.7	-11.1	+ 6.5	23.26	25.80
	7	960	103.1	+ 0.7	-14.4	18,715	111.6	+ 0.5	- 3.5	19.40	19.54
Chemical products: (5) 47%	51	12,908	110.4	+ 4.9	+18.3	362,151	114.7	+ 1.5	+ 15.4	28.06	28.72
	28	1,284	91.3	+ 0.1	+ 3.6	39,388	96.0	- 2.5	+ 4.7	30.68	28.86
	3	2,765	119.5	0	- 0.2	74,100	113.4	- 4.5	- 0.7	26.80	28.05
	3	580	133.9	- 0.2	+13.2	13,808	115.4	- 5.3	+ 17.3	23.81	25.10
Chemicals and drugs.....	12	1,528	134.2	- 0.9	+11.8	41,401	140.4	- 4.3	+ 25.1	27.09	28.07
	5	6,751	110.0	+10.0	+34.3	193,454	115.6	+ 6.8	+ 24.4	28.66	29.49

EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN PENNSYLVANIA¹—(Continued)

GROUP AND INDUSTRY	No. of Plants Reporting	EMPLOYMENT				PAYROLLS			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS		
		No. of wage earners week ended July 15, 1929	Index numbers 1923-1925 = 100			Total weekly payroll week ended July 15, 1929	Index numbers 1923-1925 = 100		Week ended		
			Per cent change compared with				July 1929	Per cent change compared with			
			July 1929	June 1929	July 1928			June 1929			July 1928
Leather and rubber products: (4) 46%.....	53	11,583	97.8	+ 0.2	+ 0.7	264,375	100.4	— 1.5	+ 0.2	22.82	23.21
Leather tanning.....	17	5,801	104.9	+ 0.4	— 0.6	143,452	105.4	— 2.7	— 2.6	24.73	25.49
Shoes.....	22	3,881	90.9	+ 0.3	+ 2.9	72,367	93.9	+ 1.8	+ 8.0	18.65	18.37
Leather products, other.....	10	1,002	109.8	— 1.3	+ 10.5	22,525	96.8	— 3.6	+ 8.2	22.48	23.01
Rubber tires and goods.....	4	899	76.6	+ 0.4	— 4.1	26,031	90.7	— 1.6	— 3.5	28.96	29.57
Paper and printing: (3) 30%	68	13,652	94.8	— 0.7	+ 3.8	419,149	103.1	— 7.2	+ 1.8	30.70	32.84
Paper and wood pulp.....	12	3,590	82.8	— 0.5	— 2.2	98,438	88.5	— 6.7	— 4.1	27.42	29.28
Paper boxes and bags.....	10	1,000	91.7	+ 0.5	+ 4.1	15,647	102.2	— 4.9	+ 7.8	15.65	16.53
Printing and publishing.....	46	9,062	103.4	— 1.0	+ 2.6	305,064	111.6	— 7.4	0.0	33.66	36.02
Anthracite coal mining ² 50%.....	155	93,716	85.6	— 10.3	— 15.0	4,936,693	56.8	— 20.0	— 31.2	23.94	26.75
Bituminous coal mining ³ 35%.....	368	59,708	.....	— 0.8	.....	1,428,669	.....	— 6.1	.....	23.93	25.29
Construction and contracting 3%.....	57	9,106	156.4	+ 21.7	+ 69.1	225,927	132.7	+ 17.1	+ 65.0	25.94	26.60
Street railways 55%.....	5	15,428	90.9	— 1.0	— 3.9	497,844	90.8	— 6.2	— 7.2	32.27	34.06
Retail trade 17%.....	52	19,633	91.6	— 7.1	— 3.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wholesale trade 12%.....	84	4,095	95.9	+ 0.6	+ 0.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

¹Data compiled and published in conjunction with the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia. Figures used in this table are not actual employment totals, but are representative samples compiled from reports submitted by a selected group of firms in each industry. The percentages placed opposite the group totals indicate the approximate proportion of total employment which these figures represent.

²Anthracite figures are from the Anthracite Bureau of Information.

³Bituminous figures are from the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN PENNSYLVANIA—(Continued)

GROUP AND INDUSTRY ¹	No. of Plants Reporting	No. of wage earners week ended July 15, 1929	Total weekly wages week ended July 15, 1929	Total Weekly Employe Hours			Average Hourly Earnings	
				Total weekly wages week ended July 15, 1929	Week Ended		Percent change	Week Ended
					July 15, 1929	June 15, 1929		
ALL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES: (47)								
Metal products:								
Blast furnaces.....	7	1,884	57,586	99,183	99,051	+ 0.1	.581	.576
Steel works and rolling mills.....	26	40,883	1,189,951	1,911,324	2,050,718	+ 6.8	.623	.628
Iron and steel forgings.....	9	1,999	52,855	98,545	94,307	+ 4.5	.536	.539
Structural iron work.....	7	2,565	70,611	125,015	123,641	+ 1.1	.565	.579
Steam and hot water heating appliances.....	14	3,185	102,044	167,826	166,100	+ 1.0	.608	.612
Foundries.....	33	7,734	226,316	376,752	392,187	+ 3.9	.601	.598
Machinery and parts.....	37	10,295	321,388	530,297	521,506	+ 1.7	.606	.613
Electrical apparatus.....	13	7,881	176,372	352,460	312,740	+ 12.7	.500	.519
Engines and pumps.....	10	3,760	111,320	183,862	182,761	+ 0.6	.605	.605
Hardware and tools.....	13	4,338	107,055	204,953	207,035	+ 1.0	.522	.524
Brass and bronze products.....	9	815	21,751	39,333	43,767	+ 10.1	.553	.550
Transportation equipment:								
Automobiles.....	34	24,950	725,253	1,143,923	1,190,992	+ 4.0	.634	.632
Automobile bodies and parts.....	6	6,598	201,069	307,392	325,861	+ 5.7	.654	.653
Locomotives and cars.....	10	7,724	224,907	372,758	393,275	+ 5.2	.603	.589
Railroad repair shops.....	4	5,648	158,501	259,763	266,491	+ 2.5	.610	.602
Shipbuilding.....	4	2,417	69,029	93,665	102,940	+ 9.0	.737	.740
		2,563	71,747	110,345	102,425	+ 7.7	.650	.705
Textile products:								
Cotton goods.....	94	29,502	599,191	1,341,769	1,410,124	+ 4.8	.447	.455
Woolens and worsteds.....	9	1,261	26,610	58,376	64,619	+ 9.7	.456	.459
Silk goods.....	10	3,713	77,221	182,169	173,773	+ 4.8	.424	.444
Textile dyeing and finishing.....	32	12,263	208,973	493,278	562,688	+ 12.3	.424	.426
Carpets and rugs.....	7	748	16,546	33,313	33,849	+ 1.6	.497	.505
Hosiery.....	5	1,763	39,436	79,873	86,391	+ 7.5	.494	.491
Knit goods, other.....	8	6,267	174,924	334,239	324,428	+ 3.0	.523	.526
Men's clothing.....	8	1,209	22,337	55,215	55,528	+ 0.6	.405	.403
Women's clothing.....	3	174	2,310	7,922	8,261	+ 4.1	.292	.292
Shirts and furnishings.....	8	1,022	15,232	48,873	47,373	+ 3.2	.312	.332
	4	1,082	15,602	48,511	53,214	+ 8.8	.322	.308

EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN PENNSYLVANIA—(Continued)

37

GROUP AND INDUSTRY ¹	No. of Plants Reporting	No. of wage earners week ended July 15, 1929	Total weekly wages week ended July 15, 1929	Total Weekly Employe Hours			Average Hourly Earnings	
				July 15, 1929	June 15, 1929	Per cent change	July 15, 1929	June 15, 1929
Foods and tobacco:	51	7,955	187,300	409,447	425,943	— 3.9	\$.457	\$.457
Bread and bakery products.....	22	2,257	55,710	114,148	115,966	— 1.6	.488	.488
Confectionery.....	5	1,975	40,752	95,049	109,546	—13.2	.429	.430
Ice cream.....	8	1,002	32,592	61,168	60,176	+ 1.6	.533	.535
Meat packing.....	9	1,238	35,669	66,477	66,898	— 0.6	.540	.531
Cigars and tobacco.....	7	1,483	22,377	72,605	73,357	— 1.0	.508	.517
Stone, clay and glass products:	40	9,276	243,742	458,313	470,939	— 2.7	.532	.542
Brick, tile and pottery.....	20	3,377	79,392	157,871	161,957	— 2.5	.503	.506
Cement.....	8	2,969	91,751	170,841	173,596	— 1.6	.537	.552
Glass.....	12	2,930	72,599	129,601	135,386	— 4.3	.560	.573
Lumber products:	44	3,897	93,686	173,821	186,702	— 6.9	.539	.557
Lumber and planing mills.....	14	857	21,300	39,554	40,942	— 3.4	.539	.542
Furniture.....	25	2,511	61,289	110,747	121,530	— 8.9	.553	.568
Wooden boxes.....	5	529	11,097	23,520	24,230	— 2.9	.472	.535
Chemical products:	22	7,362	214,625	374,776	371,675	+ 0.8	.573	.553
Chemicals and drugs.....	10	757	22,745	44,565	45,733	— 2.6	.510	.510
Paints and varnishes.....	9	1,399	37,854	68,525	72,053	— 4.9	.552	.552
Petroleum refining.....	3	5,206	154,026	261,686	253,889	+ 3.1	.589	.561

EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN PENNSYLVANIA--(Concluded)

GROUP AND INDUSTRY ¹	No. of Plants Reporting	No. of wage earners week ended July 15, 1929	Total weekly wages week ended July 15, 1929	Total Weekly Employe Hours Week Ended		Average Hourly Earnings Week Ended	
				July 15, 1929	June 15, 1929	July 15, 1929	June 15, 1929
Leather and rubber products:	33	5,710	135,369	287,987	280,961	.470	.467
Leather tanning.....	9	2,263	58,244	112,355	111,349	.518	.502
Shoes.....	12	1,933	34,484	99,480	92,130	.347	.350
Leather products, other.....	8	615	16,610	30,575	31,113	.543	.532
Rubber, tires and goods.....	4	899	26,031	45,577	46,369	.571	.571
Paper and printing:	50	8,012	248,890	385,098	404,748	.646	.647
Paper and wood pulp.....	8	2,750	76,502	139,701	151,302	.548	.548
Paper boxes and bags.....	7	479	8,236	21,036	21,889	.392	.395
Printing and publishing.....	35	4,783	164,152	224,361	231,557	.732	.736
Construction and contracting.....	20	4,799	124,686	220,598	199,759	.565	.580

¹Data compiled and published in conjunction with the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia.

EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN PENNSYLVANIA CITY AREAS

CITY AREAS ¹	No. of Plants Reporting	EMPLOYMENT			PAYROLLS			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS	
		No. of wage earners week ended July 15 1929	Index numbers 1923-1925 = 100		Total weekly payroll week ended July 15, 1929	Index numbers 1923-1925 = 100		Week ended	
			July 1929	Per cent change compared with		July 1929	Per cent change compared with		
									June 1929	July 1928	June 1929	July 1928
Allentown—Bethlehem—Easton.....	81	20,842	86.1	- 1.6	\$ 525,507	78.6	- 7.1	\$25.21	\$26.68
Altoona.....	13	2,496	91.8	+ 2.1	55,390	89.1	- 4.7	22.19	23.90
Erie.....	22	5,919	109.9	+ 2.0	168,776	107.5	- 1.8	28.51	29.64
Harrisburg.....	33	7,289	100.8	+ 0.3	159,999	100.2	- 5.9	21.95	22.39
Hazleton—Pottsville.....	20	4,868	104.6	+ 0.7	102,164	96.7	- 2.7	20.99	21.73
Johnstown.....	15	1,023	101.0	- 0.5	28,106	92.3	- 1.0	27.47	27.61
Lancaster.....	31	5,574	98.1	- 5.2	115,359	82.1	-10.3	20.70	21.84
New Castle.....	11	6,234	114.7	+ 1.4	187,276	113.7	- 2.5	30.04	31.23
Philadelphia.....	259	99,022	102.5	+ 2.1	2,609,067	102.4	- 3.8	26.35	27.93
Pittsburgh.....	86	60,620	94.5	- 0.9	1,679,849	85.6	- 8.2	27.71	29.95
Reading—Lebanon.....	67	24,786	98.6	- 0.7	638,706	99.3	- 4.8	25.77	26.84
Scranton.....	31	5,310	107.2	+ 1.4	93,945	113.3	+ 0.8	17.69	17.83
Sunbury.....	23	8,614	68.9	- 3.9	160,994	63.1	-15.3	18.69	21.29
Wilkes-Barre.....	28	7,027	91.4	+ 2.2	123,821	92.4	- 4.4	17.62	18.81
Williamsport.....	26	6,682	91.9	+ 1.5	169,229	96.2	- 1.3	25.33	27.05
York.....	54	7,036	90.6	- 1.3	139,711	87.9	- 1.6	19.86	19.91

¹Data compiled and published in conjunction with the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia.

IN JULY, 1929, IN MORE THAN HALF OF THE COUNTIES OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE GOOD RED BLOOD OF INDUSTRIAL WORKERS WAS SPILLED MORE FREQUENTLY IN ACCIDENTS THAN IN JULY, 1928. THINK OF THE PAIN, SORROW, SUFFERING, MISERY, FEAR, ENMITY, DISSATISFACTION, AND DISCONTENT ENGINEERED BY ONE ACCIDENT. ALL THIS IS FUTILE. EMINENT SAFETY ENGINEERS CLAIM THAT ONLY 2 OF EVERY 100 ACCIDENTS AT PRESENT ARE UNPREVENTABLE. WHAT ARE YOU DOING TO STOP THE USELESS SHEDDING OF BLOOD IN YOUR COUNTY?

This table gives the record of accidents reported to the Bureau of Workmen's Compensation from industries other than coal mining and transportation and public utilities.

COUNTY ¹	July, 1929			July, 1928			Per Cent Increase or Decrease in July, 1929
	Fatal	Non-fatal ²	Total	Fatal	Non-fatal ²	Total	
Adams.....	..	27	27	1	34	35	- 22.86
Allegheny.....	21	1,667	1,688	11	1,384	1,395	+ 21.00
Armstrong.....	..	82	82	..	79	79	+ 3.80
Beaver.....	2	[232]	234	3	182	185	+ 26.49
Bedford.....	..	27	27	..	17	17	+ 58.82
Berks.....	1	343	344	..	[270]	272	+ 26.47
Blair.....	1	104	105	..	93	93	+ 12.90
Bradford.....	..	28	28	2	52	54	- 48.16
Bucks.....	1	66	67	4	69	73	- 8.22
Butler.....	..	[72]	72	..	65	[65]	+ 10.77
Cambria.....	..	[78]	78	..	69	[69]	+ 13.04
Cameron.....	..	5	5	..	5	5	.....
Carbon.....	..	26	26	1	24	25	+ 4.00
Centre.....	..	32	32	..	39	39	- 17.95
Chester.....	1	135	136	2	96	98	+ 38.78
Clarion.....	..	23	23	..	33	33	- 30.30
Clearfield.....	1	62	[63]	..	54	54	+ 16.67
Clinton.....	1	32	33	..	44	44	- 25.00
Columbia.....	1	22	23	..	27	27	- 14.81
Crawford.....	..	[128]	128	..	[57]	[57]	+124.56
Cumberland.....	..	56	56	2	61	63	- 11.11
Dauphin.....	1	186	187	1	182	183	+ 2.19
Delaware.....	1	211	212	2	178	[180]	+ 17.78
Elk.....	..	47	47	..	63	63	- 25.40
Erie.....	4	272	276	[1]	196	197	+ 40.10
Fayette.....	2	82	84	..	96	96	- 12.50
Forest.....	..	7	7	..	2	[2]	+250.00
Franklin.....	..	75	75	..	62	62	+ 20.97
Fulton.....	..	2	2	..	1	1	+100.00
Greene.....	..	20	20	1	14	15	+ 33.33
Huntingdon.....	..	43	43	1	27	28	+ 53.57
Indiana.....	1	51	52	1	60	61	- 14.75
Jefferson.....	..	33	33	..	33	33	.....
Juniata.....	..	9	9	..	14	14	- 35.71
Lackawanna.....	3	111	114	1	144	145	- 21.38
Lancaster.....	[1]	194	[195]	..	161	161	+ 21.12
Lawrence.....	..	96	96	1	87	88	+ 9.09
Lebanon.....	1	79	80	1	65	66	+ 21.21
Lehigh.....	2	162	164	3	149	152	+ 7.89
Luzerne.....	4	203	207	..	209	209	- 0.96
Lycoming.....	1	94	95	1	103	104	- 8.65
McKean.....	1	170	171	1	111	112	+ 52.68
Mercer.....	1	99	100	4	73	77	+ 29.87
Mifflin.....	..	28	28	..	56	56	- 50.00
Monroe.....	..	23	23	..	32	32	- 28.03
Montgomery.....	4	271	275	1	288	289	- 4.84
Montour.....	..	17	17	..	51	51	- 66.67
Northampton.....	1	195	196	1	141	142	+ 38.03
Northumberland.....	..	81	81	..	79	79	+ 2.53
Perry.....	1	[17]	18	..	6	6	+200.00
Philadelphia.....	20	1,917	1,937	9	1,835	1,844	+ 5.04
Pike.....	..	4	4	..	5	5	- 20.00
Potter.....	1	15	16	..	14	14	+ 14.29
Schuylkill.....	2	117	119	1	107	108	+ 10.19
Snyder.....	..	9	9	..	11	11	- 18.18
Somerset.....	[1]	36	37	..	28	28	+ 32.14
Sullivan.....	..	8	8	..	4	4	+100.00
Susquehanna.....	..	11	11	1	10	11	.....
Tioga.....	..	36	36	1	33	34	+ 5.88
Union.....	..	11	11	..	10	10	+ 10.00
Venango.....	..	72	72	..	55	55	+ 30.90
Warren.....	1	76	77	..	39	39	+ 97.44
Washington.....	4	148	152	1	120	121	+ 25.62
Wayne.....	1	22	23	..	23	23	.....
Westmoreland.....	3	288	291	1	203	204	+ 42.65
Wyoming.....	..	6	6	..	12	12	- 50.00
York.....	1	173	174	4	165	169	+ 2.96
Out of State ³.....	..	28	28	..	not recorded	..	.....
Totals.....	93	9,102	9,195	67	8,111	8,178	+ 12.44

¹Counties showing an increase in the total number of accidents are printed in red.

²Accidents resulting in disability lasting 2 or more days.

³By amendment to Compensation Law, effective April 29, 1929, accidents to employees of Pennsylvania concerns temporarily engaged in work in another State are compensable under the Pennsylvania Law.

ACCIDENTS

According to reports received at the Bureau of Workmen's Compensation, accidents in industry during July were 2.5 per cent less than in June. Reports of 178 fatal accidents and 13,302 non-fatal accidents were received at the Bureau during July as compared with reports of 139 fatal and 13,679 non-fatal accidents received during June, an increase of 39, or 28.1 per cent, in fatal accidents, but a reduction of 377, or 2.8 per cent, in non-fatal accidents. As compared with the accident record for July, 1928, however, accidents in July, 1929, show a 28.1 per cent increase in fatalities and an 8.2 per cent increase in non-fatal injuries. In July for the seventh consecutive month this year accidents have shown an increase over the accident totals for the corresponding months in 1929. Summary accident figures show that the fatal accident total for the first seven months in 1929 is 10.7 per cent less than the total for the first seven months in 1928, while non-fatal accidents have shown an 8.2 per cent increase. This decrease in fatal accidents contrasted with an increase in non-fatal accidents appears somewhat contrary to usual accident trends until it is recalled that the decrease in fatal accidents is due to the absence of any serious mine disasters during 1929, while the fatal accident figures for the first seven months of 1928 include those for a mine disaster in which 194 lives were lost. If the figures for this disaster were omitted from the comparison, the fatal accident total for 1929 also would show an increase, amount to 5.3 per cent. Accordingly, both fatal and non-fatal accidents, if figures for major disasters are excluded, are showing a definitely increasing tendency.

The accident totals for the first seven months of 1929 in comparison to those for the first seven months in 1928, classified according to main industrial divisions, are reported in the following table:

ACCIDENTS REPORTED TO THE BUREAU OF WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

INDUSTRY	Seven Months, 1929		Seven Months, 1928		Per Cent Increase or Decrease in 1929	
	Fatal	Non-fatal	Fatal	Non-fatal	Fatal	Non-fatal
General industrial.....	500	59,196	484	51,906	+ 3.3	+14.0
Coal mining.....	527	28,612	676	27,828	-22.1	+ 2.8
Transportation and public utilities..	116	4,939	119	5,455	- 2.5	- 9.5
Total.....	1,143	92,747	1,279	85,189	-10.6	+ 8.9

A number of plausible theories can be advanced in explanation of the increased number of accidents reported in 1929: an increased and steadier level of employment; fuller compliance with the accident reporting law, because of the aroused

interest in accident prevention and the more strict enforcement of the insurance coverage provision of the workmen's compensation law. These are factors tending to increase the reported total of industrial accidents for 1929. While it is true that the accident total for the first seven months of 1929 is 8.6 per cent higher than the total for the corresponding period in 1928; it must be remembered that due to the industrial depression in 1928 the accident total for that year was the lowest since 1922, so that in reality the accident rate for 1929 is not abnormal. The total of accidents for the first seven months in 1929 is 0.9 per cent less than for the corresponding period in 1927, 7.2 per cent less than in 1926, 12.4 per cent less than in 1925, 10.2 per cent less than in 1924, and 20.7 per cent less than in 1923; indicating very effective progress in accident reduction during the last six years.

Several industrial classifications showed gains in fatal accidents for July—construction and contracting, manufacturing, anthracite coal mining, and miscellaneous industries showing the largest increases. The 178 fatal accidents reported during July were distributed industrially as follows: construction and contracting 30, an increase of 18 over June; manufacturing 40, an increase of 12; anthracite coal mining 40, a gain of 8; bituminous coal mining 26, or 5 less than in June; transportation 12, a decline of 2; public utilities 7, a gain of 3; quarries 1 and trading 2, each showing a decline of 2; state and municipal 9, an increase of 2; and miscellaneous industries 11, an increase of 8. The most serious disaster during the month was the explosion at the Logan's Ferry plant of the United States Aluminium Company on July 18 in which 8 workers lost their lives. The firm is engaged in the manufacture of aluminium bronze powder, and the cause of the explosion thus far has been undetermined. This accident was responsible for the large increase in fatal accidents for the manufacturing industry during July and placed Allegheny County at the top of the list of counties reporting fatal accidents with a total of 25. Philadelphia County was second highest in fatal accidents with 23, Luzerne County third with 20, and Lackawanna County fourth highest with 14. Other counties reporting 5 or more industrial fatalities during July were Schuylkill 13, Washington 10, Fayette 9, Westmoreland 6, and Dauphin, Erie, and Montgomery 5 each.

COMPENSATION

Compensation agreements were approved by the Bureau of Workmen's Compensation in 7,028 cases during July, 1929, involving payments to injured workers or to the dependents of those killed in the amount of \$1,259,898. This amount was made up as follows:

129 fatal cases.....	\$382,176
300 permanent disability cases.....	336,543
6,599 temporary disability cases.....	541,179

The 300 cases of permanent disability compensated during July included awards for the loss, or loss of use of, 46 eyes, 4 arms, 17 hands, 138 fingers, 105 phalanges, 5 legs, and 19 feet. Eye, arm, hand, and leg losses were notably lower than in June. Foot losses showed a large gain with a total of 19, the highest number for any month so far in 1929. Compensation also was awarded during July in 10 cases for facial disfigurement and in 13 cases for miscellaneous permanent total disability.

The average duration of disability for the temporary disability cases compensated during July was 44.1 days as compared with 42.7 days for all temporary disabilities compensated during the first seven months in 1929. The average severity of temporary injuries for the first seven months of this year is 10 per cent less than for the cases compensated during the first seven months in 1928.

Compensation awards for the first seven months of 1929 total \$9,675,824, a 4.3 per cent increase over the amount awarded during the first seven months of 1928.

ACCIDENTS OCCURRING DURING COURSE OF EMPLOYMENT REPORTED TO THE BUREAU OF WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

ACCIDENT REPORTS RECEIVED

	Total			General Industrial		Coal Mining		Transportation and Public Utilities	
	Total	Fatal	Non-fatal	Fatal	Non-fatal	Fatal	Non-fatal	Fatal	Non-fatal
1929									
TOTAL—1929.....	93,890	1,143	92,747	500	59,196	527	28,612	116	4,939
January.....	13,806	162	13,644	79	8,396	66	4,432	17	816
February.....	12,277	137	12,140	51	7,183	74	4,330	12	627
March.....	13,908	196	13,712	66	8,613	112	4,335	18	764
April.....	12,744	151	12,593	75	8,153	67	3,877	9	563
May.....	13,857	180	13,677	78	8,678	79	4,333	23	666
June.....	13,818	139	13,679	58	9,071	63	3,807	18	801
July.....	13,480	178	13,302	93	9,102	66	3,498	19	702
TOTAL—first 7 months 1928.....	86,468	1,279	85,189	484	51,906	676	27,828	119	5,455
*GRAND TOTAL.....	2,424,202	32,066	2,392,136	13,684	1,514,540	13,435	668,403	4,947	209,193

* Since the inception of the Act—January 1, 1916

AGREEMENTS APPROVED BY THE BUREAU OF WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

1929	Total	Fatal	Permanent Disability	Temporary Disability
TOTAL—1929.....	51,383	1,096	2,087	48,200
January.....	7,342	151	300	6,891
February.....	6,249	129	260	5,860
March.....	7,554	164	277	7,113
April.....	8,087	215	326	7,546
May.....	7,495	150	304	7,041
June.....	7,628	158	320	7,150
July.....	7,028	129	300	6,599
TOTAL—first 7 months 1928.....	46,014	1,161	1,941	42,912
*GRAND TOTAL.....	975,791	26,679	29,385	919,727

COMPENSATION AWARDED AND PAID

1929	AWARDED				PAID			
	Total Compensation Awarded	Fatal Compensation Awarded	Permanent Disability Compensation Awarded	Temporary Disability Compensation Awarded	Total Compensation Paid	Fatal Compensation Paid	Permanent Disability Compensation Paid	Temporary Disability Compensation Paid
TOTAL—1929.....	\$ 9,675,824	\$ 3,681,778	\$ 2,314,409	\$ 3,679,637	\$ 8,227,977	\$ 2,367,603	\$ 2,180,737	\$ 3,679,637
January.....	1,377,476	503,047	339,299	535,130	1,205,786	329,519	341,137	535,130
February.....	1,115,954	473,335	285,004	357,615	889,916	288,628	243,673	357,615
March.....	1,332,970	500,802	310,464	521,704	1,108,206	316,728	269,774	521,704
April.....	1,789,498	817,253	341,795	630,450	1,429,968	458,662	340,856	630,450
May.....	1,399,557	538,346	317,032	544,179	1,140,754	286,619	309,956	544,179
June.....	1,400,471	466,819	384,272	549,380	1,240,935	297,138	394,417	549,380
July.....	1,259,898	382,176	336,543	541,179	1,212,412	390,309	280,924	541,179
TOTAL—first 7 months 1928..	\$ 9,275,444	\$3,987,845	\$ 2,067,059	\$ 3,220,540	\$ 7,153,272	\$ 2,016,542	\$ 1,916,190	\$ 3,220,540
* GRAND TOTAL.....	\$159,959,859	\$75,350,206	\$33,761,614	\$50,848,039	\$114,543,407	\$34,933,082	\$28,762,286	\$50,848,039

*Since the inception of the Act—January 1, 1916

COMPILED FROM RECORDS IN THE BUREAU OF WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

**PERMANENT INJURIES

1929	Loss of Legs		Loss of Arms		Loss of Hands		Loss of Feet		Loss of Eyes	
	No.	Amt. Awarded	No.	Amt. Awarded	No.	Amt. Awarded	No.	Amt. Awarded	No.	Amt. Awarded
TOTAL—1929.....	58	\$ 157,719	42	\$ 120,095	127	\$ 293,964	96	\$ 193,202	311	\$ 555,156
January.....	6	17,932	11	31,223	22	49,946	13	27,423	40	67,974
February.....	9	24,268	4	10,920	12	27,707	18	35,067	33	61,494
March.....	11	29,509	5	16,083	17	40,931	8	16,111	42	72,675
April.....	10	27,048	5	12,817	23	55,374	15	28,311	45	84,593
May.....	7	18,865	7	20,503	18	43,118	16	32,687	53	94,840
June.....	10	26,165	6	16,862	18	38,295	7	13,651	52	93,186
July.....	5	13,932	4	11,687	17	38,593	19	39,952	46	80,394
TOTAL—first 7 months 1928.....	71	\$ 178,425	43	\$ 113,550	130	\$ 286,096	108	\$ 208,331	310	\$ 494,456
* GRAND TOTAL.....	1,433	\$3,228,419	1,007	\$2,285,570	3,191	\$5,941,322	1,994	\$3,375,428	7,877	\$11,184,740

**PERMANENT INJURIES—(Concluded)

1929	Loss of Fingers		Loss of Phalanges		Facial Disfigurement		Miscellaneous	
	No.	Amt. Awarded	No.	Amt. Awarded	No.	Amt. Awarded	No.	Amt. Awarded
TOTAL—1929.....	988	\$ 414,292	671	\$ 159,112	92	\$ 45,118	78	\$ 375,751
January.....	131	58,753	94	22,071	11	8,921	11	55,056
February.....	125	54,225	77	19,231	6	5,861	9	46,231
March.....	149	58,769	83	20,252	9	4,629	11	51,505
April.....	167	67,838	112	25,108	18	7,232	8	33,474
May.....	139	59,076	98	24,447	18	5,596	3	17,900
June.....	139	56,873	102	23,086	20	7,470	23	108,684
July.....	138	58,758	105	24,917	10	5,409	13	62,901
TOTAL—first 7 months 1928.....	789	\$ 311,115	657	\$ 141,399	97	\$ 40,667	65	\$ 293,020
* GRAND TOTAL.....	9,176	\$3,289,707	7,480	\$1,472,075	601	\$334,491	671	\$2,649,862

* Since the inception of the Act—January 1, 1916

** Multiple losses separated respectively

CAUSE	Total of All Industries				Construction and Contracting				Coal Mining				Manufacturing												Textiles																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
					Building Construction				Other Construction				Contracting				Anthracite				Bituminous					Quarrying and Mining other than Coal Mining								Total of Manufacturing Industries								Chemicals and Allied Products								Clay, Glass and Stone Products				Clothing				Food and Kindred Products				Leather, Rubber and Composition Goods				Lumber, Wood and their Products				Paper and Paper Products and Printing and Publishing																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
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* F. = Fatal
N. F. = Non-fatal

ACCIDENTS OCCURRING DURING COURSE OF EMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED TO THE BUREAU OF WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION DURING JULY, 1929—(Concluded)

CAUSE	Manufacturing—Concluded										Transportation and Public Utilities				Other Industries															
	Metals and Metal Products										Other				Hotels and Restaurants															
	Total	Blast Furnaces and Steel Works	Rolling Mills		Foundries and Machine Shops		Fabrication		Car Repair Shops		Automobile Service Stations		Steam Railroads	Other Transportation		Public Utilities	Retail	Wholesale	Trading											
			F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF		F	NF					F	NF	F	NF	F	NF					
*	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF
TOTAL OF ALL CAUSES.....																														
Working machinery and processes.....																														
Boilers and pressure apparatus.....																														
Pumps and prime movers.....																														
Transmission apparatus.....																														
Elevators and hoists.....																														
Cranes and derricks.....																														
Cars and engines.....																														
Motor vehicles.....																														
Other vehicles.....																														
Hand trucks.....																														
Water and air craft.....																														
Handling objects—by hand.....																														
Hand tools.....																														
Electricity.....																														
Explosive substances.....																														
Hofand/corrosive substances.....																														
Falling objects.....																														
Falls of persons.....																														
Stepping upon, or striking against objects.....																														
Miscellaneous.....																														

* F. = Fatal
N. F. = Non-fatal

FIVE-YEAR COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF ACCIDENTS REPORTED

MONTH	1925			1926			1927			1928			1929		
	Fatal	Non-fatal	Total	Fatal	Non-fatal	Total	Fatal	Non-fatal	Total	Fatal	Non-fatal	Total	Fatal	Non-fatal	Total
January.....	200	15,339	15,539	150	12,815	12,965	170	14,497	14,667	161	11,975	12,136	162	13,644	13,806
February.....	171	14,208	14,379	149	11,958	12,107	184	13,101	13,285	145	11,912	12,057	137	12,140	12,277
March.....	371	29,547	29,918	299	24,773	25,072	354	27,598	27,952	306	23,887	24,193	299	25,784	26,083
April.....	138	15,517	15,655	185	15,606	15,791	162	14,332	14,494	145	12,539	12,684	196	13,712	13,908
May.....	529	45,064	45,593	484	40,379	40,863	516	41,930	42,446	451	36,426	36,877	495	39,496	39,991
June.....	180	14,251	14,431	144	14,249	14,393	169	12,693	12,862	139	10,928	11,067	151	12,593	12,744
July.....	709	59,315	60,024	628	54,628	55,256	685	54,623	55,308	590	47,354	47,944	646	52,089	52,735
August.....	170	14,523	14,693	171	14,521	14,692	172	12,869	13,041	360	13,041	13,401	180	13,677	13,857
September.....	879	73,838	74,717	799	69,140	69,938	857	67,492	68,349	950	60,395	61,345	826	65,766	66,592
October.....	194	15,656	15,850	163	15,233	15,396	185	13,441	13,626	190	12,503	12,693	139	13,679	13,818
November.....	1,073	89,494	90,567	962	84,382	85,344	1,042	80,933	81,975	1,140	72,898	74,038	965	79,445	80,410
December.....	178	16,440	16,618	190	15,586	15,776	176	12,548	12,724	139	12,291	12,430	178	13,302	13,480
Total.....	1,251	105,934	107,185	1,152	99,968	101,120	1,218	93,481	94,699	1,279	85,189	86,468	1,143	92,747	93,890
January.....	188	15,141	15,329	183	16,513	16,696	172	13,660	13,832	175	13,633	13,808			
February.....	1,439	121,075	122,514	1,335	116,481	117,816	1,390	107,111	108,531	1,454	98,822	100,276			
March.....	141	14,428	14,569	231	15,866	16,097	160	13,279	13,439	147	12,747	12,894			
April.....	1,580	135,503	137,083	1,566	132,347	133,913	1,550	120,420	121,970	1,601	111,569	113,170			
May.....	155	13,982	14,137	166	16,389	16,555	161	13,564	13,725	168	15,091	15,259			
June.....	1,735	149,485	151,220	1,732	148,736	150,468	1,711	133,984	135,695	1,769	126,660	128,429			
July.....	133	12,213	12,406	181	15,030	15,211	192	13,087	13,279	156	12,763	12,919			
August.....	1,808	161,758	163,626	1,913	163,585	165,498	1,903	147,071	148,974	1,925	139,423	141,348			
September.....	141	13,612	13,753	203	14,699	14,902	150	11,619	11,769	143	11,010	11,153			
October.....															
November.....															
December.....															
Total.....	2,009	174,370	176,379	2,116	178,284	180,400	2,053	158,690	160,743	2,068	150,433	152,501			

Note: The figures in italics represent the cumulative totals by month under each classification

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY

DIRECTORY OF OFFICES

Harrisburg:.....Office of the Secretary,
Industrial Board
Workmen's Compensation Board,
 South Office Building,
Bureau of Bedding and Upholstery,
 400 North Third Street,
Bureau of Employment,
Executive Bureau,
Bureau of Industrial Relations,
Bureau of Industrial Standards,
Bureau of Inspection,
Bureau of Rehabilitation,
Bureau of Statistics,
Bureau of Workmen's Compensation,
Bureau of Women and Children,
Bureau of Accounting
 South Office Building,
State Workmen's Insurance Fund,
 Fourth and Blackberry Streets,

BRANCH OFFICES

Allentown:.....Lehigh Valley State Employment Office,
 529 Hamilton Street.
State Workmen's Insurance Fund,
 6 Gerner Building, 838 Hamilton St.

Altoona:.....Cooperative State Employment Office,
 Central Trust Building.
Bureau of Rehabilitation,
Workmen's Compensation Referee,
 Commerce Building.
State Workmen's Insurance Fund,
 333 Central Trust Building.

DuBois:.....Bureau of Rehabilitation,
 Workmen's Compensation Referee,
 Deposit National Bank Building.

Erie:.....State Employment Office,
 1026 French Street.

Franklin:.....State Workmen's Insurance Fund,
 413 Franklin Trust Building.

Greensburg:.....State Workmen's Insurance Fund,
 306 Coulter Building.
Workmen's Compensation Referee,
 608 First National Bank Building.

Harrisburg:.....State Employment Office,
 Second and Chestnut Streets.

Hazleton:.....Bureau of Inspection,
 713 Hazleton National Bank Building.

Johnstown:.....Bureau of Inspection
 427 Swank Building.
State Employment Office,
 219 Market Street.
State Workmen's Insurance Fund,
 1005 U. S. National Bank Building.

Kane:.....Workmen's Compensation Referee,
 Kane Trust and Savings Building.
Bureau of Inspection,
 Fraley and Field Streets.

Lancaster:	Cooperative State Employment Office, Y. M. C. A. Building, Bureau of Inspection, Workmen's Compensation Referee, Woolworth Building.
Lock Haven:	State Workmen's Insurance Fund, 214 Vesper Street.
McKeesport:	Cooperative State Employment Office, Y. M. C. A. Building.
New Castle:	Cooperative State Employment Office, Y. M. C. A. Building, West Washington Street.
Oil City:	Cooperative State Employment Office, Y. M. C. A. Building.
Philadelphia:	State Employment Office (Main Office), Bureau of Rehabilitation, Steele Building, Fifteenth and Cherry Streets. Bureau of Inspection, Bureau of Workmen's Compensation Workmen's Compensation Referee, Workmen's Compensation Board, Manhattan Building, Fourth and Walnut Streets. Bureau of Women and Children, 1924 Chestnut Street. State Workmen's Insurance Fund, 804 Commercial Trust Building.
Pittsburgh	Bureau of Inspection, Bureau of Rehabilitation, Bureau of Workmen's Compensation, Workmen's Compensation Referee, Bureau of Industrial Relations, Fulton Building. State Employment Office, 622 Grant Street. State Workmen's Insurance Fund, 904 Park Building.
Pottsville:	Bureau of Rehabilitation, Workmen's Compensation Referee, 1 Ulmer Building. State Workmen's Insurance Fund, Baird Building.
Reading:	State Employment Office, 533 Penn Street.
Scranton:	State Employment Office, Linden Street and Madison Avenue. Bureau of Inspection, Workmen's Compensation Referee, State Workmen's Insurance Fund, 418 Union National Bank Building.
Sunbury:	State Workmen's Insurance Fund, 9 Witmer Building.
Towanda:	State Workmen's Insurance Fund, 216 Poplar Street.
Wilkes-Barre:	Bureau of Rehabilitation, Workmen's Compensation Referee, Coal Exchange Building. State Workmen's Insurance Fund, 174 Carey Avenue.
Williamsport:	Bureau of Inspection, Workmen's Compensation Referee, Heyman Building. Cooperative State Employment Office, Y. M. C. A. Building, 343 West Fourth Street.
York:	Bureau of Workmen's Compensation, Central National Bank Building. State Workmen's Insurance Fund, 917 Wayne Avenue.

Note. State Employment Offices are conducted in cooperation with the United States Employment Service.

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Contents

	Page
A Comparison of the Several State Codes and the American Standards Association Codes on Textile Machine Guarding.	3
Harry D. Immel, Director, Bureau of Inspection	
Benefits of Compensation Insurance.	8
Philip H. Dewey, Manager, State Workmen's Insurance Fund	
An Analysis of Machine Accidents to Employed Minors.	10
Beatrice McConnell, Assistant Director, Bureau of Women and Children	
Departmental Notes.	16
Industrial Board.	17
They Put Safety First.	18
Mediation and Arbitration of Labor Disputes.	20
Review of Industrial Statistics.	21
William J. Maguire, Director, Bureau of Statistics	
Directory of Offices.	44

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A COMPARISON OF THE SEVERAL STATE CODES AND AMERICAN STANDARDS ASSOCIATION CODES ON TEXTILE MACHINE GUARDING*

By HARRY D. IMMEL
Director, Bureau of Inspection

It was suggested in the invitation extended to me to present a paper to the Textile Section of the Congress that my subject be, "A Comparison of the Several State and American Standards Association Codes on Textile Machine Guarding." Had I been able to find time to collect the necessary data and make an analysis of it for comparison of detail, as this topic seems to suggest, I would have done so. It happens that the Pennsylvania Department of Labor and Industry, through its Bureau of Inspection, is this year engaged in a state-wide industrial safety campaign of a scope never before undertaken anywhere, and that most of my energy has to go to that enterprise. The most recent collection of textile machine guarding data which I would have had immediately available in Pennsylvania was made about five years ago in the development of our own State Textile Code. Five years is so long a period in the progress of code development that my experience tells me most of this data would be ancient history now. In fact, it is altogether probable that code data gathered from all the states in August for use in October would lack something of accuracy when presented because of the constant changes being made.

So I propose for the purpose of a further (and I hope more useful) elaboration of my topic to assume that there are many differences in detail between the various state codes, and between the state codes and the A. S. A. standards. This is a situation well worth considering, not because we want to paint a gloomy picture of the future of industrial safety through codes, as is a popular pastime of speakers lacking familiarity with the problems of state code making, but because it is evidence of an extremely healthy condition, which right now at least, we should scarcely wish to change.

Standardization of industrial safety codes is, of course, "A consummation devoutly to be wished." We recognize that with one set of regulations for machine guarding in Massachusetts, another in Michigan, and probably forty-odd others in the other states and territories, a machine builder can hardly turn out his product all ready to get the stamp of any inspector's approval when set up on the factory floor. Again, in this day of great industrial concerns with factories in half a dozen states, conditions require those in charge of safety promotion to learn the different requirements of each of these states. Workers going from one state to another for employment must adapt themselves to different types of safeguards. No, the value of standardization admits of no argument.

* Paper before Textile Section of National Safety Congress, Chicago, Oct. 1929.

The most natural question is, "Why should there be these differences between guarding requirements of the different states?" The easiest and most familiar answer is that politics and efficiency do not go hand in hand; that the differences between state codes are merely an evidence of inefficiency. I have heard prominent National Safety Council officials and ex-officials give this explanation, both in the Congress and on the outside. I wish to digress from my subject far enough, right here, to express a regret that men, whose high positions in this Council gain wide acceptance of their opinions, should indulge in hurtful public criticism of state safety activities without at least first making certain that they fully understand the problems involved, and that they have done what they could to help. State governmental safety activities, properly supported, can do so much good that there should be the closest cooperation of this great National Safety body with state agencies. It is for this reason that I strongly endorse a recommendation made to safety council officials this year for establishment of a Governmental Labor Officials Section in the Congress. There, state safety officials could compare progress, standardization of codes could be promoted, and there could be laid the foundation of a more sympathetic and helpful relationship with the Council.

And now, to come back to the point from which I digressed, politics does not explain the difference between various state safety codes. The true explanation is so significant in safety development that it is worth your understanding. In lamenting the variations between state codes, the critics are accustomed to point to the American Standards Association codes and to the Industrial Compensation Rating schedules as models. When they do that, they overlook a vital difference between the A. S. A. codes and the I. C. R. S., which may be made almost theoretically perfect, because no one is forced to carry them out, and, on the other hand, state codes or regulations, which generally have the effect of law, and can be applied only if they are absolutely practical, and entirely workable.

Of Industrial Compensation Rating Schedules I shall say only one thing, as they do not properly enter into this comparison, though there are plenty of critics who do unfairly make comparisons between them and state codes. The rating schedule is a purely arbitrary instrument for balancing insurance premiums. The state code, whatever its faults, is purely humanitarian in conception.

Enforced machine guarding can be applied, and contributes to safety, only in proportion to the strength of an underlying foundation of safety education. Bitter experience has taught the states that lesson. Unless the individual who must pay for the guard, and the one who must use it, are both so safety-minded that cost and inconvenience are outweighed, the guard cannot be put across at all, or its application will be disappointing.

There is only one right way, only one successful way, to develop state machine guarding codes. That is, with the full cooperation of industry. Pennsylvania's most successful industrial safety codes (and I confidently assert that the same is true of the other states) are those in the preparation of which industry has had a full share. And there you have the most important of the reasons for variations between state codes. That state with the best background of industrial safety education, naturally will have industry's sanction to the fullest development of safety codes. This is so axiomatic that examination of industrial safety codes of any state provides the very best evidence of the extent of industrial safety education there.

One other reason for variation between state codes that is worth considering is the fact that a good industrial safety code is never complete. If accident studies and the introduction of new machinery, and new processes, show the need of code extension, there should be means to make the additions with the least difficulty or delay. As industry builds up accident resistance, or as better analysis of accidents shows the possibility of modifying codes to advantage, they should be modified. As application shows errors that have crept into the codes, they should be corrected. These things, in fact, are being done constantly to state enforcement codes. Standardization cannot be satisfactorily accomplished unless some plan can be worked out to take care of this need of easy readjustment.

And now, as between state codes and the American Standards Codes, for machine guarding! It is desirable, of course, that A. S. A. codes present the highest development in practical safety appliances. They should serve as models of perfection. At this time, looking at them from a state safety official's viewpoint, that is exactly how I see them—as models, as something to strive toward, keeping mindful, however, of limitations imposed by our own state environment. If there are portions of the A. S. A. code that go further than industry in this or that state feels prepared to go, I seriously question the wisdom of trying to jam the whole code down industry's throat for the sake of standardization. Uniformity obtained by that method costs entirely too much. How much better it is to build steadily up to some such goal as can be presented by well-developed A. S. A. codes. Then you have prospect of a standardization that will endure.

This one thing must be kept in mind. The A. S. A. code which is to serve as a model for state enforcement codes must be practical enough, yes, and flexible enough, to be adaptable for enforcement. There are those who consider state codes damned by this one attribute of flexibility, which all state codes have in varying degree. These critics have no tolerance of a standard that accepts alternatives of wire mesh enclosure, a guard rail, or protection by position for belts and pulleys of equal size and speed. They argue that if complete encasement of gears is justified, then there is no justification for alternatives of protec-

tion by band to the roots of the teeth, and certainly none for pinch-point protection only, all in the same code. But I say that there is ample justification for these allowances and in witness can point without difficulty, from Pennsylvania accident reports, the tragic consequence of enforcing a badly adapted safeguard only to have the guard cast aside and injury result. With a few exceptions, we no longer permit wood guards on machinery in Pennsylvania. There was a concession to standardization. I would like some one of these code standardization advocates who decry flexibility to take the place of one of my inspectors, visit a little fruit cannery that rubs elbows with a mountain sawmill, and tell the cannery operator why the safety of his workers depends on his sending fifty miles for a metal guard to replace the stout fence of one-inch planks found protecting a machine drive. I have heard a lot of fun poked at flexibility of codes by safety engineers who, were they confronted with getting their ideal of an enforcement code accepted by the industries of a whole state, would last about ten minutes on the job.

You need, on national code committees, men of plain common sense who can keep their feet on the ground; you need at least one man who has been through the mill of state code enforcement. You need somebody who can bring you the views of those thousands of small employers who don't get to Safety Congresses, who don't have plant safety engineers or safety committees, whose factories and mills are located where they do not have ready access to experienced guard-makers, who are entirely out of that atmosphere of safety that surrounds some modern industrial communities, who are not yet sold to safety. There they are, with many thousands of workers to be injured if machinery is not properly protected, and nothing in the world but a sensible state enforcement code can reach them.

I realize that all that I have said relates to machine guarding codes in general. Though I have assumed much license in presentation of my topic I do not propose to forget that I am talking to a body of textile men. But, as a matter of fact, all that I have said about machine guarding codes in general applies with particular force to textile machine guarding. If there is any kind of machine guarding harder to sell on a dollar and cents basis than textile machine guarding, I'd like to know what it is. I ought to know because the adoption of Pennsylvania's Textile Code five years ago found me responsible for its enforcement in a district which is a center of textile activity.

The problem of applying textile machine guarding is simply the problem of convincing an employer in an industry where five-year records without a lost-time accident of any kind are not infrequent, that it is to his advantage to make a heavy investment in a lot of lint-catching fixtures that may slow up production and bring down upon his head the wrath of the workers in whose behalf this is to be done. Along with that, in Pennsylvania, the Compensation Rating and Inspection Bureau regards the textile machine hazard as so inconsiderable that it has abandoned schedule rating of certain classes of textile risks.

I hope that you will not consider me patronizing when I say that my contact with the textile industry through enforcement of Pennsylvania's code has left upon me an indelible impression of a section of industry in which welfare of workers is put second to no other consideration. Today, the textile industry in Pennsylvania is almost one hundred per cent mechanically safeguarded in conformity with our code, and I do not recall that a single prosecution was necessary to obtain this result.

If there is one lesson to be drawn from this Pennsylvania experience it is that the effective state code is that which both labor and industry in that state have helped develop, and, when differences have been composed, have given the stamp of their unqualified approval.

There are just a few summarizing and concluding thoughts I would leave with you out of a great state's experience in industrial safety code making, and application. They are these:

Make it your business as individuals to have a personal share in the preparation of any machine guarding codes that will affect you. This isn't one of those things you can afford to let someone else do for you. If you are in industry, your state enforcement codes are the ones that most vitally affect you. Help to prepare them. If they are already made and are not entirely satisfactory, find out what method of appeal is provided, and make use of it. You are not fair to your governmental safety enforcement agency if you do not do that.

Maybe your state code makers need further enabling legislation. Not every state is so fortunate as to have a labor law broad enough to permit the drafting of adequate safety regulations. Here is another cause for variations between state codes. And here is another job for you.

Keep the advantage of standardization of codes in mind, but don't permit it to blind you to every other consideration. Remember that the true measure of code value is how generally and effectively it can be applied.

Be fair in your consideration of the variations that exist between different state industrial safety codes. Bear in mind that no means has yet been found of standardizing any other state legislation. I offer this as no reason why we should not strive for uniformity of safety codes, but only that public distrust of them may not be created by unfair criticism.

Finally, if you will carry back home from here the spirit of this great Safety Congress, and become active missionaries of safety education in your own plants, and in your own communities, you will be laying the very best foundation for successful application of safety codes; you will be advancing the day of safety code standardization.

BENEFITS OF COMPENSATION INSURANCE

By PHILIP H. DEWEY

Manager, State Workmen's Insurance Fund

After thirteen years of experience in compensation insurance, the public seems to have accepted the law as both feasible and practicable, and the matter of justice is no longer a debatable question.

In determining the right of the employe to compensation benefits, no regard is given to his contributory negligence. Therefore, there is no escape for the employer from responsibility when an employe is injured. The employer must pay the amount of compensation fixed by law, as well as reasonable doctor's and hospital bills.

Therefore, the only safe course is to carry compensation insurance, thus complying with the law and establishing a guarantee against any loss, which might easily mean the sweeping away of the savings of a lifetime.

There is much misunderstanding about compensation insurance. The State Workmen's Insurance Fund was created for the sole purpose of handling compensation insurance and does not function for any other purpose. There are, however, about sixty-nine other companies authorized to write compensation insurance in Pennsylvania.

Most of these companies write other forms of insurance such as life, accident, etc., but there is one fact, usually overlooked, which places compensation insurance in a unique class, and makes it differ distinctly from any other. That is, it is the only class or kind of insurance that is obligatory in this state; and for that reason the State Fund was created as a refuge for any or all employers compelled to take out compensation insurance for the protection of their employes.

The State Fund cannot refuse any subscriber who tenders the required premium and otherwise complies with the law. It is optional with other carriers, and if a risk is undesirable, they may refuse to accept it.

The Home Office of the State Fund is located at Harrisburg. There are fourteen branch offices at convenient places throughout the Commonwealth: Allentown, Altoona, Franklin, Greensburg, Johnstown, Lock Haven, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, Pottsville, Scranton, Sunbury, Towanda, Wilkes-Barre, and York.

The Statistical Division of the State Fund keeps a record of every accident; the date and nature of the accident, whether it results fatally or otherwise, as well as the duration of the disability, cost of hospital and medical services, and the amount of compensation paid. All this information is necessary to arrive at the premium rate.

By using a long period of experience the rates will not vary materially from year to year. On the other hand if one year's experience only were used, a single catastrophe might cause the rate to go to the skies, while a year of moderate losses would cause the rate to fall below normal.

Probably at no time in the history of the State Fund was there a greater opportunity to perform a service for a group of individuals in distress than on May 19, 1928, when there occurred at Mather, Pa., one of the worst catastrophes in the history of Pennsylvania mining—an explosion in which 196 men lost their lives, and a number of men suffered personal injuries. In the families in which death removed the wage earner, there were 111 widows, 17 parents dependent on the men killed, and 272 children. Within twelve days from that date, through the provisions of the Pennsylvania Compensation Act, the State Fund had taken charge of these dependents and compensation had been awarded to these dependents in the sum of \$749,871.87.

The investments of the State Workmen's Insurance Fund held in trust for reserves now exceed \$9,000,000. Cash on hand is approximately \$500,000. This immense volume of business has been conducted at an expense of only 15.5 per cent, or approximately 24.5 per cent, less than that allowed by the Insurance Department.

The citizens of this Commonwealth are justly proud of its mineral wealth, its railroads, its industries, its agriculture, and its ten millions of people. They can justly feel proud of its Workmen's Compensation system, which so directly affects the working man's home and the interests of his family.

AN ANALYSIS OF MACHINE ACCIDENTS TO EMPLOYED MINORS

BY BEATRICE McCONNELL

Assistant Director, Bureau of Women and Children

Inherent in accident-prevention work for youthful workers is the need for constant study and vigilance. Industrial conditions are ever changing. The increasing mechanization of industry brings with it new operations and new hazards. If the safety and welfare of the boys and girls who enter industry is to be effectively guarded, these changing conditions must be considered and acted upon. In the daily review of minors' accident reports which has been carried on by the Bureau of Women and Children since July 1926, a special effort has been made to secure current information which would be helpful in the Department's endeavors to safeguard the working conditions of gainfully employed minors.

In 1924 an analysis of minors' accident reports made by the Bureau of Statistics emphasized the fact that power driven machinery was one of the most serious accident hazards for employed minors. The proportion of accidents caused by working machines was nearly twice as great for minors as for adult workers.* In the year 1928, 4760 accidents to minors under 18 were reported to the Department of Labor and Industry. Of these accidents 859, or 18 per cent, were caused by power working machines. In the six month period, July 1 to December 31, 1928, 398 working machine** accidents to minors under 18 years of age were reviewed by the Bureau of Women and Children. The analysis of these accident reports forms the basis of this article.

Age and sex

Boys were injured in machine accidents more often than girls. Practically two-thirds of the machine accidents reported were to boys. In the absence of accident rate data it seems reasonable to assume, that this is because boys are more likely to be employed than girls where there is a greater exposure to accident risk. A little more than 10 per cent of the machine accidents were incurred by 14- and 15-year-old children. It is not possible to draw conclusions as to the accident rate by age groups since figures are not available for the total number of employed minors in any age group. Unquestionably, however, the number of 16- and 17-year-old employed minors in the state far exceeds that of the younger group. The State's regulation of conditions of employment also is more stringent for 14- and 15-year-old minors than for those 16 and 17 years of age. Many machines which are prohibited for minors under 16 may be operated legally by minors 16 or 17 years of age.

* An analysis of Compensated Accidents to Minors for the Year 1924. Department of Labor and Industry, Special Bulletin No. 17, page 90.

** Six elevator accidents are included in the 398 cases analyzed.

TABLE 1—AGE AND SEX OF INJURED MINORS

Age	Boys		Girls	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
14 years	5	2.0	9	6.3
15 years	16	6.2	24	16.9
16 years	103	40.2	41	28.9
17 years	132	51.6	68	47.9
Total	256	100.0	142	100.0

Type of machine

One-fourth of the machine accidents reported occurred on textile machines; nearly as many occurred on metal working machines. More boys than girls were injured on the metal working machines while the reverse was true for textile machines. Nearly two-thirds of the girls injured on machines were employed in the manufacture of textiles and clothing. Machines used in the manufacture of paper and paper products were responsible for 11 per cent of the accidents; these occurred for the most part on printing presses and paper box machinery.

TABLE 2—TYPE OF MACHINE ON WHICH MINORS' ACCIDENTS OCCURRED

Type of Machine	Minors Injured	
	Number	Per cent
Clothing.....	50	12.6
Elevators.....	6	1.5
Food.....	35	8.8
Leather, rubber and composition..	15	3.8
Metal working.....	85	21.3
Paper and printing.....	43	10.8
Textile.....	100	25.1
Wood working.....	21	5.3
Others.....	43	10.8
Total.....	398	100.0

Part of machine on which accident occurred

More than one-half of the machine accidents occurred at the point of operation. Girls appeared a little more likely than boys to be injured at the point of operation of the machine. This figure may be influenced by the considerable number of girls injured on sewing machines, accidents which occurred almost without exception at the point of operation. A little less than 10 per cent of the accidents were caused by feed rolls. The proportion of girls (9.4), injured on rolls was slightly greater than that of boys (7.6), due largely to the accidents incurred by girls employed on power driven mangles in laundries. In a little less than five per cent of the accidents, the injury was caused by belts and pulleys, which were in most cases improperly guarded. In 20 of the accident cases, the minors were caught and injured in the gears of the machine.

TABLE 3—PART OF MACHINE ON WHICH MINORS' ACCIDENTS OCCURRED

Part of Machine	Total		Boys		Girls	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Belts and pulleys.	14	3.7	8	3.4	6	4.3
Gears.....	20	5.3	15	6.3	5	3.6
Point of operation	201	53.5	122	51.2	79	57.2
Rolls.....	31	8.2	18	7.6	13	9.4
Other.....	110	29.3	75	31.5	35	25.4
Total reporting...	376	100.0	238	100.0	138	100.0
No report.....	22		18		4	
Total.....	398		256		142	

Occupation

It was during the operation of power driven machinery that the greatest number of accidents occurred. In 86 per cent of these machine accidents the injured minor was the operator of the machine. Occasionally a helper at the machine sustained an injury, as in the case of one boy whose task was to take away the work from a power woodworking machine. The work stuck and in attempting to dislodge it his hand was drawn into the machine and seriously injured. Nor is the hazard of working machines confined entirely to employes connected with machine work, for 26 minors, whose occupation was entirely separate from machine operations, were injured in machine accidents. A typical case was that of a floor boy who slipped and fell while walking by a machine and his hand was caught and crushed in the unguarded rolls. In another instance, a boy delivering material to a machine operator rested his hand on the machine, which was not in operation at the time, and his hand was caught and severely injured when the operator, not noticing the boy's hand on the machine, turned on the power.

TABLE 4—OCCUPATION AND SEX OF INJURED MINORS

Occupation	Total		Boys		Girls	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Machine operator.	330	86.4	193	80.4	137	96.5
Helper.....	26	6.8	26	10.8	...	...
Other.....	26	6.8	21	8.8	5	3.5
Total reporting...	382	100.0	240	100.0	142	100.0
Not reported.....	16		16		...	
Total.....	398		256		142	

Manner of occurrence

In an attempt to learn the fundamental reason for these 398 machine accidents, the manner of occurrence was analyzed carefully. More than one-half of the accidents occurred while the minor was operating, which included starting and stopping his machine. Practically one-fifth of the accidents took place while the minor was adjusting the machine or his work. Too frequently this was done

without shutting off the power and the result was a hand or fingers caught in the moving machinery. In 30 cases the accident resulted from the cleaning and oiling of the machinery. There were 12 instances where this was done while the machinery was in motion, which practice is prohibited not only by the Child Labor Law but also by general shop regulation as well.

It was not always possible to tell how much of the accident risk resulted from the inherent hazard of the machine itself or how much came from improperly guarded machinery or machinery in bad repair. Nor could it be told of these or any other minors' accidents to what extent the natural curiosity and irresponsibility of the young worker figured as a cause. Although this element of personal carelessness can never be entirely removed, it unquestionably can be minimized by effectively guarding all machinery and keeping it in good repair and by providing careful instruction and supervision in the operation and care of working machines.

TABLE 5—MANNER OF OCCURRENCE OF MACHINE ACCIDENTS

Manner of Occurrence	Number	Per cent
Operating machine.....	213	53.5
Adjusting machine or work.....	77	19.3
Cleaning or oiling machine.....	30	7.5
Struck by flying particles.....	12	3.0
Other.....	66	16.6
Total.....	398	100.0

Nature and location of injury

More than one-third of these machine accidents resulted in cuts and lacerations. A considerable number of crushes and bruises also were reported. Injuries of this kind which may appear to be only temporary and comparatively unimportant, often develop into a serious condition. The wound may become infected and recovery be delayed or, as occasionally happens, an amputation becomes necessary. There were 36 cases of amputation reported as the direct result of these machine accidents. All the amputations were of the fingers with the exception of one case, in which a 17-year-old boy had his right arm amputated at the elbow in the gears of his machine. There was one fatal accident. A 17-year-old boy employed as a polisher in a plate glass manufacturing plant was standing by his polishing machine waiting for the table to stop revolving so he could remove the glass from the machine. His right foot was resting on the guard and in some manner his foot slipped down between the guard and the revolving table. The rough edges of the glass extending over the edge of the table cut his leg so severely that he died four days later. Ninety per cent of the machine accidents resulted in injuries to the upper limbs. This of course might be expected since in the operation of the machine and in the feeding or adjusting of the work the hands are brought continually in contact with the machine.

There were 11 cases of eye injury; these were for the most part cuts or lacerations caused by particles flying from the machine and striking the eye.

TABLE 6—NATURE AND LOCATION OF INJURY

Nature of Injury	Total		Part of Body Injured						
			Hand and fingers	Arm	Eyes	Foot and toes	Leg	Back	Head
Amputation.....	36	9.4	35	1	..	..	.	.	.
Cuts and lacerations.....	153	39.9	129	6	11	2	1	1	3
Crushes and bruises.....	112	29.2	91	11	..	6	4	.	.
Punctures.....	52	13.6	51	..	..	..	.	1	.
Fractures.....	23	6.0	18	2	..	3	.	.	.
Sprains.....	5	1.3	1	3	..	..	.	1	.
Burns.....	2	.5	2	..	..	..	.	.	.
Total reporting.....	383	100.0	327	23	11	11	5	3	3
No report.....	15								
Total.....	398								

Machine accidents and illegal employment

The operation of a considerable number of power working machines is forbidden to minors under 18 years of age. In 87 of the machine accidents where there appeared to be a possibility of illegal employment, the Bureau of Inspection made a special investigation of the accidents and checked on the conditions of employment. In 50 cases the employment of the minor was found to involve some violation of the Child Labor Law or Department regulations. Of the 50 accidents involving illegal employment of minors, the most common violation

TABLE 7—KIND OF MACHINE BY TYPE OF VIOLATION

Machine	Type of Violation			
	Operating prohibited machine	Operating unguarded machine	Cleaning or oiling machinery in motion	No employment certificate or age card
Bread molder.....	..	..	1	..
Carding machine.....	..	1	2	1
Corner stayer.....	..	1	..	..
Dough mixer.....	1	2	1	1
Elevator.....	5	1	..	..
Emery wheel.....	3	2	..	3
End setting.....	1	1	..	..
Joiner.....	1	1	..	1
Jointer.....	1	1	..	..
Meat grinder.....	2	2	1	1
Planer.....	1	..	..	..
Printing press.....	1	..	..	..
Punch press.....	3	2	..	2
Saw.....	1	..	..	3
Shears.....	1	..	..	..
Spinning.....	..	1	1	..
Stamping.....	..	..	1	..
Warper.....	..	1	..	..
Wire stitcher.....	1	..	..	..
Winding.....	..	1	3	1
Other.....	2	1	2	1
Total*.....	24	18	12	14

* The total in no case approximates 50, the actual number of cases involved, since in many instances more than one type of violation was found.

of the law was the operation of prohibited machines. In 12 cases the accident occurred as the result of cleaning or oiling machinery in motion. In a few instances minors were found to be employed on machines which not only were prohibited but which were unguarded and therefore doubly hazardous. Table 7 lists the specific machines on which these 50 illegally employed minors were working and indicates the type of violation involved.

Conclusion

This analysis of the cause of machine accidents emphasizes particularly the need for careful guarding of power-driven machines at which minors are employed. It indicates also the need for more careful supervision of working children. No matter how well a machine may be guarded if the worker is not carefully instructed and supervised in the operation and care of the machine, accidents are likely to occur. Industrial processes are continually becoming more complex, and the worker is urged more and more to speed up his production. This brings with it greater hazards for the young worker. Regulations devised to protect the health and safety of working children no matter how effectively drawn and conscientiously enforced by the Commonwealth cannot entirely make industry safe for the youthful worker. Industry must realize and accept its own responsibility for the welfare and safety of gainfully employed children, and so develop its organization that the hazards of minors' employment are minimized.

HERMAN R. SHULTZ

Herman R. Shultz, 1122 Allegheny Avenue, Pittsburgh, was born August 3, 1875, and died August 15, 1929, in his fifty-fifth year.

He served in the Bureau of Inspection from December 23, 1915, first as a general factory inspector and since June, 1925, as an elevator inspector. Death, which resulted from blood poisoning after only a few days' illness, is attributed to an injury received in the course of duty. His associates in the Department mourn his passing, while the Bureau of Inspection sustains the loss of one of its most capable workers.

DEPARTMENTAL NOTES

The delegation from the Department of Labor and Industry to the Eighteenth Annual Congress of the National Safety Council held in Chicago, the week of September 30th included the Director of the Bureau of Inspection and his supervising inspectors, the Chief of the Mines and Quarries and of the Accident Investigation Sections.

Harry D. Immel, Director of the Bureau of Inspection, and Thomas Quigley, Chief of Mines and Quarries Section, were on the program of the Textile and Mines and Quarries Sections, respectively. Wilson W. Ritter of the State Workmen's Insurance Fund also attended.

William H. Horner and William J. Maguire attended the convention of the International Association of Industrial Accident Boards and Commissions at Buffalo, New York, October 8-11.

Miss Anna E. Murray has been appointed Assistant Chief of the Section of Women and Children in the Bureau of Inspection.

INDUSTRIAL BOARD

The following new rule was approved by the Industrial Board at a meeting held September 19, 1929:

Rule 382, paragraph (k) of the Regulations for Pits and Quarries amended by the addition of a new sentence reading:

"The owners or operators of all pits or quarries shall notify by signal or telephone all quarries or cement plants within a surrounding area of four (4) miles of the intention to fire primary shots."

The following devices were also approved by the Board:

<i>Company</i>	<i>Device</i>
Grindel Elevator Company, Scranton, Pa.	Model "B" locking device for horizontal sliding doors of electric passenger elevators when provided with 3" range and properly installed with retiring cam.
Window Sash Device and Hardware Company, Reading, Pa.	Model "A" window sash removal device.
Window Sash Device and Hardware Company, Reading, Pa.	Window safety device coil spring type number 1.
The Haughton Elevator and Machine Company, Toledo, Ohio	Type "K" locking device for swinging or sliding doors of manually controlled freight elevators.
Asbestos, Shingle, Slate and Sheathing Company, Ambler, Pa.	Asbestos lumber board for use in elevator shaftways as fire resistive material when $\frac{1}{4}$ " or greater in thickness.

THEY PUT SAFETY FIRST*

Outstanding activities of Pennsylvania industry
assembled by the Bureau of Inspection

The Steelton Plant of the Bethlehem Steel Company held first place during January and February in the safety contest between plants of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation. In these two months the Steelton Plant achieved a reduction of 91.52 per cent in accident severity. The Lebanon Plant was second with 86.36 per cent reduction.

Mifflin County industries represented by more than 10,000 employes who signed individual cards are 100 per cent enrolled in the 1929 Safety Campaign, it was reported at the beginning of April.

The Farrell and Mercer Works of the American Sheet and Tin Plate Company have adopted a novel means of keeping workers reminded that this is safety year in Pennsylvania industry. At 8 A. M. and 4 P. M. each day a safety whistle is blown at the mills, all work stops for one minute while the employes, all of whom have signed the individual pledge cards, raise their right hands to reaffirm the pledge. Every man is then expected to make a survey of his surroundings to see that there are no conditions that might produce injury for someone.

The Sharon Works of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company closed the year 1928 with a reduction of 29 lost-time accidents as compared with 1927. In 1926 this plant showed a loss of 1376 man-days through accidents. In 1927 the record was 596 man-days, and in 1928 it was 510 man-days. The total number of employes during the three-year period varied between 2200 and 2500.

On March 8, 1929, the St. Clair Limestone Company, at Ganister, completed its second successive year without a single lost-time accident.

The Lehigh Structural Steel Company, at Allentown, has shown a remarkable reduction in accidents since organization of a safety committee in 1927. In 1926 with no safety committee this concern reached an accident peak of 535 average number of days lost per month among 225 employes. In 1928, with 275 employes, the average loss of days per month through accident was 9.8. This company has adopted the individual pledge card feature of the 1929 safety campaign and is headed for a new record this year.

* This will be a regular feature in Labor and Industry. Pennsylvania concerns are invited to submit from time to time safety records that they consider worthy of publication. Address: Director, Bureau of Inspection, Department of Labor and Industry, or your Divisional Supervisor of the Bureau.

Report made under date of March 18, 1929, for the Sunbury Overall Company, Incorporated, of Sunbury, showed no lost-time accidents since April 30, 1926. This company has 65 employes.

The Logan Lumber Company, of Parnassus, a planing mill with 30 employes, had no lost-time accidents in more than 15 months, it was reported under date of March 18, 1929.

The Star Creamery Company, of New Kensington, with 16 employes, reports 3 lost-time accidents in the last 8 years.

The Verona Lumber and Supply Company, of Verona, with 14 employes, had one lost-time accident in the last 10 years. That accident resulted in disability for only one day.

Thirteen employes of the Fisher Motor Company, of New Kensington, worked during the last 5 years without a lost-time accident.

Nine hundred days without a lost-time accident is the record of the 12-inch Hot Mill of the West Leechburg Steel Company, at West Leechburg. This amounts practically to 3 years of employment of 45 men, or about 400,000 man-hours of labor without an injury. The department won a silver safety trophy in a plant contest which ended February 28th. The Inspection Department of the same plant worked 85,500 hours without accident.

A clear record for safety in the last 8 years is reported by the News Publishing and Printing Company, of Shamokin, with 25 employes averaging 305 working days per year.

The Freedom Casket Company, of Freedom, with an average of 40 employes reports no lost-time accidents during 1928 and up to April 2, 1929, at which time the record was continuing.

One lost-time accident in 15 years with an average of 25 employes is the remarkable record of the Hyde Park Glove Company, of Vandergrift.

Mill No. 1 of the Union Drawn Steel Company, at Beaver Falls, reduced its accident record in 1928 more than 50 per cent as compared with 1927. This mill with an average of 382 men working 10 hours a day had 38 lost-time accidents in 1927. An active safety committee and foremen responsibility for safety reduced the number of lost-time accidents to 15 in 1928. The mill had one run of 201 days without an accident.

BUREAU OF INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

MEDIATION AND ARBITRATION OF LABOR DISPUTES

Disputes between groups of employes and employers, often resulting in strikes and lockouts, are costly to both Capital and Labor.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, realizing the demoralizing effects of labor disputes, maintains an agency whereby the assistance of the State is offered to employers and employes where such controversies have occurred.

The authority for the operation of such an agency is given to the Department, through Section 2206 of the State Administrative Code, which reads as follows:

“MEDIATION AND ARBITRATION—The Department of Labor and Industry shall have the power, and its duty shall be, whenever a difference arises between an employer and his employes with regard to wages, hours, or conditions of employment, to send a representative of the department promptly to the locality in which such difference exists, and endeavor by mediation to effect an amicable settlement of the controversy. If such settlement cannot be effected, and the dispute is submitted for arbitration, the department, in the event of the failure of representatives of employer and employes to name an impartial person to act as chairman of the board of arbitration, shall, if requested by the parties to the dispute, select such person to act as such chairman.”

A number of trained, experienced representatives are always available for the mediation of labor disputes. In all cases where reports are received, mediators are assigned. Both employers and employes may have the services of these representatives, without any cost, if a request is addressed to the Director of the Bureau of Industrial Relations, Room 403, South Office Building, The Capitol, Harrisburg, Pa.

REVIEW OF INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS

PREPARED BY
The Bureau of Statistics

The Labor Market

The trend of industrial employment continued generally upward in August, 1929. Reports on employment and payrolls received from employers in the important industries of the State were indicative of increased activity for all groups with the exception of the construction industry where a slight recession in employment and payrolls was recorded. The gains for most industries were small and in many instances were simply the usual seasonal recoveries following slack operations during July. It will be remembered that the early summer recession of business this year was noticeably less than in the preceeding five years, and with the index of manufacturing employment having shown a constant gain since January, it is reasonable to infer that the volume of general industrial activity for the fall of 1929 probably will exceed that for any year since 1923.

State employment office reports—An increased demand for workers was shown in the reports of activities of State Employment offices for August. Reports from offices in 14 cities of the State show that a total of 7,611 persons applied for work during the four-week period covered by the August report. This is a 5.7 per cent decrease in applicants as compared with the number applying during August, 1928. On the other hand, calls from employers for workers were 11.3 per cent higher than in August, 1928. Jobs were found for 3,356 persons during August, 1929, as compared with jobs for 2,958 persons during August last year, a 13.5 per cent increase. The ratio of applicants per 100 jobs open stood at 173 for August as compared with 178 for July, and as compared with 201 for August, 1928. The number of unemployed persons seeking work in proportion to the number of jobs available, according to the State Employment figures, has decreased 13.9 per cent since August last year. The ratio of applicants per 100 open jobs for the first eight months of 1929 was 195 in comparison to the ratio of 238 to 100 for the first eight months last year.

Very marked improvement in general employment opportunities was shown for some sections of the State. Johnstown experienced the unusual distinction, in recent years, of having calls for 20 per cent more workers than there were applicants for work registered at the Johnstown office. That, of course, does not mean that every applicant for work at the Johnstown office was placed during the month, since not all were applicants for the kind of work available, but there was work for all who desired it in the mining industry from which the large demand for workers came. Employment opportunities in a number of other cities also showed considerable improvement. Following Johnstown, the other

eight cities where full-time employment offices are operated, ranked according to availability of employment, were as follows: Harrisburg 112 applicants for every 100 openings, Erie 132, Altoona 144, Allentown 164, Pittsburgh 166, Philadelphia 201, Scranton 229, and Reading 537. Improvement in the ratio of applicants to jobs was shown for all cities except Philadelphia and Scranton where the ratio increased slightly over last month.

These records of increased activity in the labor market are substantiated by the reports received directly from the employers themselves as will be seen in the summaries of reports from employers in the various industries which follow.

Reports from manufacturing firms—The index of employment for manufacturing industries, based on reports received from 857 firms employing nearly 320,000 workers, for August, 1929, showed a 1.1 per cent increase over the index for July, and was 9.5 per cent higher than the index number for August, 1928. The manufacturing employment index for August, 1929, with average employment for the years 1923-1925 considered as 100, was 96. The index of wage payments in manufacturing industries for August, 1929, based on returns from the same number of firms, was 102.6, which is 5.8 per cent higher than the wage payment index for July, and 13.7 per cent higher than the index for August, 1928. The employment and payroll indexes for manufacturing industries in August were the highest attained since March, 1927.

Weekly earnings of workers in manufacturing industries averaged \$26.88 in August, an increase of \$1.38 over the average for July, and an increase of \$1.17, or 4.6 per cent, over the average earnings for August, 1928.

Information as to hours worked in manufacturing plants was given in the reports from 557 firms for August, 1929. These showed a 1.9 per cent increase in operating time for August as compared with July.

The metal industries—Employment and payrolls for most of the metal industries continued to gain. Employment for the metal group was 3.2 per cent higher in August than in July, and payrolls increased 9.5 per cent. Largest increases in employment and payrolls were shown for the iron and steel forgings, structural iron, stove and furnace, electrical apparatus, and brass and bronze industries. The only industry of the metal group showing any large decrease in employment was the steam and hot water heating apparatus industry where an 8.1 per cent decrease was recorded. The reduction in employment for this industry was due largely to the report of one company which was closed down for vacations and repairs during August, leaving more than 300 workers out of employment for the month. With the exception of the electrical apparatus industry, the gains in employment and payrolls for most other industries of the metal group in August were due to the resumption of full-time schedules of operation following many closings or partial shutdowns during July because of vacations, inventories, general repairs, and in a few instances, of strikes. But

even if these gains in employment and payrolls in August as compared with July are more or less illusory, there is considerable satisfaction to be gained from the knowledge that employment for the combined metal groups in August was 9.5 per cent higher than in August, 1928, and payrolls were increased 19.4 per cent.

The large gain in employment and payrolls for the electrical apparatus group occurred principally in the radio industry which has expanded enormously in the last six months. Several radio manufacturers have nearly tripled their employment within that period. Many manufacturers of electrical goods outside of the radio industry also reported substantially increased employment and payrolls for the month.

Transportation equipment—Production in the automobile industry in Pennsylvania continued to show signs of slackened activity. One automobile plant was closed for the month for repairs. Another, a large manufacturer of auto parts, laid off 850 workers in August and had the smallest force working since the first of the year.

Textile products—Seasonally improved business was reported for most industries of the textile group—cotton goods, woolens and worsteds, carpets and rugs, and shirts and furnishings, showing the largest increases. One woolen mill had a large night shift working on a rush order.

Foods and tobacco—Candy factories were somewhat busier in August than in July. Slightly decreased employment was reported by 8 of the 11 ice cream manufacturers. Employment in cigar factories showed little increase over July, and was 7.8 per cent below the level for August, 1928.

Coal mining—According to reports from the Anthracite Bureau of Information, employment at anthracite mines in August was 9.3 per cent higher than in July, and wage payments advanced 21.3 per cent. Anthracite mining activity, however, is considerably below its level at this time last year. Employment is 15.6 per cent less and payrolls are nearly 30 per cent below the figure for August, 1928. These data for the anthracite industry are based on reports for 155 mines.

In the Pennsylvania bituminous industry, employment in August was 0.6 per cent less than in July, but payrolls showed a 6.2 per cent gain. Figures for comparison with last year are not available for this industry.

Construction and contracting—Reports submitted by 55 construction and contracting companies in August indicate that employment for this industry was 2.1 per cent less than in July. Wage payments dropped 1.3 per cent. The index number of construction and contracting employment for August, 1929, was 153.1, or 46.6 per cent higher than for August, 1928. Wage payments were 42.2 per cent in excess of those for August last year.

General—The trend of employment in August continued perceptibly upward for all industries except a few where seasonal influences and unusual circumstances caused decreases. Seasonal depressions have been more infrequent and less severe throughout the summer of 1929 than in the last several years. On the whole, business is entering the fall months with more favorable prospects than have obtained since 1923.

REPORT OF ACTIVITIES OF STATE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES FOR THE MONTH OF AUGUST, 1929

INDUSTRIES	Persons Applying for Positions			Persons Asked for by Employers			Persons Sent to Positions			Persons Receiving Positions		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
GRAND TOTAL	7,611	5,597	2,014	4,401	3,312	1,089	4,852	3,545	1,307	3,356	2,541	815
Total Industrial Group (skilled).....	2,769	2,298	471	1,582	1,332	250	1,686	1,395	291	1,087	929	158
Building and construction.....	277	277	.....	156	156	.....	171	171	.....	112	112	.....
Shipbuilding.....	177	177	.....	115	115	.....	145	145	.....	90	90	.....
Chemicals and allied products.....	8	8	.....	1	1	.....	3	3	.....	1	1	.....
Clay, glass and stone products.....	7	7	.....	2	2	.....	4	4	.....	2	2	.....
Clothing.....	17	15	2	4	4	.....	8	8	.....	3	3	.....
Textiles.....	32	18	14	2	2	1	1	2	1	2	1	1
Food and kindred products.....	20	19	1	6	5	1	9	8	1	4	4	.....
Leather, rubber and composition goods.....	46	19	27	31	10	21	29	7	22	18	2	16
Lumber, woodwork and furniture.....	41	35	6	31	31	.....	7	37	.....	23	23	.....
Paper and printing.....	740	673	67	477	446	31	565	523	42	362	342	20
Metals and metal products.....	40	40	.....	132	132	.....	30	30	.....	28	28	.....
Mines and quarries.....	174	166	8	98	93	5	68	62	6	32	29	3
Transportation and public utilities.....	292	128	164	138	64	74	164	82	82	104	54	50
Hotel and restaurant.....	173	101	72	12	42	50	115	65	50	45	25	20
Wholesale and retail trade.....	663	553	110	275	212	63	303	230	73	250	204	46
Miscellaneous.....												
Total: Other Groups.....	4,842	3,299	1,543	2,819	1,980	839	3,166	2,150	1,016	2,269	1,612	657
Clerical and professional.....	1,023	521	502	230	115	115	460	182	278	143	64	79
Agriculture.....	16	16	.....	8	8	.....	14	14	.....	5	5	.....
Semi-skilled.....	860	369	491	520	173	347	566	210	356	363	148	215
Unskilled.....	2,230	2,128	102	1,524	1,483	41	1,581	1,583	48	1,237	1,205	32
Casual and day workers*.....	713	265	448	537	201	336	545	211	334	521	190	331
July, 1929	8,847	6,636	2,211	4,973	3,921	1,052	5,188	4,041	1,147	3,598	2,826	772
August, 1928	7,953	5,254	2,699	3,954	2,911	1,043	4,430	3,194	1,236	2,958	2,262	696
August, 1927	10,053	7,109	2,944	4,345	2,988	1,357	4,530	3,147	1,383	3,544	2,571	973

* The placement of each casual or day worker is recorded for only one (1) placement per week.

GROUP AND INDUSTRY	No. of Plants Reporting	EMPLOYMENT				PAYROLLS			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS		
		No. of Wage Earners Week Ended August 15, 1929	Index Numbers 1923-1925 = 100		Total Weekly Payroll Week Ended August 15, 1929	Index Numbers 1923-1925 = 100					
			Per Cent Change Compared With			Per Cent Change Compared With					
			Aug. 1929	July 1929		Aug. 1928	Aug. 1929	July 1929		Aug. 1928	
ALL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES: (51) 42%.....	857	317,177	96.0	+ 1.1	+ 9.5	\$8,526,495	102.6	+ 5.8	+ 13.7	\$26.88	\$25.50
	240	139,992	98.9	+ 3.2	+ 13.7	4,116,695	109.1	+ 9.5	+ 19.4	29.41	27.41
	9	2,059	47.1	- 0.4	+ 4.2	63,307	52.3	+ 0.6	+ 7.2	30.75	30.38
	3	55,737	82.0	- 0.5	+ 6.2	1,721,828	93.2	+ 9.6	+ 13.0	30.89	28.07
	10	2,414	112.2	+ 4.4	+ 36.3	66,746	128.0	+ 13.0	+ 48.0	27.65	25.55
	10	4,732	112.2	+ 2.7	+ 5.9	134,752	115.7	+ 13.5	+ 8.1	28.48	26.04
	17	4,261	88.9	- 8.1	- 8.2	130,313	100.1	- 7.9	+ 5.8	30.58	30.52
	8	725	66.8	+ 1.0	+ 1.0	20,447	66.1	+ 17.0	+ 4.8	28.20	26.33
	37	8,315	96.7	+ 2.7	+ 17.5	248,462	106.8	+ 5.3	+ 30.1	29.88	29.05
	44	11,770	121.1	- 0.2	+ 18.0	373,111	137.2	+ 0.4	+ 23.6	31.70	31.46
Metal products: (12) 46%	21	38,558	158.2	+ 12.0	.....	1,056,670	171.6	+ 18.4	.....	27.40	25.89
	10	3,746	101.5	- 0.3	+ 12.5	110,355	110.7	- 0.9	+ 15.1	29.46	29.61
	19	6,691	88.2	+ 4.0	+ 9.2	163,464	92.5	+ 8.1	+ 12.0	24.43	23.51
	12	984	84.0	+ 10.4	- 23.1	27,240	85.8	+ 14.1	- 13.0	27.68	26.74
	42	31,383	75.5	- 8.4	+ 0.8	915,919	75.7	- 6.8	- 0.5	29.19	28.68
	6	4,342	85.3	- 34.1	- 6.1	130,275	88.6	- 35.2	- 4.0	30.00	30.47
	13	7,422	85.3	- 8.2	+ 2.7	202,443	72.0	- 12.4	+ 13.6	27.28	28.58
	13	13,377	65.3	- 0.2	+ 13.2	395,823	66.8	+ 4.5	+ 21.5	29.59	28.22
	Transportation equipment: (5) 74%										
	Automobiles.....										
Automobile bodies and parts.....											
Locomotives and cars.....											

Transportation equipment: (5) 74%

Automobiles.....●●●●●
Automobile bodies and parts.....●●●●●
Locomotives and cars.....●●●●●

EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN PENNSYLVANIA—(Continued)

GROUP AND INDUSTRY	No. of Plants Reporting	EMPLOYMENT				PAYROLLS				AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS	
		No. of Wage Earners Week Ended August 15, 1929	Index Numbers 1923-1925 = 100			Total Weekly Payroll Week Ended August 15, 1929	Index Numbers 1923-1925 = 100			Week Ended	
			Aug. 1929	Per Cent Change Compared With			Aug. 1929	Per Cent Change Compared With			
				July 1929	Aug. 1928			July 1929	Aug. 1928		
Stone, clay and glass products: (3) 42%.	68	15,998	83.7	0	— 2.8	\$ 445,704	85.5	+ 6.6	— 2.1	\$27.86	\$26.14
	32	5,353	99.4	+ 2.2	+ 8.2	135,311	101.0	+ 10.5	+ 16.8	25.28	23.39
	14	5,374	74.9	— 0.4	— 14.5	175,173	84.0	+ 3.6	+ 16.2	32.60	31.32
	22	5,271	86.5	+ 1.8	+ 0.9	135,220	82.6	+ 6.7	+ 3.6	25.65	23.60
Lumber products: (3) 27%	55	6,699	81.9	— 0.7	— 2.6	153,564	82.6	+ 5.6	— 4.3	22.92	21.79
	17	2,370	78.7	— 4.7	— 2.4	49,218	79.5	— 4.9	— 5.0	20.77	20.82
	31	3,321	80.1	+ 3.9	+ 0.3	84,513	79.9	+ 13.0	— 2.0	25.45	23.26
	7	1,008	108.2	+ 4.9	— 9.8	19,833	118.2	+ 5.9	— 12.0	19.68	19.54
Chemical products: (5) 47%	51	12,645	108.9	+ 0.4	+ 14.5	374,367	120.1	+ 4.1	+ 16.5	29.61	28.06
	28	1,199	92.1	+ 0.9	+ 4.3	35,322	98.0	+ 2.1	+ 7.3	29.46	30.68
	3	2,759	119.2	— 0.3	+ 0.7	77,060	117.9	+ 4.0	— 2.1	27.93	26.80
	3	592	136.7	+ 2.1	+ 15.6	16,338	136.6	+ 18.4	+ 36.6	27.60	23.81
Paints and varnishes.....	12	1,536	134.8	+ 0.4	+ 10.4	41,376	140.4	+ 0.0	+ 12.8	26.94	27.09
	5	6,559	106.9	+ 0.3	+ 25.3	204,271	122.1	+ 4.4	+ 27.9	31.14	28.66

EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN PENNSYLVANIA—(Continued)

GROUP AND INDUSTRY	No. of Plants Reporting	EMPLOYMENT			PAYROLLS			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			
		No. of Wage Earners Week Ended August 15, 1929	Index Numbers 1923-1925 = 100		Total Weekly Payroll Week Ended August 15, 1929	Index Numbers 1923-1925 = 100		Week Ended			
			Aug. 1929	Per Cent Change Compared With		Aug. 1929	Per Cent Change Compared With				
									July 1929	Aug. 1928	July 1929	Aug. 1928
Leather and rubber products: (4) 46%...	52	11,869	100.5	+ 2.8	+ 2.8	281,538	107.1	+ 6.7	+ 3.2	23.72	22.82
Leather tanning.....	17	5,948	107.6	+ 2.6	+ 3.4	154,006	113.2	+ 7.4	+ 3.4	25.89	24.73
Shoes.....	21	4,011	94.6	+ 4.1	+ 4.1	77,779	101.6	+ 8.2	+ 7.9	19.39	18.65
Leather products, other.....	10	1,014	111.2	+ 1.3	+ 5.1	23,664	101.7	+ 5.1	+ 4.6	23.34	22.48
Rubber tires and goods.....	4	896	82.1	- 0.2	- 4.2	26,089	101.6	+ 0.2	- 5.0	29.12	28.96
Paper and printing: (3) 30%	68	13,614	94.5	- 0.3	+ 1.4	443,403	109.1	+ 5.8	+ 4.4	32.57	30.70
Paper and wood pulp.....	12	3,529	81.5	- 1.6	- 4.3	101,886	91.5	+ 3.4	- 5.2	28.87	27.42
Paper boxes and bags.....	10	1,069	97.9	+ 6.8	+ 4.5	17,159	112.0	+ 9.6	+ 3.9	16.05	15.65
Printing and publishing.....	46	9,016	102.9	- 0.5	- 0.6	324,358	118.5	+ 6.2	+ 4.9	35.98	33.66
Anthracite coal mining ² 50%.....	155	102,661	93.6	+ 9.3	- 15.6	5,982,685	68.9	+ 21.3	- 29.1	26.49	23.94
Bituminous coal mining ³ 35%.....	399	56,479	.....	- 0.6	.....	1,440,410	.....	+ 6.2	.....	25.50	23.87
Construction and contracting 3%.....	55	8,379	153.1	- 2.1	+ 46.6	228,575	131.1	- 1.2	+ 42.2	27.28	24.81
Street railways 55%.....	5	15,342	90.4	- 0.6	- 5.1	500,390	91.2	+ 0.4	- 10.1	32.62	32.27
Retail trade 17%.....	52	19,659	91.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wholesale trade 12%.....	85	4,186	96.6	+ 0.7	+ 1.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

¹Data compiled and published in conjunction with the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia. Figures used in this table are not actual employment totals, but are representative samples compiled from reports submitted by a selected group of firms in each industry. The percentages placed opposite the group totals indicate the approximate proportion of total employment which these figures represent.

²Anthracite figures are from the Anthracite Bureau of Information.

³Bituminous figures are from the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN PENNSYLVANIA—(Continued)

GROUP AND INDUSTRY	No. of Plants Reporting	No. of Wage Earners Week Ended August 15, 1929	Total Weekly Wages Week Ended August 15, 1929	Total Weekly Employe Hours			Average Hourly Earnings Week Ended	
				August 15, 1929	July 15, 1929	Per Cent Change	August, 15 1929	July 15, 1929
ALL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES: (47)	557	201,004	\$5,602,875	9,756,345	9,574,907	+ 1.9	\$.574	\$.564
Metal products:	185	104,897	3,167,461	5,170,768	4,896,653	+ 5.6	.613	.596
Blast furnaces.....	7	1,876	58,139	99,175	99,183	— 0.0	.586	.581
Steel works and rolling mills.....	27	40,871	1,286,152	2,048,138	1,914,174	+ 7.0	.628	.623
Iron and steel forgings.....	9	2,111	59,715	107,904	98,545	+ 9.5	.553	.536
Structural iron work.....	7	2,561	72,244	127,599	122,435	+ 4.2	.566	.565
Steam and hot water heating appliances.....	14	2,805	87,860	144,007	167,826	—14.2	.610	.608
Foundries.....	32	7,783	233,490	384,608	371,309	+ 3.6	.607	.601
Machinery and parts.....	37	10,264	322,397	521,009	530,297	+ 1.8	.619	.606
Electrical apparatus.....	20	27,673	805,194	1,306,785	1,164,736	+12.2	.616	.500
Engines and pumps.....	10	3,746	110,355	182,516	183,862	— 0.7	.605	.605
Hardware and tools.....	13	4,382	108,241	207,199	204,953	+ 1.1	.522	.522
Brass and bronze products.....	9	825	22,974	41,828	39,333	+ 6.3	.549	.553
Transportation equipment:	33	22,102	641,058	1,016,401	1,143,923	—11.1	.631	.634
Automobiles.....	6	4,342	130,275	198,921	307,392	—35.3	.655	.654
Automobile bodies and parts.....	10	7,086	195,283	326,402	372,758	—12.4	.598	.603
Locomotives and cars.....	9	5,636	161,783	272,670	259,763	+ 5.0	.593	.610
Railroad repair shops.....	4	2,469	75,754	103,642	93,665	+10.7	.731	.737
Shipbuilding.....	4	2,569	77,963	114,766	110,345	+ 4.0	.679	.650

EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN PENNSYLVANIA—(Continued)

GROUP AND INDUSTRY ¹	No. of Plants Reporting	No. of Wage Earners Week Ended August 15, 1929	Total Weekly Wages Week Ended August 15, 1929	Total Weekly Employe Hours Week Ended		Average Hourly Earnings Week Ended	
				August 15, 1929	July 15, 1929	August, 15 1929	July 15, 1929
Textile products:	98	31,245	625,967	1,444,413	1,448,658	.433	.447
Cotton goods.....	10	1,365	30,076	64,528	62,336	\$.466	\$.456
Woolens and worsteds.....	9	3,616	76,146	180,526	175,509	.422	.424
Silk goods.....	35	13,620	241,652	574,012	522,577	.421	.424
Textile dyeing and finishing.....	7	826	18,607	37,627	33,313	.495	.497
Carpets and rugs.....	5	1,837	39,810	84,933	79,873	.469	.494
Hosiery.....	9	6,367	161,402	337,281	414,439	.479	.523
Knit goods, other.....	8	1,226	23,637	58,418	55,215	.405	.405
Men's clothing.....	3	155	1,223	4,308	7,922	.284	.292
Women's clothing.....	8	1,006	15,459	47,008	48,873	.329	.312
Shirts and furnishings.....	4	1,227	17,955	55,772	48,511	.322	.322
Foods and tobacco:	53	8,602	198,481	399,367	408,431	.497	.457
Bread and bakery products.....	22	2,228	56,232	112,774	114,148	.499	.488
Confectionery.....	5	1,967	40,249	92,844	95,049	.434	.429
Ice cream.....	8	946	31,670	56,468	61,168	.561	.533
Meat packing.....	9	1,284	34,587	61,771	64,581	.560	.540
Cigars and tobacco.....	9	2,177	35,743	75,510	73,685	.473	.308
Stone, clay and glass products:	39	8,981	253,318	462,150	452,697	.548	.532
Brick, tile and pottery.....	19	3,373	84,926	165,442	152,255	.513	.503
Cement.....	8	2,943	94,061	172,971	170,841	.544	.537
Glass.....	12	2,665	74,331	123,737	129,601	.601	.560
Lumber products:	45	4,059	103,341	196,959	178,072	.525	.539
Lumber and planing mills.....	14	825	21,329	40,019	39,554	.533	.539
Furniture.....	26	2,690	70,463	131,477	114,998	.536	.533
Wooden boxes.....	5	544	11,549	25,463	23,520	.454	.472

EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN PENNSYLVANIA—(Concluded)

GROUP AND INDUSTRY	No. of Plants Reporting	No. of Wage Earners Week Ended August 15, 1929	Total Weekly Wages Week Ended August 15, 1929	Total Weekly Employe Hours		Average Hourly Earnings Week Ended	
				August 15, 1929	July 15, 1929	August, 15 1929	July 15, 1929
Chemical products:	22	7,354	220,974	387,451	374,776	.570	.573
Chemicals and drugs.....	10	761	22,662	44,052	44,565	.514	.510
Paints and varnishes.....	9	1,411	38,031	69,612	68,525	.546	.552
Petroleum refining.....	3	5,182	160,281	273,787	261,686	.585	.589
Leather and rubber products:	32	5,831	138,458	287,284	285,287	.482	.470
Leather tanning.....	9	2,322	59,879	114,725	112,355	.522	.518
Shoes.....	11	1,996	36,530	98,397	96,780	.371	.347
Leather products, other.....	8	617	15,960	29,303	30,575	.545	.543
Rubber tires and goods.....	4	896	26,089	44,859	45,577	.582	.571
Paper and printing.....	50	7,933	253,817	391,552	386,410	.648	.646
Paper and wood pulp.....	8	2,689	82,197	147,723	141,065	.556	.548
Paper boxes and bags.....	7	489	8,797	22,964	21,036	.383	.392
Printing and publishing.....	35	4,755	162,823	220,865	224,309	.737	.732
Construction and contracting.....	42	7,193	194,099	334,217	300,188	.581	.601

Data compiled and published in conjunction with the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia.

EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN PENNSYLVANIA CITY AREAS¹

CITY AREAS	No. of Plants Reporting	EMPLOYMENT			PAYROLLS			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS		
		No. of Wage Earners Week Ended August 15, 1929	Index Numbers 1923-1925 = 100		Total Weekly Payroll Week Ended August 15, 1929	Index Numbers 1923-1925 = 100				
			Aug. 1929	Per Cent Change Compared With		Aug. 1929	Per Cent Change Compared With			
				July 1929			Aug. 1928		July 1929	Aug. 1928
								Week Ended		
								August 15, 1929		
								July 15, 1929		

¹Data compiled and published in conjunction with the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia.

ACCIDENTS IN INDUSTRY SHOW BIG INCREASE IN AUGUST

A total of 16,697 reports of accidents to workers in the industries of Pennsylvania were received at the Bureau of Workmen's Compensation during the month of August, 1929. One hundred eighty-five were fatal accidents, and the balance, 16,512, were non-fatal. This is the largest number of accidents reported during any month since August, 1926, when, strangely enough, exactly the same number of accidents was reported. The last month to show an accident total higher than the total for August, 1929, was October, 1923, when a total of 17,587 accidents was reported. The accident total for August, 1929, is 25.5 per cent higher than the total for July, 1929, and is a gain of 20.9 per cent over the total of accidents reported during August, 1928.

There is no means of accounting for this amazing increase in the reported total of accidents for August. The accident reports indicate that the increase was general throughout all industries. The construction, manufacturing, mining, quarrying, transportation, public utility, trade, and municipal groups, all show large gains in accidents for August as compared with July. Accidents in the construction industry were 29.5 per cent higher in August, than in July; manufacturing industries showed a 19.1 per cent increase in accidents; coal mining, a 30.7 per cent increase; transportation and public utilities, a 25.0 per cent increase; and wholesale and retail trade, a 9.6 per cent increase. Regardless of what reasons may be advanced in explanation of this increase in accidents, the fact remains that industry generally experienced in August one of its worst accident months in the last six years.

Increased employment, increased plant operation, increased production, and a fuller compliance with the accident reporting law, all have had their share in boosting the 1929 accident total 10.3 per cent above the total for the first eight months of 1928, but these factors cannot be wholly responsible for a 25 per cent increase in accidents in one month. The fact is that the general accident rate is increasing. Does this increase in accidents mean that there was a general let-up in safety activity during August? Was plant and shop safety work carried on effectively during the vacations of safety supervisors? August has been the high accident month three times in the last 10 years. Many perfect no-accident records, it seems, come to grief in August presumably because of lax observance of safety rules during the period of summer vacations. Possibly this point is somewhat overemphasized, but surely it is a factor to be given some consideration.

Fortunately, fatal accidents did not show the same proportionate increase as non-fatal accidents. The total of 185 fatalities reported during August was 3.9 per cent higher than in July and 10 per cent higher than in August, 1928. Increased numbers of fatal accidents were shown for the coal mining, quarrying,

and trading groups. The 185 fatalities reported during August were classified industrially as follows: construction 30, the same number as in July; manufacturing 35, a decrease of 5; coal mining 81—42 in anthracite mines and 39 in bituminous mines—an increase of 2 for anthracite and an increase of 13 for bituminous mines; transportation 8, a decrease of 4; public utilities 7, the same as in July; quarries 3, an increase of 2; trade 6, an increase of 4; state and municipal 7, a decline of 2; and miscellaneous industries 8, a reduction of 3.

Causes of fatal accidents were much the same as usual, falling objects, cars and engines, explosions, and falls of persons being the predominant causes and accounting for more than 50 per cent of the total. There were, however, some changes in relative frequency which are of importance. Falls of persons, which was the second highest cause of death in July with a total of 31, dropped to fourth highest position in August with a total of 17, a 54.8 per cent reduction. The reduction in deaths due to falls in the construction industry was responsible for this splendid decrease. Electricity moved from the eighth highest cause of death in industry in July, with a total of 6, to the fifth highest cause of death during August with the surprisingly large total of 16. Deaths due to working machines and cranes and derricks also showed marked increase. One type of accident which probably is destined before many years have passed to occupy a place in our accident lists equally important with automobile accidents is aircraft accidents. The accidental death of one pilot regularly employed by a Pennsylvania company was reported during August.

The summary of accidents for the first eight months of 1929 discloses that the 10.3 per cent increase in the number of accidents reported to the Bureau of Workmen's Compensation during the first eight months of 1929 has occurred principally in the general industrial group which comprises the construction, manufacturing, quarrying, trading, municipal, and miscellaneous groups. Fatal accidents for the general industrial group show a 5.7 per cent increase over last year and non-fatal accidents a 15.1 per cent gain. Fatal accidents in coal mines, because of the absence of any serious disasters in 1929, are 19.7 per cent less than last year, but non-fatal accidents for the mining group show a 5.1 per cent increase. The most consistent reduction in accident totals for 1929 has been shown by transportation and public utility companies. Fatal accidents for this group are 7.1 per cent less than last year and non-fatal accidents have shown a 6.6 per cent decline.

ACCIDENTS REPORTED TO THE BUREAU OF WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

INDUSTRY	Eight Months, 1929		Eight Months, 1928		Per Cent Increase or Decrease in 1929	
	Fatal	Non-fatal	Fatal	Non-fatal	Fatal	Non-fatal
General industrial.....	589	70,244	557	61,000	+ 5.7	+15.2
Coal mining.....	607	33,190	756 ¹	31,585	-19.7	+ 5.1
Transportation and public utilities.....	131	5,825	141	6,237	- 7.1	- 6.6
Total.....	1,327	109,259	1,454	98,822	- 8.7	+10.6

¹Includes figure for one disaster in which 194 lives were lost.

Compensation

Agreements between insurance companies or self-insurers and injured workers or their dependents for the payment of compensation indemnity on account of accidents in industry were approved by the Bureau of Workmen's Compensation in 7,196 cases during August, 1929, a 2.4 per cent increase over the number of agreements approved during July. The total amount of money to be paid to injured workers or their dependents in accordance with the terms of the 7,196 agreements approved was \$1,378,884. The agreements were classified as follows:

140 Fatal Cases.....	\$562,965
278 Permanent Disability Cases.....	346,800
6,778 Temporary Disability Cases.	469,119

Receipts filed with the Bureau of Workmen's Compensation show that current payments on compensation cases for the month of August amounted to \$1,057,748.

The number of permanent injury cases compensated during August was the lowest since March, 1929. Included in the group of 278 permanent disability cases were awards for the loss, or loss of use of, 53 eyes, 8 arms, 17 hands, 5 legs, 17 feet, 122 fingers, and 78 phalanges. Awards were made also in 9 cases for facial disfigurement and in 11 cases of miscellaneous permanent total disability. Eye and arm losses were higher than in July. The eye loss cases compensated during August included three cases of double eye loss. These three workers lost their sight through premature or delayed explosions of blasting powders in coal mines, two in bituminous mines and one in an anthracite mine. A decided reduction in finger and phalanges losses was shown during August.

The average severity of injuries in temporary disability cases continued to show a quite perceptible decline. The average period of disability for the 6,778 temporary disability cases compensated during August, 1929, was 40 days as compared with 44 days for the cases compensated in July, and as compared with 43 days for the June cases. The average length of disability in all temporary disability cases compensated during the first eight months of 1929 was 42 days as compared with an average of 47 days for the temporary disability cases compensated during the corresponding period in 1928, a 10.6 per cent decrease in severity. This reduction in the severity of accidents is the most outstanding achievement of the safety campaign for 1929. In this respect, if in no other, the campaign has proved eminently successful.

The cost of accidents as represented by the amounts of compensation awarded to injured workers or their dependents reached a total of \$11,054,708 for the first eight months of 1929, or an average of \$1,381,839 a month. The total amount of compensation awarded during the first eight months of 1929 is \$450,922, or 4.3 per cent, in excess of the amount awarded during the first eight months of 1928.

INCREASED ACCIDENT TOTALS WERE SHOWN IN 53 OF 67 COUNTIES
FOR AUGUST. HAD YOUR FIRM ANY SHARE IN THE ACCIDENT INCREASE
IN YOUR COUNTY? FEW MONTHS REMAIN IN 1929 IN WHICH A 15 PER CENT
ACCIDENT INCREASE CAN BE WIPED OUT. WHAT ARE YOU GOING TO DO TO HELP?

This table gives the record of accidents reported to the Bureau of Workmen's Compensation from
industries other than coal, mining and transportation and public utilities.

County	August, 1929			August, 1928			Per Cent Increase or Decrease
	Fatal	Non-fatal	Total	Fatal	Non-fatal	Total	
Adams.....	..	60	60	..	37	37	+ 62.16
Allegheny.....	24	2,051	2,075	11	1,422	1,433	+ 44.80
Armstrong.....	2	144	146	1	99	100	+ 46.00
Beaver.....	1	282	283	2	226	228	+ 24.12
Bedford.....	..	31	31	..	20	20	+ 55.00
Berks.....	2	382	384	2	339	341	+ 12.61
Blair.....	..	138	138	1	90	91	+ 51.65
Bradford.....	..	54	54	..	42	42	+ 19.05
Bucks.....	3	89	92	..	86	86	+ 6.98
Butler.....	1	113	114	..	67	67	+ 70.15
Cambria.....	1	107	108	5	101	106	+ 1.89
Cameron.....	..	7	7	..	2	2	+ 250.00
Carbon.....	..	38	38	1	31	32	+ 18.75
Centre.....	..	46	46	..	52	52	- 11.54
Chester.....	..	158	158	2	142	144	+ 9.72
Clarion.....	..	48	48	..	29	29	+ 6.90
Clearfield.....	2	70	72	..	96	96	- 25.00
Clinton.....	..	31	31	1	56	57	- 15.79
Columbia.....	..	37	37	..	27	27	+ 37.04
Crawford.....	1	137	138	..	75	75	+ 84.00
Cumberland.....	1	90	91	..	61	61	+ 49.18
Dauphin.....	3	248	251	1	284	285	- 11.93
Delaware.....	3	266	269	1	217	218	+ 23.39
Elk.....	..	46	46	2	57	59	- 22.03
Erie.....	..	290	290	1	222	223	+ 30.04
Fayette.....	1	104	105	1	82	83	+ 26.51
Forest.....	..	4	4	..	1	1	+ 300.00
Franklin.....	..	76	76	1	68	69	+ 10.14
Fulton.....	..	7	7	..	11	11	- 36.36
Greene.....	1	35	36	1	20	21	+ 71.43
Huntingdon.....	..	35	35	1	34	35	.....
Indiana.....	..	59	59	2	33	35	+ 68.57
Jefferson.....	..	34	34	..	40	40	- 15.00
Juniata.....	..	14	14	..	9	9	+ 55.56
Lackawanna.....	2	160	162	1	150	151	+ 7.28
Lancaster.....	1	223	224	1	207	208	+ 7.69
Lawrence.....	..	81	81	..	113	113	- 28.32
Lebanon.....	..	91	91	..	77	77	+ 18.18
Lehigh.....	2	199	201	..	149	149	+ 34.90
Luzerne.....	5	247	252	2	244	246	+ 2.44
Lycoming.....	2	113	115	1	115	116	- 0.86
McKean.....	..	214	214	..	120	120	+ 78.33
Mercer.....	1	96	97	1	110	111	- 12.61
Mifflin.....	..	41	41	2	57	59	- 30.51
Monroe.....	1	47	48	..	42	42	+ 14.29
Montgomery.....	3	362	365	2	310	312	+ 16.99
Montour.....	..	33	33	1	14	15	+ 120.00
Northampton.....	2	188	190	5	181	186	+ 2.15
Northumberland.....	2	120	122	..	94	94	+ 29.79
Perry.....	..	13	13	..	12	12	+ 8.33
Philadelphia.....	12	2,105	2,117	14	1,949	1,963	+ 7.84
Pike.....	1	15	16	..	11	11	+ 45.46
Potter.....	..	13	13	..	8	8	+ 62.50
Schuylkill.....	1	150	151	1	117	118	+ 27.97
Snyder.....	..	6	6	1	10	11	- 45.45
Somerset.....	..	42	42	..	38	38	+ 10.53
Sullivan.....	..	12	12	..	1	1	+ 1100.00
Susquehanna.....	..	24	24	..	22	22	+ 9.09
Tioga.....	..	58	58	..	43	43	+ 34.88
Union.....	..	7	7	..	3	3	+ 133.33
Venango.....	..	81	81	2	74	76	+ 6.58
Warren.....	2	90	92	..	53	53	+ 73.58
Washington.....	..	217	217	1	146	147	+ 47.69
Wayne.....	..	34	34	..	23	23	+ 47.83
Westmoreland.....	3	351	354	2	237	239	+ 48.12
Wyoming.....	..	7	7	..	17	17	- 58.82
York.....	1	233	234	..	168	168	+ 39.29
Out of State.....	2	44	46	..	not recorded	..	..
Total.....	89	11,048	11,137	74	9,093	9,167	+ 21.49

¹Counties showing an increase in the total number of accidents are printed in red.

²Accidents resulting in disability lasting 2 or more days.

³By amendment to Compensation Law, effective April 29, 1929, accidents to employees of Pennsylvania concerns temporarily engaged in work in another State are compensable under the Pennsylvania law.

ACCIDENTS OCCURRING DURING COURSE OF EMPLOYMENT REPORTED TO THE BUREAU OF WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

ACCIDENT REPORTS RECEIVED

1929	Total		General Industrial		Coal Mining		Transportation and Public Utilities	
	Total	Fatal	Non-fatal	Fatal	Non-fatal	Fatal	Non-fatal	Fatal
TOTAL—1929.....	110,586	1,327	109,259	589	70,244	607	33,190	131
January.....	13,806	162	13,644	79	8,396	66	4,432	17
February.....	12,277	137	12,140	51	7,183	74	4,330	12
March.....	13,908	196	13,712	66	8,613	112	4,335	18
April.....	12,744	151	12,593	75	8,153	67	3,877	9
May.....	13,856	179	13,677	78	8,678	78	4,333	23
June.....	13,818	139	13,679	58	9,071	63	3,807	18
July.....	13,480	178	13,302	93	9,102	66	3,498	19
August.....	16,697	185	16,512	89	11,048	81	4,578	15
TOTAL—first 8 months 1928....	100,276	1,454	98,822	557	61,000	756	31,585	141
*GRAND TOTAL..	2,440,898	32,250	2,408,648	13,773	1,525,588	13,515	672,981	4,962
								210,079

* Since the inception of the Act—January 1, 1916.

AGREEMENTS APPROVED BY THE BUREAU OF WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

1929	Total	Fatal	Permanent Disability	Temporary Disability
TOTAL—1929.....	58,579	1,236	2,365	54,978
January.....	7,342	151	300	6,891
February.....	6,249	129	260	5,860
March.....	7,554	164	277	7,113
April.....	8,087	215	326	7,546
May.....	7,495	150	304	7,041
June.....	7,628	158	320	7,150
July.....	7,028	129	300	6,599
August.....	7,196	140	278	6,778
TOTAL—first 8 months 1928.....	52,918	1,303	2,241	49,374
*GRAND TOTAL.....	982,987	26,819	29,663	926,505

COMPENSATION AWARDED AND PAID

1929	AWARDED				PAID			
	Total Compensation Awarded	Fatal Compensation Awarded	Permanent Disability Compensation Awarded	Temporary Disability Compensation Awarded	Total Compensation Paid	Fatal Compensation Paid	Permanent Disability Compensation Paid	Temporary Disability Compensation Paid
TOTAL—1929.....	\$ 11,054,708	\$ 4,244,743	\$ 2,661,209	\$ 4,148,756	\$ 9,285,725	\$ 2,683,921	\$ 2,453,048	\$ 4,148,756
January.....	1,377,476	503,047	339,299	535,130	1,205,786	329,519	341,137	535,130
February.....	1,115,954	473,335	285,004	357,615	889,916	288,628	243,673	357,615
March.....	1,332,970	500,802	310,464	521,704	1,108,206	316,728	269,774	521,704
April.....	1,789,498	817,253	341,795	630,450	1,429,968	458,662	340,856	630,450
May.....	1,399,557	538,346	317,032	544,179	1,140,754	286,619	309,956	544,179
June.....	1,400,471	466,819	384,272	549,380	1,240,935	297,138	394,417	549,380
July.....	1,259,898	382,176	336,543	541,179	1,212,412	390,309	280,924	541,179
August.....	1,378,884	562,965	346,800	469,119	1,057,748	316,318	272,311	469,119
TOTAL—first 8 months 1928.....	\$ 10,603,786	\$ 4,502,556	\$ 2,430,530	\$ 3,670,700	\$ 8,181,810	\$ 2,328,388	\$ 2,182,722	\$ 3,670,700
* GRAND TOTAL....	\$161,338,743	\$75,913,171	\$34,108,414	\$51,317,158	\$115,601,155	\$35,249,400	\$29,034,597	\$51,317,158

* Since the inception of the Act—January 1, 1916.

COMPILED FROM RECORDS IN THE BUREAU OF WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

** PERMANENT INJURIES

1929	Loss of Legs		Loss of Arms		Loss of Hands		Loss of Feet		Loss of Eyes	
	No.	Amt. Awarded	No.	Amt. Awarded	No.	Amt. Awarded	No.	Amt. Awarded	No.	Amt. Awarded
TOTAL—1929.....	63	\$ 170,583	50	\$ 144,455	144	\$ 333,896	113	\$ 229,366	364	\$ 657,726
January.....	6	17,932	11	31,223	22	49,946	13	27,423	40	67,974
February.....	9	24,268	4	10,920	12	27,707	18	35,067	33	61,494
March.....	11	29,509	5	16,083	17	40,931	8	16,111	42	72,675
April.....	10	27,048	5	12,817	23	55,374	15	28,311	45	84,593
May.....	7	18,865	7	20,503	18	43,118	16	32,687	53	94,840
June.....	10	26,165	6	16,862	18	38,295	17	13,651	52	93,186
July.....	5	13,932	4	11,687	17	38,593	19	39,952	46	80,394
August.....	5	12,864	8	24,360	17	39,932	17	36,164	53	102,570
TOTAL—first 8 months 1928...	85	\$ 213,261	54	\$ 143,768	151	\$ 331,482	123	\$ 238,376	368	\$ 596,332
* GRAND TOTAL.....	1,438	\$3,241,283	1,015	\$2,309,930	3,208	\$5,981,254	2,011	\$3,411,592	7,930	\$11,287,310

** PERMANENT INJURIES—(Concluded)

1929	Loss of Fingers		Loss of Phalanges		Facial Disfigurement		Miscellaneous	
	No.	Amt. Awarded	No.	Amt. Awarded	No.	Amt. Awarded	No.	Amt. Awarded
TOTAL—1929.....	1,110	\$ 465,889	749	\$ 176,262	101	\$ 52,763	89	\$ 430,269
January.....	131	58,753	94	22,071	11	8,921	11	55,056
February.....	125	54,225	77	19,231	6	5,861	9	46,231
March.....	149	58,769	83	20,252	9	4,629	11	51,505
April.....	167	67,838	112	25,108	18	7,232	8	33,474
May.....	139	59,076	98	24,447	3	5,596	3	17,900
June.....	139	56,873	102	23,086	20	7,470	23	108,684
July.....	138	58,758	105	24,917	10	5,409	13	62,901
August.....	122	51,597	78	17,150	9	7,645	11	54,518
TOTAL—first 8 months 1928.....	899	\$ 354,284	753	\$ 162,938	112	\$ 50,587	74	\$ 339,502
* GRAND TOTAL.....	9,298	\$3,341,304	7,558	\$1,489,225	610	\$ 342,136	628	\$2,704,380

* Since the inception of the Act—January 1, 1916.

** Multiple losses separated, respectively.

ACCIDENTS OCCURRING DURING COURSE OF EMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED TO THE BUREAU OF WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION DURING AUGUST, 1929

CAUSE	Total of All Industries			Construction and Contracting			Coal Mining		Quarrying and Mining other than Coal Mining			Manufacturing								Textiles																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																				
	F	NF	F	Building Construction		Other Construction		Contracting		Anthracite		Bituminous		F	NF	F	NF	F	NF		F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF

* F. = Fatal.
N. F. = Non-fatal.

ACCIDENTS OCCURRING DURING COURSE OF EMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED TO THE BUREAU OF WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION DURING
AUGUST, 1929—(Concluded)

CAUSE	Manufacturing—(Concluded)										Transportation and Public Utilities					Other Industries				
	Metals and Metal Products										Steam Railroads					Hotels and Restaurants				
	Other										Public Utilities					Trading				
	Total	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	F	NF	F	NF	F	F	NF	F	NF	Miscellaneous
TOTAL OF ALL CAUSES	25	3,374	1 114	11 681	2 656	7 1,331	3	297	1 129	1 106	7 476	1 185	7 225	178	5 691	1 161	7 419	8 778		
Working machinery and processes.....	4	501	3 3	83 1 105	274	25	11 1	36	4	3	4	3	4	17	24	2	8	70		
Boilers and pressure apparatus.....		12	2	3	3	2	11	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Pumps and prime movers.....	4	4	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Transmission apparatus.....	6	10	1	1	1	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Elevators and hoists.....	10	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Cranes and derricks.....	6	166	9 3	44 4	2 51	16	2	1	1	1	6	1	4	5	10	3	1	2	12	12
Cars and engines.....	1	59	6 1	13 2	12	26	2	1	99	4	1 7 165	15	1	1	4	1	3	5	6	6
Motor vehicles.....	1	134	8	4	21	4	2	1	4	4	4	49	17	7	4 104	19	4	95	75	75
Other vehicles.....													11	1	14	1	14	5	21	21
Hand trucks.....	1	66	1 1	13 15	34	3	3	3	3	3	11	2	2	1	1	10	3	4	4	4
Water and air craft.....		1										1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Handling objects—by hand.....	2	820	23 199	1 156	1 329	70	43	20	110	31	10	31	39	41	182	50	1 66	1 208		
Hand tools.....		323	12 50	51 112	112	35	63	9	44	19	28	25	28	25	83	4	49	52		
Electricity.....	4	29	7	8 3	11 1	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	12	2	2	1	2	2	2
Explosive substances.....	1	13	2 1	2 4	3	15	2	5	2	2	2	2	9	7	3	3	5	9		
Hot and corrosive substances.....		264	28 50	74 84	84	15	13	7	10	7	10	5	9	21	10	1	11	25		
Falling objects.....	1	346	8 1	80 72	155	27	13	16	19	16	19	21	13	12	42	12	1 23	38		
Falls of persons.....	3	277	1 12	55 42	1 106	35	27	5	45	5	45	18	2	23	31	31	1 67	118		
Stepping upon or striking against objects.....	1	201	5 1	42 38	72	24	20	2	26	2	26	5	19	16	50	18	25	53		
Miscellaneous.....		142	3	30	33	53	13	2	29	2	29	9	13	8	29	5	48	69		

* F. = Fatal. N. F. = Non-fatal.

FIVE-YEAR COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF ACCIDENTS REPORTED

MONTH	1925			1926			1927			1928			1929		
	Fatal	Non-fatal	Total	Fatal	Non-fatal	Total	Fatal	Non-fatal	Total	Fatal	Non-fatal	Total	Fatal	Non-fatal	Total
January.....	200	15,339	15,539	150	12,815	12,965	170	14,497	14,667	161	11,975	12,136	162	13,644	13,806
February.....	171	14,208	14,379	149	11,958	12,107	184	13,101	13,285	145	11,912	12,057	137	12,140	12,277
March.....	371	29,547	29,918	200	24,773	25,072	354	27,598	27,952	306	23,887	29,193	299	25,784	26,083
April.....	158	15,517	15,675	185	15,606	15,791	162	14,332	14,494	145	12,539	12,684	196	13,712	13,908
May.....	529	45,064	45,593	484	40,379	40,863	516	41,930	42,446	451	36,426	36,877	495	39,406	39,901
June.....	180	14,251	14,431	144	14,249	14,393	169	12,693	12,862	139	10,928	11,067	151	12,593	12,744
July.....	700	59,315	60,024	628	54,628	55,256	685	54,623	55,308	590	47,354	47,944	646	52,089	52,735
August.....	170	14,523	14,693	171	14,521	14,692	172	12,869	13,041	360	13,041	13,401	179	13,677	13,856
September.....	879	73,838	74,717	799	69,149	69,948	857	67,492	68,349	950	60,395	61,345	825	65,766	66,591
October.....	194	15,656	15,850	163	15,233	15,396	185	13,441	13,626	190	12,503	12,693	139	13,679	13,818
November.....	1,073	89,494	90,567	962	84,382	85,344	1,042	80,933	81,975	1,140	72,898	74,038	964	79,445	80,409
December.....	178	16,440	16,618	190	15,586	15,776	176	12,548	12,724	139	12,291	12,430	178	13,302	13,480
Total.....	1,251	105,934	107,185	1,152	99,068	101,120	1,218	93,481	94,699	1,279	85,189	86,468	1,142	92,747	93,889
	188	15,141	15,329	183	16,513	16,696	172	13,660	13,832	175	13,633	13,808	185	16,512	16,697
	1,439	121,075	122,514	1,335	116,481	117,816	1,390	107,141	108,531	1,454	98,822	100,276	1,327	109,259	110,586
	141	14,428	14,569	231	15,866	16,097	160	13,279	13,439	147	12,747	12,894			
	1,580	135,503	137,083	1,566	132,347	133,913	1,550	120,420	121,970	1,601	111,569	113,170			
	155	13,982	14,137	166	16,389	16,555	161	13,564	13,725	168	15,091	15,259			
	1,735	149,485	151,220	1,732	148,736	150,468	1,711	133,984	135,695	1,769	126,660	128,429			
	133	12,273	12,406	181	14,849	15,030	192	13,087	13,279	156	12,763	12,919			
	1,868	161,758	163,626	1,913	163,585	165,498	1,903	147,071	148,974	1,925	139,423	141,348			
	141	13,612	13,753	203	14,699	14,902	150	11,619	11,769	143	11,010	11,153			
Total.....	2,009	174,370	176,379	2,116	178,284	180,400	2,053	158,690	160,743	2,068	150,433	152,501			

Note: The figures in italics represent the cumulative totals by month under each classification.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY

DIRECTORY OF OFFICES

Harrisburg:.....Office of the Secretary,
Industrial Board
Workmen's Compensation Board,
South Office Building,
Bureau of Bedding and Upholstery,
400 North Third Street,
Bureau of Employment,
Executive Bureau,
Bureau of Industrial Relations,
Bureau of Industrial Standards,
Bureau of Inspection,
Bureau of Rehabilitation,
Bureau of Statistics,
Bureau of Workmen's Compensation,
Bureau of Women and Children,
South Office Building,
State Workmen's Insurance Fund,
Fourth and Blackberry Streets.

BRANCH OFFICES

Allentown:.....Lehigh Valley State Employment Office,
529 Hamilton Street.
State Workmen's Insurance Fund,
6 Gerner Building, 838 Hamilton St.

Altoona:.....Cooperative State Employment Office,
General Trust Building.
Bureau of Rehabilitation,
Workmen's Compensation Referee,
Commerce Building.
State Workmen's Insurance Fund,
333 Central Trust Building.

DuBois:.....Bureau of Rehabilitation,
Workmen's Compensation Referee,
Deposit National Bank Building.

Erie:.....State Employment Office,
1026 French Street.

Franklin:.....State Workmen's Insurance Fund,
413 Franklin Trust Building.

Greensburg:.....State Workmen's Insurance Fund,
306 Coulter Building.
Workmen's Compensation Referee,
608 First National Bank Building.

Harrisburg:.....State Employment Office,
Second and Chestnut Streets.

Hazleton:.....Bureau of Inspection,
713 Hazleton National Bank Building.

Johnstown:.....Bureau of Inspection
427 Swank Building.
State Employment Office,
219 Market Street.
State Workmen's Insurance Fund,
1005 U. S. National Bank Building.

Kane:.....Workmen's Compensation Referee,
Kane Trust and Savings Building.
Bureau of Inspection,
Fraley and Field Streets.

Lancaster:.....	Cooperative State Employment Office, Y. M. C. A. Building. Bureau of Inspection, Workmen's Compensation Referee, Woolworth Building.
Lock Haven:.....	State Workmen's Insurance Fund, 214 Vesper Street.
McKeesport:.....	Cooperative State Employment Office, Y. M. C. A. Building.
New Castle:.....	Cooperative State Employment Office, Y. M. C. A. Building, West Washington Street.
Oil City:.....	Cooperative State Employment Office, Y. M. C. A. Building.
Philadelphia:.....	State Employment Office (Main Office), Bureau of Rehabilitation, Steele Building, Fifteenth and Cherry Streets Bureau of Inspection, Bureau of Workmen's Compensation Workmen's Compensation Referee, Workmen's Compensation Board, Manhattan Building, Fourth and Walnut Streets. Bureau of Women and Children, 1924 Chestnut Street. State Workmen's Insurance Fund, 804 Commercial Trust Building.
Pittsburgh:.....	Bureau of Inspection, Bureau of Rehabilitation, Bureau of Workmen's Compensation. Workmen's Compensation Referee, Bureau of Industrial Relations, Fulton Building. State Employment Office, 622 Grant Street. State Workmen's Insurance Fund, 904 Park Building.
Pottsville:.....	Bureau of Rehabilitation, Workmen's Compensation Referee, 1 Ulmer Building. State Workmen's Insurance Fund, Baird Building.
Reading:.....	State Employment Office, 533 Penn Street.
Scranton:.....	State Employment Office, Linden Street and Madison Avenue. Bureau of Inspection, Workmen's Compensation Referee, State Workmen's Insurance Fund, 418 Union National Bank Building.
Sunbury:.....	State Workmen's Insurance Fund, 9 Witmer Building.
Towanda:.....	State Workmen's Insurance Fund, 216 Poplar Street.
Wilkes-Barre:.....	Bureau of Rehabilitation, Workmen's Compensation Referee, Coal Exchange Building. State Workmen's Insurance Fund, 174 Carey Avenue.
Williamsport:.....	Bureau of Inspection, Workmen's Compensation Referee, Heyman Building. Cooperative State Employment Office, Y. M. C. A. Building, 343 West Fourth Street.
York:.....	Bureau of Workmen's Compensation, Central National Bank Building. State Workmen's Insurance Fund, 917 Wayne Avenue.

Note. State Employment Offices are conducted in cooperation with the United States Employment Service.

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Contents

	<i>Page</i>
American Car and Foundry Company Plant, Berwick, Pa.	3
W. E. Jarrard	
Industrial Board	5
Departmental Notes	6
Recent Decisions of the Workmen's Compensation Board	7
They Put Safety First	13
Safety Education Urged	17
Review of Industrial Statistics	18
William J. Maguire, Director, Bureau of Statistics	
Publications of the Department of Labor and Industry	22
Directory of Offices	42

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AMERICAN CAR AND FOUNDRY COMPANY PLANT BERWICK, PENNSYLVANIA

By W. E. JARRARD

Superintendent of Industrial Relations

When reviewing the results of accident elimination activities, it is most fitting to take into consideration first the hazards involved, and then to consider to what extent the individual employes are exposed to such hazards. The Berwick plant of the American Car and Foundry Company operates a steel freight car plant; a steel passenger car plant; a wood freight car plant; a car wheel foundry; a mine car wheel foundry; a miscellaneous foundry, pouring from $\frac{1}{4}$ pound to 12 ton castings; a rolling mill, consisting of puddling furnaces, heating furnaces, puddling mills, and three finishing mills; iron machine shops; wood machine shops; and forge and miscellaneous departments, operating twenty-nine overhead electrical traveling cranes, thirty electrical and gasoline tractors, three yard locomotive cranes and five yard steam locomotives with thirty-five and one-fourth miles of standard track.

This plant covers a total area of one hundred forty acres. It has from the engineering departments and chemical laboratories to finished products, a total of thirty-three different departments. When the wheels of this giant industry start there are set in motion a total of 2887 various machines ranging from 50 to 1500 ton hydraulic presses and seven ton forge hammers to steel plate power shears, multiple punch machines, punch presses, rotary cranes and hoists of various descriptions, riveting machines, drill presses, grinding machines, iron working machinery, wood working machinery, electrical hand drilling and reaming machines, cable and sling chains, hooking devices, and hundreds of other hand tools such as are handled daily by employes of a jobbing and car manufacturing industry.

We hear a great deal about the wonderful progress made by various manufacturers in the safety movement. When comparing the results do we take into consideration whether or not such results are consistent, or do we as safety representatives spasmodically put on a safety drive and then broadcast the results? Or, are we daily, weekly, monthly, and yearly consistently striving for better results in our accident elimination activities?

We find at Berwick that during the first six months of inaugurating the safety movement into this plant—July 1, to December 31, 1913, we were experiencing a monthly average of 17 plus lost-time accidents per 1000 employes. During the first eight months of this year—1929—January 1, to September 1, the monthly average of lost-time accidents per 1000 employes was $1\frac{1}{2}$, a reduction of 91.2 per cent.

That we have operated from May 15, 1923, to September 1, 1929, or six years three and one-half months, with a monthly average based on per man hours worked, of 2527 employees, equivalent to 40,695,296 man hours worked with but ONE fatal accident.

That during the seventy-five and one-half months that the monthly average of 2527 employees were exposed to the hazards as above described, we had a total of 56 partial permanent disability cases as follows:

Loss of eye for industrial purposes.....	5
Loss of hand.....	1
Loss of foot.....	1
Loss of toe.....	7
Loss of thumb.....	7
Loss of finger or portion of finger.....	<u>35</u>
Total.....	56

And a total of 327 temporary disability cases, making in all a total of 383 accidents or a monthly average of but 2 causing disability per 1000 employees.

We realize that accident prevention is good business. It pays dividends in human happiness and industrial efficiency. But in this day of keen competition when all eyes are focused on overhead costs, do we realize that the total of 383 disability accidents that occurred in this plant from May 15, 1923, to September 1, 1929, cost in compensation payments to the injured and their dependents a total of \$46,316.48, or an average cost per accident of \$120.93. That each time an accident was prevented—on an average we saved \$120.93 plus hospital, doctor and medical expenses; and prevented the greater losses that are involved in production by filling the vacancy of the injured employe, waste of materials, labor turnover, and demoralization of the working forces. And beyond the calculation of financial, production, material and other losses, we prevented the loss of human life and limb and human happiness. Therefore, may we consistently and persistently march on under the banner of "safety" until such time as we can truthfully say that the Berwick plant of the American Car and Foundry Company has

ABANDONED CARELESSNESS FOREVER.

INDUSTRIAL BOARD

*The Industrial Board held its regular monthly meeting
on October 16, 1929*

The following new rule was approved which will apply to minors employed in spray coating operations:

"No person under 18 years of age shall be required or permitted to spray coat* objects with any substances containing lead, benzol, or ground siliceous material."

The new Regulations governing Protection from Fire and Panic in Class 3 and Class 4 Buildings as well as the Fireproofing Section of the Code were given final approval.

The following interpretation of the Elevator Regulations was also approved:

"It is interpreted that Rule 254 (a) of the Elevator Regulations requires counterweights for belted, and chain driven elevators to equal the weight of the empty car plus one-third of the maximum load capacity."

Two conditional approvals were given to manufacturers of elevator equipment and a certificate of approval granted to J. C. Pfeil, Johnstown, Pa., covering a device to prevent film fires in motion picture projectors.

* The term "spray coat" is understood to mean the application of paints, stains, varnishes, lacquers, enamels, metals, or similar materials by the spray method. This definition is quoted from the Regulations for Spray Coating, recently promulgated by this Department.

DEPARTMENTAL NOTES

At a meeting of the International Association of Industrial Accident Boards and Commissions of the United States and Canada, held October 8-11, at Buffalo, New York, W. H. Horner, Director, Bureau of Workmen's Compensation, was elected a member of the Executive Committee for the ensuing year.

Harry D. Immel, Director of the Bureau of Inspection, participated recently in a meeting of the Foremen's Club of the Harrisburg Y. M. C. A. designed to revive interest in the Harrisburg Safety Council.

Representatives of the Bureau of Inspection recently sponsored a largely attended industrial safety rally in the Philadelphia and Reading Y. M. C. A., at Reading. Prominent industrial executives of Reading participated in the program. Mr. I. A. Seiders, superintendent of motive power of the Reading Railroad, presided. Revival of interest in the Reading Safety Council and the Reading Foremen's Club were joint objectives of the meeting.

With the purchase of projection equipment and a motion picture camera recently, the Bureau of Inspection is prepared to extend its visual safety educational activities.

Secretary Peter Glick announces the resignation of Walter J. Lloyd, Director of the Bureau of Employment, and the appointment of his successor, S. S. Riddle, who has been Director of the Bureau of Rehabilitation since 1919. William S. Crozier of Pittsburgh has been appointed Director of the Bureau of Rehabilitation to succeed S. S. Riddle. The changes are effective as of November 15.

RECENT DECISIONS OF THE WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION BOARD

SCHMUCKER v. E. L. STULL

Painting private dwelling held to be casual employment and not in regular course of business of employer. Disallowance affirmed.

OPINION BY CHAIRMAN HOUCK—SEPTEMBER 13, 1929

The defendant engaged the claimant to paint his private dwelling house at a wage of fifty cents per hour. The claimant's occupations was that of a carpenter, painter, and paper hanger; and the defendant's business was stone masonry and conducting a small nursery. The claimant was injured while painting the dwelling house, and he filed a claim for compensation. The referee found that the claimant's employment was casual in character and not in the regular course of the defendant's business; consequently, he disallowed compensation.

The referee's finding in this case is fully supported by *Marsh v. Groner*, 258 Pa., 473 and *Blake v. Wilson*, 278 Pa., 469. The defendant was not engaged in the business of painting houses. The claimant was engaged to do a particular job; consequently, the employment was both casual in character and not in the regular course of the defendant's business. Where such is the case the injured employe is not entitled to compensation.

The findings of fact, conclusions of law, and disallowance of the referee are affirmed and the appeal is dismissed.

CAPITO v. STOWE TOWNSHIP

Volunteer firemen, injured while on way to fight fire in a neighboring borough entitled to compensation from the borough in which their company is located.

OPINION BY COMMISSIONER MORRISON—SEPTEMBER 13, 1929

This is one of the ten cases in which claims for compensation have been filed against Stowe township, Allegheny county, by volunteer firemen of that township, or their dependents. All the fatalities or injuries having resulted from the same accident, it is agreed that disposition of the ten claims be made on the testimony adduced in the case of *John Caputo v. Stowe Township*.

The accident which gave rise to these compensation claims occurred while Hose Company No. 2, Stowe Township, was on its way to Heidelberg in response to a call for assistance from that borough, the occasion being a fire in the plant of the Carnegie Refining Company, December 26, 1928. Joseph Popiden, motorcycle officer, Stowe township, while in the Stowe township municipal building, answered a telephone call at 12:30 A. M. and was informed

that Heidelberg needed help in extinguishing the fire. Popiden referred the call to Frank Miller, night captain of the police department. Miller telephoned Charles P. Eckert, chief of Stowe township fire department and gave him what information he had, advising him that he would trace the call lest it be a false alarm. Miller was unable to trace the call but the operator at Heidelberg confirmed the fact that a serious conflagration was in progress there, whereupon Captain Miller again called Chief Eckert, relating the circumstances and Chief Eckert then directed Captain Miller to call out Hose Company No. 2, and Hose Company No. 4 and Miller sent Officer Popiden to sound the siren alarm. Company No. 4 proceeded to Heidelberg, reached the seat of the fire and participated in extinguishing it. Chief Eckert had planned that both fire companies travel together but No. 2 was delayed and he directed Adolph Sonnet of No. 4 to go with No. 2 and show them the road. The route to Heidelberg was by the Wind Gap road to the city of Pittsburgh, thence through Ingram, Crafton, Thornburg, Carnegie and Scott township. In endeavoring to make a sharp turn, in the Pittsburgh city limits, the truck left the road, killing three and injuring seven of these firemen.

There is no dispute as to these collateral facts but the defendant and insurance carrier resist compensation on the ground that these firemen were not acting in the course of their employment with the Stowe township and in its appeal in the instant case from the referee's allowance of compensation alleges five errors of law: (1) The Act is unconstitutional, no provision for wages being included; (2) the evidence does not show claimant to be in the employ of Stowe township; (3) claimant was a loaned employe, if an employe at any time; (4) Stowe township had no control over claimant; (5) the award was not justified on the evidence.

As to the unconstitutionality of the Act the Workmen's Compensation Board has no jurisdiction, its duties being to administer the law as it finds it in the statute books. The schedule of compensation, Section 306, is based entirely on percentages of wages but in Section 309 provision is made for the computing of wages when there is concurrent employment.

The fifth allegation of error is bound up in the second, third and fourth.

Respecting the employment of these fireman, it is in evidence, first, that they were subject to the call of Chief Eckert, under certain conditions at least, and undoubtedly so within the confines of Stowe township. Chief Eckert was elected by the members of the four fire companies. The Chief's authority, however, flows from his appointment by the Board of Commissioners of Stowe township, and following Chief Eckert's election by the members of the four volunteer fire companies, he was "duly appointed chief of the fire department of Stowe township for the years of 1928, and 1929" having "full authority to exercise his own judgment in handling all fires." This is attested by J. W. McLaughlin, township clerk. Chief Eckert testified he had never been promised

any wages or salary but had been receiving \$25 per year. Later in his testimony he explains that Stowe township pays him \$500 a year, out of which he pays each company \$112.50, then \$25 to the assistant chief and \$25 to himself. This money is not used by the firemen for equipment but to defray expenses to annual conventions of firemen. Copy of ordinance No. 63, board of township commissioners of the township of Stowe, Allegheny county, was offered in evidence. It is entitled,

“an ordinance covering the fire department and regulating the same in the management of fires in the township of Stowe and providing for the election of a clerk.”

It was adopted August 13, 1906, and contains this provision:

“The fire department shall, at its regular meeting in July in each year, or whenever a vacancy occurs, elect a chief and an assistant chief and shall certify such election to the Board of Commissioners at its next meeting.”

Chief Eckert appears to have been duly elected in July, 1928, and for a two-year term and so far as participation of these volunteer firemen “in the management of fires in the township of Stowe” they were unquestionably employes of Stowe township and their being covered by compensation is indicative that they were so regarded both by the Stowe township commissioners and by the insurance carrier.

The crux of this question is raised in the third and fourth assignments of error. Did these firemen, Companies No. 2 and No. 4, cease to be employes when they left the confines of Stowe township? Were they loaned servants under the direction and control of the beneficiary of their endeavor, the borough of Heidelberg?

Frank Franko, chief of the volunteer fire department at Glendale, adjoining Heidelberg, and whose station was about one-quarter mile from the scene of the fire, heard the Refining Company's alarm whistle blow and responded with his fire department. Realizing the gravity of the situation and discussing the matter with the Heidelberg chief, he asked the Bell telephone company operator at Carnegie to send out a general call to fire companies within ten or fifteen miles of Heidelberg. Confronted with the signed statement that Superintendent Burr of the Refining company had told him to sound general alarm, he answered that he must have overlooked that when signing the statement. He also declared that he had orders from the fire marshall of Allegheny county to sound an alarm.

Chief Leopold Teyssier of the Heidelberg fire department testifies he directed Franko¹² to “call up some¹³ more companies, that we could not handle the fire.” It was customary, he said, for the volunteer companies of the various towns¹⁴ to

assist each other in emergencies but that when the Carnegie borough paid fire department was called out the borough was paid a fixed sum. Stowe township No. 4 company, which participated under personal direction of Chief Eckert, received no promise of remuneration by the Borough of Heidelberg or the Carnegie Refining company nor has any such contributions been received or expected beyond possible donation to replace and electric hand lantern lost during the fire.

It is our opinion that a volunteer fireman's course of employment is not restricted to the geographical area of the particular unit in which his headquarters is located and that when acting under orders of a duly authorized superior, within reasonable bounds, and under customary circumstances, he continues within the course of his employment, even though he be beyond the confines. A general alarm was sent out from Heidelberg and various fire fighting organizations went to Heidelberg's relief but Stowe township No. 4 company members were not loaned servants. There was no agreement for their services, no stipulations of any kind and while there they were under the direction and control, for the most part, by their own chief, who surely had the power to withdraw them from the scene if, when and as he saw proper. He had the authority to intercept their journey to the fire and to order them home without participation.

The status of the members of the ill-fated No. 2 company is in all respects the same as that of No. 4. They were on a special errand and as definitely in the course of their employment as the members of No. 4 company, who reached the scene of the conflagration. Act No. 267, of May 2, 1925, P. L. 494, applies to volunteer firemen "going to, returning from, or attending fires in said municipality or territory adjacent thereto." "Adjacent," according to Webster's International Dictionary (Merriam) means "lying near, close, or contiguous; neighboring upon," and in comparing the word with its synonyms this authority says: "Objects are ADJACENT when they lie close to each other but not necessarily in actual contact. They are ADJOINING when they meet at some line or point of junction. CONTIGUOUS properly applies to objects which touch along a considerable part of the whole of one side but CONTIGUOUS is often loosely used without the implication of contact. Objects are CONTERMINOUS which have a common boundary. ABUTTING is usually applied to that which is laterally against or in contact with, something close, often with the implication of the termination of one thing by the other."

It would seem the Legislature, in using the word "adjacent" intended a geographical restriction but sufficiently broad to include the area involved in this case. Assuming, therefore, that the act is constitutional, we are of the opinion compensation cannot be denied these claimants and, therefore, the referee's findings of fact, conclusions of law, and award are affirmed in the instant case. The appeal is dismissed.

Concurred in by Chairman Houck.

LENHART v. EMMONS & COMPANY

Employer-Employe. A commission agent sustained injuries which resulted in his death while selling fruit trees for defendant. The contract reserved sufficient control on the part of the defendant to create the relation of master and servant. Compensation awarded dependent.

Average wage determined by dividing income for one year by fifty-two.

OPINION BY COMMISSIONER FLEITZ --SEPTEMBER 20, 1929

Claimant, widow of Henry H. Lenhart, deceased, who met an accidental death on the 27th day of December, 1927, has filed a petition seeking compensation. The referee after hearing disallowed compensation on the ground that the relation of employer and employe did not exist between the defendant and decedent at the time of the latter's death. The claimant appealed, and the Board ordered a rehearing for the purpose of taking additional testimony. From all the evidence now in the record we believe that the claimant is entitled to compensation. Lenhart, an aged man, and acting as agent for the defendant, solicited orders for nursery stock in and about Greensburg, Pa. He was paid on a commission basis for the orders secured by him and accepted by the defendant. He was engaged in no other remunerative employment, and the greater part of his time was taken up in the soliciting of orders and the sale and delivery of the defendant's product. The decedent had no special hours of work, but would send in his reports and orders to the defendant on Saturday of each week. On the day of his death he had made an appointment with one Carriello for the purpose of selling him shrubbery. He made this call in the evening and secured the order, starting home at about 8:30 P. M. On his way home he fell, sustaining injuries which resulted almost immediately in his death. The within described order which he had secured was found in his clothing upon his death. Counsel for defendant contends that the case is governed by that of Samuel E. Reiter v. Knight & Bostwick, decided by the Board some two years ago. An examination of the two cases shows that the facts were not parallel. In the Reiter case there was no proof that the defendant had exercised any control over the manner and means of the decedent's employment. In the present case there is evidence of record that the defendant furnished the decedent a detailed list of instructions as to the manner, method, and means by which his work was to be accomplished. The decedent was instructed as to the care of the nursery stock which came into his hands, of his method of delivery to customers. He was also instructed in the most explicit detail as to the collection of the accounts and how and where these collections or moneys due defendant were to be sent. There was in our opinion such supervision and retention of authority as to the manner and means of employment to establish the relationship of employer and employe between the parties hereto. In ad-

dition to this it appears the defendant carried compensation insurance upon the decedent and this is indicative of the fact that the defendant considered the decedent an employe. We therefore ^{re}state and republish, and affirm as our own, the first, second, and third findings of fact by the referee. We disregard and set aside the fourth finding of fact and substitute therefore the following:

Finding of Fact

From all the testimony in the case we find that the employment of the decedent at the time of his death, and previous thereto, was under the direction and control of the defendant both as to the manner and means of doing his work, and the relationship of employe and employer then existed; that the decedent, Henry H. Lenhart, at the time of his death was an employe of the defendant, Emmons & Company, and was not an independent contractor.

That decedent's earnings for one year preceding his death were \$554.17 that his average weekly wage is determined by dividing his yearly earnings by fifty-two and is in the sum of \$10.65.

From the findings of fact we conclude that since the relationship of employe and employer existed between the decedent and defendant at the time of the death of the former, the claimant, Antha M. Lenhart, is entitled to recover compensation. We therefore make the following

AWARD

The claimant, Antha M. Lenhart, shall be paid by the defendant, Emmons & Company, or its insurance carrier, the sum of 40% of \$10.65 per week, or \$4.26 per week, for the period of three hundred weeks beginning January 3, 1928, and expiring when the claimant has been paid the sum of \$1278.00.

It is also ordered and directed that the defendant or its insurance carrier pay directly to the undertaker as funeral expenses, the sum of \$100.00, or a total of \$1378.00.

The appeal of the claimant is sustained.

THEY PUT SAFETY FIRST*

OUTSTANDING ACTIVITIES OF PENNSYLVANIA INDUSTRY ASSEMBLED BY THE
BUREAU OF INSPECTION

The Repair Department of the New York and Pennsylvania Company, paper manufacturers, of Lock Haven, reports 236 days without a lost-time accident among 34 workers in charge of Mr. Roy LeBarron.

The Incandescent Lamp Division of the General Electric Company, at Bridgeville, went through the first quarter of 1929 with no lost-time accidents among its 114 employees.

The American Steel and Wire Company, at its Rankin Works, had only one lost-time accident among its 700 employees in the first quarter of 1929. The Ninth Street Plant of the same company in May 1920 completed 15 consecutive months without a lost-time accident among 217 employees.

The Wilkes-Barre District of the Pennsylvania Power and Light Company had no lost-time accidents during the last 20 months during which period it operated with an average of 235 employees. District Manager E. A. Wakeman attributes this exceptional record to the activity of the safety organization.

The Kaltenbach-Stephens Silk Mill, at Allentown, reports a 13 months period without accident among its 400 employees.

One lost-time accident in 20 years is the record of the Calnon Laundry, of Mahanoy City. This establishment has 25 employees.

J. T. Pugh, Incorporated, of Philadelphia, manufacturers of augers and bits, went through 1928 without a lost-time accident among 25 employees, the record continuing on March 31, 1929, when this report was made.

Two lost-time accidents during 1928, and none up to June 1, 1929, is the record of the Amalgamated Silk Corporation, of Marietta, with 180 employees.

No accidents of any kind since 1923 among 105 employees is the safety record of the T. E. Brooks and Company, cigar factory, at Reamstown.

T. P. Jones and Sons, building contractors, of Nanticoke, claim that there is real economy in complying with Pennsylvania Scaffold Regulations. This

* This will be a monthly feature in **Labor and Industry**. Pennsylvania concerns are invited to submit from time to time safety records that they consider worthy of publication. Address: Director, Bureau of Inspection, Department of Labor and Industry, or your Divisional Supervisor of the Bureau.

concern, with an average of 30 employees, asserts that its records show workmen to be able to labor more rapidly and efficiently on well constructed scaffolds. In proof of its conviction the company in some cases goes beyond state requirements to insure greater safety.

In April, 1928, the Lycoming Manufacturing Company, of Williamsport, had a total of 18 lost-time accidents among a force of 1980 employees. In April, 1929, with a force of 2766 employees, this same concern had only 8 accidents, a reduction of 70 per cent. Of a total of 103 departments, 95, employing 2147 men and women, had a clear record in April, 1929. The hazards of this plant include handling of a big tonnage of molten metal and machining, assembling and shipping of 300 motors daily. Mr. C. W. Bishop, personnel manager, says, "We are pleased to report our employees, including some 50 men engaged in building the \$500,000 addition to our Oliver Street plant, are pledged 100 per cent to help make Pennsylvania's 1929 safety campaign a success."

Hall Brothers and Wood, engaged in builders' mill work, in Philadelphia, had no lost-time accidents from January 1 to April 30, 1929. This concern also went through the entire year of 1928 with only one lost-time accident.

The Equitable Gas Company, of Pittsburgh, with 1187 employees, in March of this year had gone 93 days without a lost-time accident.

The Sharon Pattern Works, of Sharon, operating a power driven wood-working shop with from 6 to 12 men, records a single lost-time accident in the past 14 years. Safety is under the close supervision of the head of this concern.

The Holland Laundry, of Philadelphia, with 260 employees reports one lost-time accident in the first 3 months of 1929.

The Nesco Knitting Mills, Incorporated, of Nescopeck, employing 20 workers an average of 300 days per year, reports no lost-time accidents in the last 4 years.

The A. H. Fox Gun Company, of Philadelphia, manufacturing guns and auto accessories, had no lost-time accidents in February, and only one in March, 1929, among 250 employees.

The American Metal Works, of Philadelphia, operating machine and press shops with an average of 35 employees, had no lost-time accidents in January or February, 1929.

Zollinger and Shroth, silk manufacturers, of Emaus, with an average of 210 employes, report 3 lost-time accidents during the year 1928. This concern has a safety organization composed of 4 employes who make weekly inspections and have a monthly meeting.

The New Staten Island Cleaning and Dyeing Company, of Easton, with 27 employes, has had 2 lost-time accidents in the last 2 years. This concern has a safety committee composed of 3 workers. It is giving its full cooperation in the 1929 industrial safety campaign.

The Vaughan Knitting Company, of Pottstown, manufacturers of hosiery, had a safety record of 22 months with 130 male and female employes terminated when a girl worker was hurt by a needle she was removing from a machine.

As a means of cooperation in the 1929 safety campaign, the manager of the factory of the American Cigar Company at 6808 Greenway Avenue, Philadelphia, has offered a prize of \$25.00 to the foreman or forewoman making the best showing in accident prevention during 1929.

The Susquehanna and New York Railroad Company of Williamsport, with an average of 17 employes, reports one lost-time accident in the period from June 1, 1928, to February 28, 1929.

The John M. Driver Company, of Philadelphia, manufacturing paper products, had a total of 3 accidents among 50 employes working 48 hours per week during 1928.

The Federal Container Company, of Philadelphia, had no lost-time accidents since February 15, 1929, it was reported under date of May 13. The company has approximately 250 employes.

A sign on the wall of the employment office of the United States Asbestos Company, at Manheim, reads, "If you will not be careful to prevent injury to yourself and fellow workmen we do not want you in our employ." This company is one of the most active in the state in its cooperation in the safety campaign.

In a letter addressed to its road erectors, pipe fitters, and helpers, the E. Keeler Company, of Williamsport, manufacturing boilers, calls attention to the 1929 industrial safety campaign and it states, "Each employe should feel it his duty to assist in this campaign since it is he who loses in case of an accident."

The Carnegie Steel Company, in its Farrell Works, went through 1928 with 15 lost-time accidents among 1500 employes working a total of 4,045,558 man-hours.

"Let's beat it," is the slogan under which the Bethlehem Steel Company, at Bethlehem, announces 158 lost-time accidents in 1928, as against 345 in 1927.

The Steelton plant of the Bethlehem Steel Company showed a reduction of 52 per cent in accidents at the end of 1928, in comparison with the preceding year. In the last three months of 1928 this plant achieved a 9 per cent reduction.

The Nazareth Paper Box Company, of Nazareth, with 18 employes, has had no lost-time accidents since 1925.

Only 2 lost-time accidents since 1915 are reported by the Consolidated Cigar Corporation, of Coplay, with 170 employes.

The General Car Repair Shop of the Erie Railroad Company, at Dunmore, employing 480 men, went through 1928 with but 2 lost-time accidents, both of which occurred in January. In achieving this record the employes worked 1,237,000 man-hours. The record terminated in January, 1929, when a careless worker poured oil into a hot stove and sustained burns. Mr. W. R. Cole, general superintendent of the Wyoming Division, takes pardonable pride in his safety committee which made this record possible.

The Beach Manufacturing Company, of Montrose, manufacturers of wood-working machinery, had no lost-time accidents in 1928 among 40 employes.

The Marietta Shoe Company, of Marietta, employing 40 men and women, reports no lost-time accidents in the last 6 years.

The Leshner Brothers Hosiery Mill, of Reamstown, with 98 employes, has had a record clear of lost-time accidents since 1927.

The Bollman Hat Company, of Adamstown, with 159 employes, has had no lost-time accidents in the last 15 months.

SAFETY EDUCATION URGED

John R. Bell, instructor in building arts, Pennsylvania Industrial Reformatory, Huntingdon, Pa., was the author of the resolution, urging safety education in grade and high schools, which was adopted at the semi-annual meeting of the Allied Commanderies of Central and Western Pennsylvania and Maryland of the Patriotic Order Sons of America held in Bellefonte, November 19. The text of the resolution follows:

Whereas: The Patriotic Order Sons of America is the first Organization to champion the cause of the public schools, and has always advocated those things which were for the betterment of the American children, and in consideration of the fact that in one year alone there were 250,000 children of the school age killed in the United States, which is five times greater than the casualties of the American Army in the World War, and the statistics prove that the lowest number of children of the school age killed in a single year was 45,000 and

Whereas: We believe in correction of all evils through education, and as the author of this resolution, is also the author of a text book on Safety Education and has been active in safety prevention in State Organizations, and has attended the recent Annual Safety Conference at Harrisburg, and knowing that this work is in direct harmony with the thoughts and principles of the Patriotic Order Sons of America, let us go on record at this meeting, as favoring Safety Education being taught in our Public Schools in order that this gruesome amount of deaths can be reduced to a minimum, as most of them are caused by carelessness, indifference and ignorance, and

Whereas: President Hoover having realized the seriousness of this condition has called a conference at the White House to adopt measures that will protect our children, be it

Resolved: That we hereby advocate, recommend and insist that Safety Education be taught in our Grade and High Schools, and that we hereby indorse President Hoover's proposed conference and commend him for this and many other acts of nobleness to the best interests of America, her people and institutions, and that a copy of this resolution be sent to His Excellency, Herbert Hoover, President of the United States, and that we pledge him our sincere, united support in consummation of his Noble Ideals.

Committee Approved:

H. L. Ross
M. J. Fyock
John G. Love

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN R. BELL

REVIEW OF INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS

PREPARED BY
The Bureau of Statistics

The Labor Market

The movement of industrial employment continued generally upward in September. Employment in manufacturing industries which has been exhibiting a steady growth since the first of the year continued its upward trend with an 0.5 per cent gain in September as compared with August. Employment in manufacturing industries is now approximately 10 per cent greater than at this time last year. Seasonally increased employment was shown in the September report from anthracite mines, but activity in this industry is falling considerably below that of last year. Wage payments in anthracite mines for September were 25 per cent less than for the corresponding month in 1928. Bituminous mines reported slightly increased employment and payroll totals for September. The construction industry displayed its usual seasonal recession of activity. Employment in building construction showed a sharper decline than road and general construction work. Street railway companies reported slightly increased employment and payroll totals for September as compared with August, but the volume of employment on street railway lines has decreased materially during the last year. Employment in the mercantile industries was slightly higher than in August, retail and wholesale establishments each reporting slight gains. Total employment in the mercantile industry is somewhat higher than at this period in 1928.

This brief summary of the trends of employment in the various industries during September shows a distinct, though slight, advance in employment for most industries not adversely affected by seasonal or other influences. In the anthracite coal mining industry the increasing use of coal substitutes for fuel purposes is an important factor in the reduced employment and payroll totals. Likewise the increase in one-man street-car operation and the traffic lost through private automobile operation and bus competition are important factors in the reduced employment and payroll totals for street railway companies.

The general aspect of the employment situation in the State is fairly good. The usual summer depression of industrial activity was very much less in 1929 than in the few preceding years and the general business outlook for the fall and winter months appears to be much more favorable than at any time since 1925.

State employment office reports—The September reports from State Employment Offices indicated a slackened demand for workers in most districts. Returns from offices in fourteen cities show that 10,354 persons applied for work during the five-week period covered by the September report. This is

a 1.8 per cent decrease in applicants as compared with the number applying during September, 1928. Calls from employers were received for 5,544 workers during September, a 2.7 per cent decrease as compared with September last year. The ratio of the number of applicants for every 100 jobs open was 187 for September, 1929, as compared with 173 for August, 1929, and as compared with 185 for September, last year. While there was this slight increase in the ratio of applicants to available jobs in September, the general availability of employment during the first nine months of 1929 has shown material improvement over the corresponding period in 1928, according to the State Employment Office figures. The ratio of applicants per 100 jobs open for the first nine months of 1929 was 194 as compared with a ratio of 229 to 100 for the first nine months of 1928, a 15.3 per cent improvement this year.

The September reports show that jobs were secured for 4,454 workers, a 2.3 per cent increase over the number of persons placed during September, 1928. A total of 32,450 placements were made by all State Employment Offices during the first nine months of 1929, a 21.8 per cent gain over the number of placements during the corresponding period in 1928.

An analysis of the ratios of the number of applicants to number of jobs open for the full-time employment offices in nine cities shows that employment opportunities during September in Johnstown, Harrisburg, and Erie, were, in proportion to the number of applicants, much more favorable than in other districts. In Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, applicants outnumbered openings approximately two to one; and in Reading the ratio was more than three to one.

Reports from manufacturing firms—Increased employment was shown for 32 of 51 manufacturing industries covered in the reports received from 857 manufacturing firms for September. Employment for these firms showed a net increase of 0.5 per cent for September as compared with August. The industry groups showing the largest increases in employment were the transportation equipment; textile; food; clay, glass, and stone; and leather and rubber products. Payrolls of manufacturing concerns, however, were 2.2 per cent less than in August. The general observance of the Labor Day holiday by manufacturing plants was mainly responsible for the payroll decreases.

The September index number of employment for the manufacturing industry based on average employment for the period 1923-1925 was 97.0, an increase of 10.1 per cent over the employment index for September, 1928. The index of manufacturing payrolls for September, based on average payrolls for the same base period, was 101.2, or 13.6 per cent higher than the payroll index for September last year. Weekly earnings of workers in manufacturing plants averaged \$26.31 during September as compared with an average of \$27.16 in August.

Information as to the number of hours worked was given in reports of 556 firms for September. A decrease of 1.8 per cent in operating time for these 556 concerns was shown for September as compared with August. Little change in wage rates was indicated in the reports. The general rate of average hourly earning for workers in these 556 firms was \$0.576 in September as compared with \$0.574 in August. The top rate of hourly earnings in manufacturing plants for September was \$0.745 in the printing and publishing industry and the lowest rate was \$0.267 in the men's clothing industry.

The metal industries—Employment in metal manufacturing declined 1.3 per cent in September as compared with August. The largest decrease, 6.6 per cent, was recorded for the electrical apparatus industry, most of which occurred in radio manufacture. A very large employment increase was recorded for the stove and furnace industry. Nearly all firms in this industry reported increased employment and full-time operation. Manufacturers of steam and hot water heating apparatus also reported a good volume of business. Most concerns in this group reported small gains in employment and payrolls and one had a small night shift at work during September.

Transportation equipment—Decreased activity was indicated in the reports from automobile manufacturers. Each of the five concerns reporting for September show decreased employment and payrolls. Manufacturers of auto bodies and parts, however, were much busier than in August. A 13.7 per cent decrease in payrolls was shown for railroad repair shops. This decrease was due largely to the fact that three Sundays and one holiday fell within the period covered by the September payroll report.

Textile products—Generally increased production was reported from the silk industry. One large mill hired 300 new workers during the month. Payrolls in the industry would have been much larger except for the Labor Day holiday. Carpet mills also showed increased activity and full-week operation was reported by most concerns. Increased employment and payrolls were shown for most hosiery mills. The gains in payrolls in most instances were the result of the mills changing from a five-day week summer schedule to a six-day week winter schedule.

Foods and tobacco—Seasonally increased business was reported from candy factories while ice cream manufacture showed a seasonal decline. A consolidation of these two industries might prove effective in eliminating seasonal work. Both industries have highly seasonal trade and the peaks and depressions in the business of each industry come at exactly opposite periods in the year.

Increased employment and payrolls were shown for nearly all firms reporting for the cigar industry.

Coal mines—Reports to the Anthracite Bureau of Information from 155 collieries show a 12.7 per cent increase in employment and a 21.0 per cent gain in payrolls in the anthracite industry for September as compared with August. While this is a decided improvement for the industry over the very slack conditions prevailing during the last few months, anthracite mining operations are still much below last year's level. Reports for the bituminous coal mining industry showed some slight gain in employment and payrolls as compared with August.

Construction and contracting—The usual seasonal recession of employment was shown for the construction industry. The largest employment decrease in construction work during September was in the building construction industry where a 10.0 per cent decrease was recorded. Employment in street and highway construction declined only 5.4 per cent. In general outdoor construction work the speeding up of work to accomplish as much as possible before winter weather conditions interfere was indicated. A 5.2 per cent increase in employment was shown for the general construction firms reporting during September.

General—There were no particularly significant changes noted in industrial employment during September. Most of the fluctuations in employment and payrolls were due to the seasonal character of production in the various industries or to changes from summer to winter operating schedules. Payrolls in nearly all industries were reduced by the observance of the Labor Day holiday. The manufacturing industry is entering the fall season with a higher employment level than has prevailed during the last three years. The reports of the manufacturing concerns have a distinctly optimistic tone which is substantiated by the uniform expressions of business optimism by industrial leaders and economists. There seems to be good reason to believe that a winter of little unemployment and high industrial activity is just ahead.

REPORT OF ACTIVITIES OF STATE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES FOR THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER, 1929—(Five Weeks)

INDUSTRIES	Persons Applying for Positions			Persons Asked for by Employers			Persons Sent to Positions			Persons Receiving Positions		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
GRAND TOTAL.....	10,354	7,430	2,924	5,544	4,107	1,437	6,223	4,684	1,539	4,454	3,401	1,053
Total: Industrial Group (skilled).....	3,540	2,934	606	1,814	1,574	240	2,183	1,891	292	1,402	1,247	155
Building and construction.....	305	305	.....	149	149	.....	174	174	.....	108	108	.....
Shipbuilding.....	237	237	.....	130	130	.....	192	192	.....	133	133	.....
Chemicals and allied products.....	11	11	.....	6	6	.....	10	10	.....	5	5	.....
Clay, glass and stone products.....	5	5	.....	1	1	.....	2	2	.....	1	1	.....
Clothing.....	20	13	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Textiles.....	55	25	30	11	3	8	13	3	10	8	3	5
Food and kindred products.....	20	17	3	11	9	2	13	11	2	8	7	1
Leather, rubber and composition goods.....	34	10	24	23	1	22	26	51	23	22	1	21
Lumber, woodwork and furniture.....	96	96	.....	50	50	.....	51	51	.....	37	37	.....
Paper and printing.....	31	24	7	6	4	2	13	7	6	5	3	2
Metals and metal products.....	970	949	21	693	674	19	793	778	15	434	422	12
Mines and quarries.....	112	112	.....	73	73	.....	110	110	.....	105	105	.....
Transportation and public utilities.....	246	241	5	62	62	.....	72	72	.....	51	51	.....
Hotel and restaurant.....	474	218	256	178	105	73	225	140	85	129	88	41
Wholesale and retail trade.....	257	139	118	96	36	60	120	58	62	54	24	30
Miscellaneous.....	667	532	135	325	271	54	369	280	89	302	259	43
Total: Other Groups.....	6,814	4,496	2,318	3,730	2,533	1 197	4,040	2,793	1,247	3,052	2,154	898
Clerical and professional.....	1,275	731	544	252	161	91	398	220	178	159	82	77
Agriculture.....	19	13	6	13	7	6	14	8	6	11	5	6
Semi-skilled.....	1,132	385	747	680	161	519	676	204	472	365	117	248
Unskilled.....	3,177	2,982	195	1,972	1,895	77	2,129	2,040	89	1,736	1,666	70
Casual and day workers*.....	1,211	385	826	813	309	504	823	321	502	781	284	497
August, 1929.....	7,611	5,597	2 014	4,401	3,312	1,089	4,852	3,545	1,307	3,356	2,541	815
September, 1928.....	10,538	6,616	3,922	5,699	3,997	1,702	6,188	4,386	1,802	4,355	3,188	1,167
September, 1927.....	12,668	8,627	4,041	5,136	3,202	1,934	5,321	3,466	1,855	3,963	2,657	1,306

* The placement of each casual or day worker is recorded for one (1) placement per week.

EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN PENNSYLVANIA¹—(Continued)

GROUP AND INDUSTRY	No. of Plants Reporting	EMPLOYMENT				PAYROLLS			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS
		No. of wage earners Week Ended Sept. 15, 1929	Index Numbers 1923-1925 = 100		Total weekly payroll Week Ended Sept. 15, 1929	Index Numbers 1923-1925 = 100		Week Ended	
			Per cent change compared with						
			Sept. 1929	Aug. 1929	Sept. 1928	Sept. 1929	Aug. 1929	Sept. 15, 1929	
Paper boxes and bags.....	10	1,108	101.5	+ 3.7	+ 3.6	122.9	+ 9.7	16.05	
Printing and publishing.....	46	9,100	103.8	+ 1.0	- 0.5	126.7	+ 6.9	35.98	
Anthracite coal mining ² 50%.....	155	115,563	105.5	+12.7	- 6.4	83.4	+21.0	28.48	
Bituminous coal mining ³ 35%.....	345	57,771	.....	+ 0.1	.....	.....	+ 2.1	25.97
Construction and contracting 3%.....	58	8,775	150.7	- 1.6	+ 45.0	125.7	- 4.1	26.50	
Street railways 55%.....	5	15,419	90.8	+ 0.4	- 8.5	91.9	+ 0.8	32.68	
Retail trade 17%.....	52	20,550	95.8	+ 4.5	+ 0.2	.....	.....	.....
Wholesale trade 12%.....	83	3,884	98.5	+ 2.0	+ 3.9	.....	.....	.....

¹Data compiled and published in conjunction with the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia. Figures used in this table are not actual employment totals, but are representative samples compiled from reports submitted by a selected group of firms in each industry. The percentages placed opposite the group totals indicate the approximate proportion of total employment which these figures represent.

²Anthracite figures are from the Anthracite Bureau of Information.

³Bituminous figures are from the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN PENNSYLVANIA—(Continued)

GROUP AND INDUSTRY ¹	No. of Plants Reporting	No. of Wage Earners Week Ended Sept. 15 1929	Total Weekly Wages Week Ended Sept. 15 1929	Total Weekly Employee Hours Week Ended			Average Hourly Earnings Week Ended	
				Sept. 15 1929	Aug. 15 1929	Per Cent change	Sept. 15 1929	Aug. 15 1929
ALL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES: (47)	556	209,747	\$5,729,785	9,942,296	10,120,681	— 1.8	\$.576	\$.574
Metal products:	185	112,972	3,286,901	5,348,647	5,529,713	— 3.3	.615	.613
Blast furnaces.....	7	1,891	56,706	97,292	99,175	— 1.9	.583	.586
Steel works and rolling mills.....	27	40,860	1,208,507	1,927,199	2,048,138	— 5.9	.627	.628
Iron and steel forgings.....	9	2,123	56,194	104,808	107,904	— 2.9	.536	.553
Structural iron work.....	7	2,592	71,276	125,738	127,599	— 1.5	.567	.566
Steam and hot water heating appliances.	13	2,773	80,474	130,381	144,007	— 9.5	.617	.610
Foundries.....	32	7,798	218,848	360,947	385,051	— 6.3	.606	.607
Machinery and parts.....	37	10,165	316,337	523,155	521,009	+ 0.4	.605	.619
Electrical apparatus.....	21	35,831	1,040,411	1,652,417	1,662,063	— 0.6	.630	.616
Engines and pumps.....	10	3,731	108,533	179,238	185,740	— 3.5	.606	.605
Hardware and tools.....	13	4,374	106,360	205,678	207,199	— 0.7	.517	.522
Brass and bronze products.....	9	834	23,255	41,794	41,828	— 0.1	.556	.549
Transportation equipment:	32	22,598	636,066	999,208	1,016,401	— 1.7	.637	.631
Automobiles.....	5	4,238	115,092	177,525	198,921	—10.8	.648	.655
Automobile bodies and parts.....	10	7,495	219,332	350,266	326,402	+ 7.3	.626	.598
Locomotives and cars.....	9	5,770	162,064	269,474	272,670	— 1.2	.601	.593
Railroad repair shops.....	4	2,431	64,137	87,746	103,642	—15.3	.731	.731
Shipbuilding.....	4	2,664	74,441	114,197	114,766	— 0.5	.652	.679

EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN PENNSYLVANIA—(Continued)

GROUP AND INDUSTRY	No. of Plants Reporting	No. of Wage Earners Week Ended Sept. 15 1929	Total Weekly Wages Week Ended Sept. 15 1929	Total Weekly Employe Hours Week Ended			Average Hourly Earnings Week Ended	
				Sept. 15 1929	Aug. 15 1929	Per Cent change	Sept. 15 1929	Aug. 15 1929
Textile products:	99	32,262	677,882	1,515,341	1,468,454	+ 3.2	.447	.433
Cotton goods.....	10	1,338	29,054	62,302	64,528	— 3.4	.466	.466
Woolens and worsteds.....	9	3,671	76,791	183,489	184,659	+ 0.6	.419	.422
Silk goods.....	36	14,363	265,595	622,234	593,920	+ 4.8	.427	.421
Textile dyeing and finishing.....	7	869	20,919	42,511	37,627	+ 13.0	.492	.495
Carpets and rugs.....	5	1,855	45,510	89,947	84,933	+ 5.9	.506	.469
Hosiery.....	9	6,475	178,836	342,940	337,281	+ 1.7	.521	.479
Knit goods, other.....	8	1,279	25,344	62,253	58,418	+ 6.6	.407	.405
Men's clothing.....	3	145	1,388	5,949	4,308	+ 38.1	.267	.284
Women's clothing.....	8	1,031	15,890	49,150	47,008	+ 4.6	.323	.329
Shirts and furnishings.....	4	1,236	18,355	54,566	55,772	— 2.2	.336	.322
Foods and tobacco:	52	8,033	\$ 191,464	413,262	399,367	+ 3.5	\$.463	\$.497
Bread and bakery products.....	22	2,310	58,164	118,293	112,774	+ 4.9	.492	.499
Confectionery.....	5	2,041	42,953	102,817	102,817	+ 10.7	.427	.434
Ice cream.....	8	829	28,584	51,608	56,468	— 8.6	.554	.561
Meat packing.....	9	1,299	36,170	64,286	61,771	+ 4.1	.563	.560
Cigars and tobacco.....	8	1,554	24,593	76,258	75,510	+ 1.0	.322	.473
Stone, clay and glass products:	39	9,055	235,342	439,170	466,750	— 5.9	.536	.548
Brick, tile and pottery.....	19	3,409	83,464	164,849	165,442	— 0.4	.506	.513
Cement.....	8	2,814	83,546	152,600	172,971	— 11.8	.547	.544
Glass.....	12	2,832	68,332	121,721	128,337	— 5.2	.561	.601
Lumber products:	45	4,085	105,902	191,374	198,248	— 3.5	.553	.525
Lumber and planing mills.....	14	840	20,664	39,429	40,019	— 1.5	.524	.533
Furniture.....	26	2,674	73,271	124,993	131,477	— 4.9	.586	.536
Wooden boxes.....	5	571	11,967	26,952	26,752	+ 0.7	.444	.454

EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN PENNSYLVANIA—(Concluded)

GROUP AND INDUSTRY ¹	No. of Plants Reporting	No. of Wage Earners Week Ended Sept. 15 1929	Total Weekly Wages Week Ended Sept. 15 1929	Total Weekly Employe Hours Week Ended			Average Hourly Earnings Week Ended	
				Sept. 15 1929	Aug. 15 1929	Per Cent change	Sept. 15 1929	Aug. 15 1929
Chemical products:	23	7,505	216,144	379,167	404,562	— 6.3	.570	.570
Chemicals and drugs.....	10	770	21,994	44,154	44,052	— 0.2	.498	.514
Paints and varnishes.....	9	1,366	35,014	62,598	69,612	—10.1	.559	.546
Petroleum refining.....	4	5,369	159,136	272,415	290,898	— 6.4	.584	.585
Leather and rubber products:	31	5,146	118,569	254,930	245,634	+ 3.8	.465	.482
Leather tanning.....	8	1,532	38,888	76,499	73,075	+ 4.7	.508	.522
Shoes.....	11	2,070	37,111	101,482	98,397	+ 3.1	.366	.371
Leather products, other.....	8	639	16,853	31,228	29,303	+ 6.6	.540	.545
Rubber tires and goods.....	4	905	25,717	45,721	44,859	+ 1.9	.562	.582
Paper and printing:	50	8,091	262,515	401,197	391,552	+ 2.5	.654	.648
Paper and wood pulp.....	8	2,718	83,181	148,734	147,723	+ 0.7	.559	.556
Paper boxes and bags.....	7	531	10,275	25,593	22,964	+11.4	.401	.383
Printing and publishing.....	35	4,842	169,059	226,870	220,865	+ 2.7	.745	.737
Construction and contracting.....	50	7,882	206,371	349,649	366,232	— 4.5	.590	.582

¹Data compiled and published in conjunction with the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia.

EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN PENNSYLVANIA CITY AREAS

CITY AREAS ¹	EMPLOYMENT			PAYROLLS			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			
	No. of Plants Reporting	No. of wage earners Week Ended Sept. 15, 1929	Index Numbers 1923-1925 = 100		Total weekly payroll Week Ended Sept. 15, 1929	Index Numbers 1923-1925 = 100		Week Ended		
			Per cent change compared with			Per cent change compared with				
			Sept. 1929	Aug. 1929			Sept. 1928			
Allentown—Bethlehem—Easton.....	81	21,082	87.0	— 1.2	0.8	\$ 527,700	78.9	— 6.3	± 0.3	\$25.03
Altoona.....	13	2,658	118.9	— 2.6	20.0	60,669	.....	— 2.2	± 23.9	22.83
Erie.....	22	10,759	99.7	— 1.0	20.2	320,285	115.3	— 0.4	± 16.6	28.43
Harrisburg.....	34	7,210	106.9	± 0.2	7.9	161,989	101.5	0.0	± 4.4	22.52
Hazleton.....	20	4,975	106.9	± 1.6	5.7	105,872	100.2	— 3.7	± 8.7	21.28
Johnstown.....	15	1,012	99.9	— 1.9	1.5	25,704	84.4	— 6.9	— 6.3	25.40
Lancaster.....	31	5,736	100.9	— 0.3	4.9	124,708	88.7	— 1.6	± 5.0	22.03
New Castle.....	10	5,935	112.1	0.0	4.8	168,643	104.6	— 7.9	± 1.8	30.85
Philadelphia.....	261	105,655	105.9	— 1.7	10.1	2,889,064	109.9	— 1.5	± 10.3	27.15
Pittsburgh.....	91	76,578	88.9	— 1.3	10.4	2,166,204	91.8	— 5.7	± 14.9	30.36
Reading—Lebanon.....	67	25,901	103.0	± 2.4	12.2	659,800	102.6	— 1.3	± 19.6	26.40
Scranton.....	30	5,564	112.9	± 1.2	14.2	96,523	116.9	— 3.4	± 12.1	18.18
Sunbury.....	23	9,264	74.1	± 8.0	9.6	193,074	75.6	± 15.1	± 9.1	19.60
Wilkes-Barre.....	28	7,170	93.2	0.0	4.3	138,902	103.8	± 6.1	± 6.9	18.26
Williamsport.....	24	4,307	79.6	± 36.5	0.5	96,384	79.2	± 49.2	± 2.2	22.38
York.....	54	7,243	93.3	± 0.9	0.6	147,987	93.1	± 1.7	— 3.0	20.43

¹Data compiled and published in conjunction with the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia.

ACCIDENTS

Following the upward surge of industrial accident frequency in August, the accident curve turned downward in September with a 17.5 per cent decrease in accidents as compared with August. Records of the Bureau of Workmen's Compensation show that reports of 183 fatal accidents and 13,590 non-fatal accidents were received during September. The fatal accident total for September was the same as in August, but the total of non-fatal accidents was nearly 3,000, or 17.7 per cent, less than in August; a very encouraging reduction. Efforts to trace the cause of the singular accident increase in August are unavailing. Employers throughout the State, including many who have perfectly functioning safety organizations, uniformly report increased accidents in their plants during August, but they are unable to assign a definite reason for the accident increase. There was a very general increase in accidents in all industries and no apparent let-up in safety activity. Many contributing factors such as increased accident reporting, increased employment, increased operation, speeded production, and the usual summer apathy, are well known, but it is extremely doubtful whether any one or any combination of these factors is wholly responsible for the 20 per cent increase in accidents during August. The increase in accidents was out of proportion to any possible increase in exposure for that month.

Of the 183 fatalities reported during September, 76 were classified in the general industrial group, 84 in coal mining, and 23 in the transportation and public utility industries. The general industrial group showed a decline of 12 fatalities as compared with August, the coal mining industries an increase of 4, and the transportation and public utility industries an increase of 8 deaths. The 76 deaths reported for the general industrial group were further classified as follows: construction and contracting 19, a decrease of 11 as compared with August; manufacturing 35, the same number as in August; quarries 6, an increase of 3; trade 4, a reduction of 2; state and municipal 7, the same number as last month; and miscellaneous industries 5, a decrease of 2.

The total of 84 coal mining fatalities was the highest number reported since March. Forty-seven of the deaths occurred in or about anthracite mines and 37 in the bituminous fields. More than 60 per cent of the coal mining fatalities reported during September were the result of injuries received from falls of coal or rock from the roof or face of mine workings. If a means of preventing accidents of this kind were discovered, the problem of safety in mines would be more than half solved.

Accidental deaths in the transportation industry were much higher than usual during September. Railroads reported 16 fatalities, all due to car and engine accidents. One fatality was reported from a street railway company and one from an air transport company.

Falling objects, cars and engines, and falls of persons were the chief causes of death in industry during September. These three types of injury were responsible for nearly two-thirds of the deaths from all causes. Other types of injury resulting in three or more deaths in industry during September were explosive substances 18, motor vehicles 12, handling objects and electricity 8 each, working machinery 6, cranes and derricks 5, and hand tools 3. A casual reading of the reports of the 25 deaths due to falls seems to indicate a definite lack of ordinary precaution by those who work on ladders, scaffolds, and other elevated platforms. Carpenters, riggers, painters, paperhangers, roofers, electricians, and window cleaners were among those killed by falls during September. The casualties among painters were particularly prominent, 6 of this craft having fallen to their deaths during September.

While there was a decided improvement in the general accident experience for September as compared with August, the monthly accident totals in 1929 continue to run ahead of the totals for the corresponding months in 1928. The accident totals for September were 24.5 per cent higher in fatal accidents and 6.6 per cent higher in non-fatal accidents than the accident totals reported for September, 1928.

At the end of the third quarter of 1929, it is found that no appreciable reduction in accident totals has resulted from the safety campaign which has been waged unremittingly since the first of the year. In fact the number of reported accidents has shown a 9.9 per cent increase as compared with the accident record for the first 9 months in 1928. There is a general tendency to attribute this rise in accidents wholly to increased employment and increased plant operation during 1929. The determination of actual accident increase or decrease can be made only on the basis of man-hour exposure. The facilities for securing such exposure records on a state-wide basis are lacking. In the absence of exposure records, the measurement of increased industrial activity can be approximated from employment and payroll records. The most reliable indicator at hand is the index of employment and payrolls in manufacturing industries. This shows a 6.5 per cent increase in the volume of employment for eight months in 1929 over the corresponding period in 1928, and a 12.1 per cent increase in wage payments compared for the same periods. In comparison to this 12.1 per cent increase in payrolls for manufacturing plants, accidents in the manufacturing industry have increased 17.3 per cent. The reasonable inference from this comparison is that the frequency rate of accidents in the manufacturing industry at least is increasing to a greater degree than is wholly justified by the increase in plant operation.

The record of accidents for the three main divisions of industry for the first nine months in 1929 as compared with the record for the first nine months in 1928 is as follows:

ACCIDENTS REPORTED TO THE BUREAU OF WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

INDUSTRY	Nine Months, 1929		Nine Months, 1928		Per Cent Increase or Decrease in 1929	
	Fatal	Non-fatal	Fatal	Non-fatal	Fatal	Non-fatal
General industrial.....	661	78,998	624	69,216	+ 5.9	+14.1
Coal mining.....	690	37,280	817 ¹	35,277	-15.6	+ 5.7
Transportation and public utilities.....	154	6,571	160	7,076	- 3.8	- 7.1
TOTAL.....	1,505	122,849	1,601	111,569	- 6.0	+10.1

¹Includes figure for mine disaster in which 194 lives were lost.

COMPENSATION

Agreements for the payment of compensation to injured workers or to the dependents of those killed in industrial accidents were approved in 7,269 cases during September, 1929, obligating compensation payments to the amount of \$1,063,784. This amount was made up as follows:

114 fatal cases.....	\$397,132
267 permanent disability cases.....	243,351
6,888 temporary disability cases.....	423,301

The total of compensation awards for September was the smallest for any month thus far in 1929, and was 8.5 per cent less than the amount awarded during September, 1928. Compensation awards for the first nine months of 1929 amount to \$12,118,492, an increase of \$352,944, or 3.0 per cent, over the amount awarded during the first nine months in 1928.

Reductions were shown in September for all classes of major permanent injuries—eye, hand, and foot losses showing the largest decreases. A comparison of the permanent injury records for the first nine months of this year with those for the corresponding period in 1928 discloses some very remarkable reductions in the various classes of permanent injury. Finger and phalanges losses are the only groups showing increase. A comparison of the permanent losses compensated during the two periods illustrates the extent of these decreases for the various groups.

PERMANENT LOSSES

TYPE OF INJURY	Nine Months, 1929	Nine Months, 1928	Per Cent Increase Or Decrease
Eyes.....	406	408	- 0.5
Arms.....	55	56	- 1.8
Hands.....	155	172	- 9.9
Fingers.....	1,260	1,013	+24.4
Phalanges.....	847	837	+ 1.2
Legs.....	167	98	-31.6
Feet.....	120	135	-11.1
Facial disfigurement.....	108	120	-10.0
Miscellaneous permanent total disability.....	93	81	+14.8

Finger losses is the only group showing a serious increase. The attention of safety engineers might well be concentrated on the elimination of finger injury hazards during the next few months. An analysis of the finger injury cases compensated during the first 9 months of 1929 reveals that machinery was the causative agent in 47.8 per cent of the cases, handling objects in 15.1 per cent of the total, cars and engines in 10.7 per cent, falling objects in 6.7 per cent, and hand tools in 5.6 per cent of the cases. The development of infection following the injury was reported in 8.7 per cent of the finger loss cases.

Along with the marked reduction of member losses, the severity of injury in temporary disability cases has been showing a most gratifying decline. The duration of disability for all temporary disabilities compensated during the first nine months of 1929 has averaged 41.6 days as compared with an average of 46.2 days for the temporary disabilities compensated during the first nine months last year; a 10 per cent decline in severity.

This reduction in accident severity is the most significant result of the safety campaign apparent at this time; but even if it were the only tangible result of the campaign, the saving to industry of more than 350,000 man-days of regular workers together with the incidental saving of approximately \$700,000 in compensation costs is an achievement well worth the effort.

COUNTIES SHOWING INCREASED ACCIDENTS CONTINUE TO OUTNUMBER THOSE SHOWING DECREASES. FORTY OF 67 COUNTIES ARE IN RED FOR SEPTEMBER. THE DEPARTMENT IS STILL HOPEFUL OF PRINTING THIS PAGE ENTIRELY IN BLACK FOR AT LEAST ONE MONTH IN 1929. THERE ARE THREE OPPORTUNITIES LEFT. A NO-ACCIDENT MONTH FOR YOUR PLANT WILL HELP CONSIDERABLY. LET US ALL TRY HARD THIS MONTH.

This table gives the record of accidents reported to the Bureau of Workmen's Compensation from industries other than coal mining and transportation and public utilities.

County ¹	September, 1929			September, 1928			Per Cent Increase or Decrease
	Fatal	Non-fatal ²	Total	Fatal	Non-fatal ²	Total	
Adams.....	..	26	26	..	23	23	+ 11.54
Allegheny.....	16	1586	1602	14	1342	1356	+ 18.14
Armstrong.....	1	105	106	..	72	72	+ 47.22
Beaver.....	1	204	205	3	214	217	+ 5.53
Bedford.....	2	25	27	1	19	20	+ 35.00
Berks.....	1	316	317	1	283	284	+ 11.62
Blair.....	..	114	114	1	91	92	+ 23.91
Bradford.....	..	41	41	..	39	39	+ 5.13
Bucks.....	1	53	54	3	62	65	+ 16.91
Butler.....	1	114	115	..	73	73	+ 57.53
Cambria.....	1	103	104	1	86	87	+ 19.54
Cameron.....	..	7	7	..	3	3	+ 133.33
Carbon.....	..	21	21	..	23	23	+ 8.61
Chester.....	3	125	128	1	120	121	+ 5.78
Clarion.....	..	32	32	..	27	27	+ 18.52
Centre.....	..	39	39	..	39	39	.....
Clearfield.....	1	58	59	..	63	63	+ 6.35
Clinton.....	1	37	38	..	46	46	+ 17.39
Columbia.....	1	29	30	1	26	27	+ 11.11
Crawford.....	..	83	83	..	62	62	+ 33.87
Cumberland.....	..	62	62	1	73	74	+ 16.22
Dauphin.....	..	189	189	..	242	242	+ 21.49
Delaware.....	4	212	216	6	200	206	+ 4.81
Elk.....	..	50	50	..	49	49	+ 2.04
Erie.....	1	224	225	2	185	187	+ 20.32
Fayette.....	..	78	78	1	97	98	+ 20.41
Forest.....	..	7	7	..	10	10	+ 30.00
Franklin.....	..	65	65	..	67	67	+ 2.97
Fulton.....	..	10	10	..	2	2	+ 400.00
Greene.....	1	25	26	..	17	17	+ 52.94
Huntingdon.....	1	42	43	..	16	16	+ 166.75
Indiana.....	..	53	53	..	64	64	+ 17.19
Jefferson.....	..	32	32	..	35	35	+ 8.57
Juniata.....	1	9	10	..	15	15	+ 33.33
Lackawanna.....	..	99	99	2	161	163	+ 39.27
Lancaster.....	1	208	209	..	181	181	+ 14.93
Lawrence.....	..	73	73	..	72	72	+ 1.39
Lebanon.....	3	101	104	..	72	72	+ 44.44
Lehigh.....	1	157	158	..	151	151	+ 4.64
Luzerne.....	2	197	199	4	209	213	+ 6.57
Lycoming.....	3	99	102	1	108	109	+ 6.42
McKean.....	..	135	135	..	97	97	+ 39.18
Mercer.....	..	99	99	..	74	74	+ 33.78
Mifflin.....	1	32	33	1	70	71	+ 54.93
Monroe.....	1	28	29	..	38	38	+ 23.68
Montgomery.....	2	263	265	5	309	314	+ 15.61
Montour.....	..	22	22	..	14	14	+ 57.14
Northampton.....	3	166	169	2	174	176	+ 3.98
Northumberland.....	1	110	111	..	90	90	+ 23.33
Perry.....	..	8	8	..	12	12	+ 33.33
Philadelphia.....	15	1724	1739	8	1706	1714	+ 1.46
Pike.....	..	8	8	..	4	4	+ 100.00
Potter.....	..	8	8	..	5	5	+ 60.00
Schuylkill.....	1	112	113	..	118	118	+ 4.02
Snyder.....	..	7	7	..	9	9	+ 22.22
Somerset.....	..	53	53	..	35	35	+ 51.43
Sullivan.....	..	1	1	..	1	1	.....
Susquehanna.....	..	26	26	..	20	20	+ 30.00
Tioga.....	1	20	21	2	29	31	+ 32.26
Union.....	..	9	9	..	7	7	+ 28.57
Venango.....	1	90	91	1	58	59	+ 54.24
Warren.....	..	74	74	..	48	48	+ 54.17
Washington.....	1	163	164	1	137	138	+ 18.84
Wayne.....	..	24	24	..	16	16	+ 50.00
Westmoreland.....	1	251	252	4	239	243	+ 3.70
Wyoming.....	..	5	5	..	12	12	+ 58.33
York.....	..	172	172	..	156	156	+ 10.90
Out of State ³.....	..	34	34	..	not recorded	..	..
Total.....	76	8720	8796	67	8217	8284	+ 6.18

¹Counties showing an increase in the total number of accidents are printed in red.

²Accidents resulting in disability lasting 2 or more days.

³By amendment to Compensation Law, effective April 29, 1929, accidents to employees of Pennsylvania concerns temporarily engaged in work in another State are compensable under the Pennsylvania Law.

ACCIDENTS OCCURRING DURING COURSE OF EMPLOYMENT REPORTED TO THE BUREAU OF WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

ACCIDENT REPORTS RECEIVED

1929	Total		General Industrial		Coal Mining		Transportation and Public Utilities	
	Total	Fatal	Non-fatal	Fatal	Non-fatal	Fatal	Non-fatal	Fatal
TOTAL—1929.....	124,354	1,505	122,849	661	78,998	690	37,280	154
January.....	13,806	162	13,644	79	8,396	66	4,432	17
February.....	12,277	137	12,140	51	7,183	74	4,330	12
March.....	13,907	195	13,712	65	8,613	112	4,335	18
April.....	12,744	151	12,593	75	8,153	67	3,877	9
May.....	13,856	179	13,677	78	8,678	78	4,333	23
June.....	13,818	139	13,679	58	9,071	63	3,807	18
July.....	13,478	176	13,302	91	9,102	66	3,498	19
August.....	16,695	183	16,512	88	11,048	80	4,578	15
September.....	13,773	183	13,590	76	8,754	84	4,090	23
TOTAL—first 9 months 1928....	113,170	1,601	111,569	624	69,216	817	35,277	160
*GRAND TOTAL....	2,454,666	32,428	2,422,238	13,845	1,534,342	13,598	677,071	4,985
								210,825

* Since the inception of the Act—January 1, 1916.

AGREEMENTS APPROVED BY THE BUREAU OF WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

1929	Total	Fatal	Permanent Disability	Temporary Disability
TOTAL—1929.....	65,848	1,350	2,632	61,866
January.....	7,342	151	300	6,891
February.....	6,249	129	260	5,860
March.....	7,554	164	277	7,113
April.....	8,087	215	326	7,546
May.....	7,495	150	304	7,041
June.....	7,628	158	320	7,150
July.....	7,028	129	300	6,599
August.....	7,196	140	278	6,778
September.....	7,269	114	267	6,888
TOTAL—First 9 Months 1928.....	59,586	1,411	2,493	55,682
*GRAND TOTAL.....	990,256	26,933	29,930	933,393

COMPENSATION AWARDED AND PAID

1929	AWARDED				PAID			
	Total Compensation Awarded	Fatal Compensation Awarded	Permanent Disability Compensation Awarded	Temporary Disability Compensation Awarded	Total Compensation Paid	Fatal Compensation Paid	Permanent Disability Compensation Paid	Temporary Disability Compensation Paid
TOTAL—1929.....	\$ 12,118,492	\$ 4,641,875	\$ 2,904,560	\$ 4,572,057	\$ 10,181,798	\$ 2,904,604	\$ 2,705,137	\$ 4,572,057
January.....	1,377,476	503,047	339,299	535,130	1,205,786	329,519	341,137	535,130
February.....	1,115,954	473,335	285,004	357,615	889,916	288,628	243,673	357,615
March.....	1,332,970	500,802	310,464	521,704	1,108,206	316,728	269,774	521,704
April.....	1,789,498	817,253	341,795	630,450	1,429,968	458,662	340,856	630,450
May.....	1,399,557	538,346	317,032	544,179	1,140,754	286,619	309,956	544,179
June.....	1,400,471	466,819	384,272	549,380	1,240,935	297,138	394,417	549,380
July.....	1,259,898	382,176	336,543	541,179	1,212,412	390,309	280,924	541,179
August.....	1,378,884	562,965	346,800	469,119	1,057,748	316,318	272,311	469,119
September.....	1,063,784	397,132	243,351	423,301	896,073	220,683	252,089	423,301
TOTAL—First 9 Months 1928.....	\$ 11,765,548	\$ 4,919,339	\$ 2,715,281	\$ 4,130,928	\$ 9,124,418	\$ 2,576,237	\$ 2,417,253	\$ 4,130,928
*GRAND TOTAL.....	\$162,402,527	\$76,310,303	\$34,351,765	\$51,740,459	\$116,497,228	\$35,470,083	\$29,286,686	\$51,740,459

* Since the inception of the Act—January 1, 1916.

COMPILED FROM RECORDS IN THE BUREAU OF WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

**PERMANENT INJURIES

	Loss of Legs		Loss of Arms		Loss of Hands		Loss of Feet		Loss of Eyes	
	No.	Amt. Awarded	No.	Amt. Awarded	No.	Amt. Awarded	No.	Amt. Awarded	No.	Amt. Awarded
1929										
TOTAL—1929.....	67	\$ 181,457	55	\$ 156,286	155	\$ 360,808	120	\$ 243,316	406	\$ 726,249
January.....	6	17,932	11	31,223	22	49,946	13	27,423	40	67,974
February.....	9	24,268	4	10,920	12	27,707	18	35,067	33	61,494
March.....	11	29,509	5	16,083	17	40,931	8	16,111	42	72,675
April.....	10	27,048	5	12,817	23	55,374	15	28,311	45	84,593
May.....	7	18,865	7	20,503	18	43,118	16	32,687	53	94,840
June.....	10	26,165	6	16,862	18	38,295	7	13,651	52	93,186
July.....	5	13,932	4	11,687	17	38,593	19	39,952	46	80,394
August.....	5	12,864	8	24,360	17	39,932	17	36,164	53	102,570
September.....	4	10,874	5	11,831	11	26,912	7	13,950	42	68,523
TOTAL—first 9 months 1928.....	98	\$ 247,477	56	\$ 148,869	172	\$ 380,704	135	\$ 260,150	408	\$ 671,385
*GRAND TOTAL.....	1,442	\$3,252,157	1,020	\$2,321,761	3,219	\$6,008,166	2,018	\$3,425,542	7,972	\$11,355,833

**PERMANENT INJURIES—(Concluded)

	Loss of Fingers		Loss of Phalanges		Facial Disfigurement		Miscellaneous	
	No.	Amt. Awarded	No.	Amt. Awarded	No.	Amt. Awarded	No.	Amt. Awarded
1929								
TOTAL—1929.....	1,260	\$ 530,929	847	\$ 197,466	108	\$ 59,615	93	\$ 448,434
January.....	131	58,753	94	22,071	11	8,921	11	55,056
February.....	125	54,225	77	19,231	6	5,861	9	46,231
March.....	149	58,769	83	20,252	9	4,629	11	51,505
April.....	167	67,838	112	25,108	18	7,232	8	33,474
May.....	139	59,076	98	24,447	18	5,596	3	17,900
June.....	139	56,873	102	23,086	20	7,470	23	108,684
July.....	138	58,758	105	24,917	10	5,409	13	62,901
August.....	122	51,597	78	17,150	9	7,645	11	54,518
September.....	150	65,040	98	21,204	7	6,852	4	18,165
TOTAL—first 9 months 1928.....	1,013	\$ 398,176	837	\$ 183,329	120	\$ 53,398	81	\$ 371,793
*GRAND TOTAL.....	9,448	\$3,406,344	7,656	\$1,510,429	617	\$348,988	632	\$2,722,545

* Since the inception of the Act—January 1, 1916.

** Multiple losses separated respectively.

ACCIDENTS OCCURRING DURING COURSE OF EMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED TO THE BUREAU OF WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION DURING SEPTEMBER, 1929

CAUSE	Total of All Industries		Construction and Contracting		Coal Mining		Manufacturing										Textiles									
	F	NF	Building Construction		Other Construction		Contracting		Anthracite		Bituminous		Quarrying and Mining other than Coal Mining	Total of Manufacturing Industries	Chemicals and Allied Products	Clay, Glass and Stone Products	Clothing	Food and Kindred Products	Leather, Rubber and Composition Goods	Lumber, Wood and their Products	Paper and Paper Products and Publishing	Textiles				
			F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF											F	NF	F	NF
TOTAL OF ALL CAUSES.....	183	13,590	5,568	10,714	4,608	47	2,269	37	1,821	6	191	35	4,884	3	222	2	381	177	2,471	1	94	2	312	209	3	216
Working machinery and processes.....	6	1,039	12	36	26	25	2	62	1	10	3	771	7	22	77	38	25	75	47	65						
Boilers and pressure apparatus.....	18	1	1	1	1	3	3	1	1	1	1	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Pumps and prime movers.....	1	29	4	3	5	1	3	2	2	2	2	8	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Transmission apparatus.....	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	5	3	3	1	5	2	5	1	2	2	3	1	1	
Elevators and hoists.....	1	86	5	5	2	13	7	9	1	1	1	31	2	3	3	1	5	2	5	1	1	1	2	5	1	
Cranes and derricks.....	5	279	10	24	36	8	8	4	4	6	5	159	5	5	5	2	2	2	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	
Cars and engines.....	30	930	1	6	9	6	274	5	391	19	1	86	6	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	9	16	3	
Motor vehicles.....	12	631	20	3	40	45	1	1	1	5	1	215	14	12	4	52	1	9	5	1	1	1	5	1	1	
Other vehicles.....	2	97	1	2	12	2	2	1	1	1	1	32	2	1	1	20	1	9	8	4	1	1	1	1	1	
Hand trucks.....	1	192	4	9	12	1	1	1	1	3	1	124	6	15	1	9	8	4	9	6						
Water and air craft.....	1	6	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Handling objects—by hand.....	8	2,909	119	1,147	131	471	265	50	4	1,165	59	1	136	28	117	12	1	73	44	54						
Hand tools.....	3	1,327	63	65	60	1	259	21	2	450	28	1	38	21	16	1	38	6	66	7	10					
Electricity.....	8	86	1	3	1	15	23	1	1	29	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Explosive substances.....	18	131	1	2	2	8	53	5	22	2	5	25	4	3	1	1	1	3	3	6	14					
Hot and corrosive substances.....	2	497	29	30	21	11	11	18	5	1	304	16	24	24	9	27	5	4	6	6	14					
Falling objects.....	59	2,159	1	70	92	74	30	666	23	585	2	36	1	474	1	18	38	8	23	19	10					
Falls of persons.....	25	1,646	4	131	5	132	2	82	1	219	1	15	10	523	1	26	1	46	35	35	1	25				
Stepping upon or striking against objects.....	1	857	73	80	54	133	72	7	1	280	17	26	6	18	3	10	3	10	11	17	15					
Miscellaneous.....	604	24	38	34	34	114	56	7	198	9	16	1	27	7	27	7	11	4	9							

*F. = Fatal.
N. F. = Non-fatal.

ACCIDENTS OCCURRING DURING COURSE OF EMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED TO THE BUREAU OF WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION DURING
SEPTEMBER, 1929—(Concluded)

CAUSE	Manufacturing—(Concluded)										Transportation and Public Utilities					Other Industries				
	Metals and Metal Products										Steam Railroads					Hotels and Restaurants				
	Total	Blast Furnaces and	Steel Works and	Rolling Mills	Foundries and Machine Shops	Fabrication	Car Repair Shops	Automobile Service Stations	Other	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	Miscellaneous
* F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F	N	F
22	2,726	4	92	6,489	3,584	8,109	1	268	1,202	76	16	378	2,173	5,195	133	3,584	1,122	7,372	5,578	
TOTAL OF ALL CAUSES																				
Working machinery and processes.....	3	391	3	1	52	1	91	1	222	17	6	24	1	5	11	30	6	6	1	38
Boilers and pressure apparatus.....	4	6	6	3	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	1	1	1	1	1	1
Pumps and prime movers.....	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Transmission apparatus.....	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Elevators and hoists.....	11	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	3	2	3	4	4	2	2	7
Cranes and derricks.....	4	144	2	8	30	1	37	1	54	12	3	8	8	10	1	5	1	5	1	11
Cars and engines.....	1	58	2	8	1	2	5	34	1	5	16	122	10	1	1	1	20	3	64	2
Motor vehicles.....	1	102	1	4	4	1	18	2	73	2	2	5	43	14	1	66	1	12	13	93
Other vehicles.....	1	64	1	1	1	1	30	4	1	2	9	6	6	1	1	16	2	2	2	4
Hand trucks.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	18	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Water and air craft.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	253	49	32	15	79	30	1	45	33	148	37	52	1	137
Handling objects—by hand.....	2	627	14	139	1,140	1	253	49	32	15	79	30	1	45	33	148	37	52	1	137
Hand tools.....	1	253	6	25	51	1	89	42	40	5	27	23	1	23	14	55	5	40	32	2
Electricity.....	1	19	2	2	2	1	11	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	3	1	1	2	2	1
Explosive substances.....	1	14	2	1	1	3	5	11	1	2	2	2	5	5	2	2	4	5	3	3
Hot and corrosive substances.....	1	197	1	15	35	73	57	11	6	2	9	16	14	19	5	38	7	26	37	37
Falling objects.....	1	315	12	78	68	127	24	24	6	4	16	14	36	31	29	108	22	31	3	107
Falls of persons.....	6	239	1	3	45	34	2	43	9	7	54	36	31	6	7	45	12	31	32	32
Stepping upon or striking against objects.....	1	167	4	30	38	66	14	15	6	5	18	7	4	16	3	39	2	53	51	51
Miscellaneous.....	1	112	4	24	21	45	12	12	6	2	25	4	4	16	3	39	2	53	51	51

*F. = Fatal.
N. F. = Non-fatal.

FIVE-YEAR COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF ACCIDENTS REPORTED

MONTH	1925			1926			1927			1928			1929		
	Fatal	Non-fatal	Total	Fatal	Non-fatal	Total	Fatal	Non-fatal	Total	Fatal	Non-fatal	Total	Fatal	Non-fatal	Total
January.....	200	15,339	15,539	150	12,815	12,965	170	14,497	14,667	161	11,975	12,136	162	13,644	13,806
February.....	171	14,208	14,379	149	11,958	12,107	184	13,101	13,285	145	11,912	12,057	137	12,140	12,277
March.....	371	20,547	20,918	299	24,773	25,072	354	27,598	27,952	306	23,887	29,193	299	25,784	26,083
April.....	158	15,517	15,675	185	15,606	15,791	162	14,332	14,494	145	12,539	12,684	195	13,712	13,907
May.....	529	45,064	45,593	484	40,370	40,853	516	41,930	42,446	451	36,426	36,877	494	39,496	39,990
June.....	180	14,431	14,611	144	14,249	14,393	169	12,693	12,862	139	10,928	11,067	151	12,593	12,744
July.....	709	59,315	60,024	628	54,628	55,256	685	54,623	55,308	590	47,354	47,944	645	52,089	52,734
August.....	170	14,523	14,693	171	14,521	14,692	172	12,869	13,041	360	13,041	13,401	179	13,677	13,856
September.....	879	73,838	74,717	799	69,149	69,948	857	67,492	68,349	950	60,395	61,345	824	65,766	66,590
October.....	194	15,656	15,850	163	15,233	15,396	185	13,441	13,626	190	12,503	12,693	139	13,679	13,818
November.....	1,073	89,494	90,567	962	84,382	85,344	1,042	80,933	81,975	139	72,898	74,038	963	79,445	80,408
December.....	178	16,440	16,618	190	15,586	15,776	176	12,548	12,724	139	12,291	12,430	176	13,302	13,478
TOTAL.....	1,251	105,934	107,185	1,152	99,968	101,120	1,218	93,481	94,699	1,279	85,189	86,468	1,139	92,747	93,886
January.....	188	15,141	15,329	183	16,513	16,696	172	13,660	13,832	175	13,633	13,808	183	16,512	16,695
February.....	1,439	121,075	122,514	1,335	116,481	117,816	1,390	107,141	108,531	1,454	98,822	100,276	1,322	109,259	110,581
March.....	141	14,428	14,569	231	15,866	16,097	160	13,279	13,439	147	12,747	12,894	183	13,590	13,773
April.....	1,580	135,503	137,083	1,566	132,347	133,913	1,550	120,420	121,970	1,601	111,569	113,170	1,505	122,849	124,354
May.....	155	13,982	14,137	166	16,389	16,555	161	13,564	13,725	168	15,091	15,259	168	15,091	15,259
June.....	1,735	149,485	151,220	1,732	148,736	150,468	1,711	133,984	135,695	1,769	126,600	128,369	1,722	127,747	129,469
July.....	133	12,273	12,406	181	14,849	15,030	192	13,087	13,279	156	12,763	12,919	156	12,763	12,919
August.....	1,808	161,758	163,566	1,913	163,585	165,498	1,903	147,071	148,974	1,925	139,423	141,348	1,822	139,423	141,348
September.....	141	13,612	13,753	203	14,699	14,902	150	11,619	11,769	143	11,010	11,153	143	11,010	11,153
TOTAL.....	2,009	174,370	176,379	2,116	178,284	180,400	2,053	158,690	160,743	2,068	150,433	152,501			

NOTE:—The figures in italics represent the cumulative totals by month under each classification.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY

DIRECTORY OF OFFICES

Harrisburg:.....Office of the Secretary,
Industrial Board,
Workmen's Compensation Board,
South Office Building,
Bureau of Bedding and Upholstery,
400 North Third Street,
Bureau of Employment,
Executive Bureau,
Bureau of Industrial Relations
Bureau of Industrial Standards,
Bureau of Inspection,
Bureau of Rehabilitation,
Bureau of Statistics,
Bureau of Workmen's Compensation,
Bureau of Women and Children,
South Office Building,
State Workmen's Insurance Fund,
Fourth and Blackberry Streets.

BRANCH OFFICES

Allentown:.....Lehigh Valley State Employment Office,
529 Hamilton Street.
State Workmen's Insurance Fund,
6 Gerner Building, 838 Hamilton St.

Altoona:.....Cooperative State Employment Office,
Central Trust Building.
Bureau of Rehabilitation,
Workmen's Compensation Referee,
Commerce Building.
State Workmen's Insurance Fund,
333 Central Trust Building.

DuBois:.....Bureau of Rehabilitation,
Workmen's Compensation Referee,
Deposit National Bank Building.

Erie:.....State Employment Office,
1026 French Street.

Franklin:.....State Workmen's Insurance Fund,
413 Franklin Trust Building.

Gaines:.....State Workmen's Insurance Fund.

Greensburg:.....	State Workmen's Insurance Fund, 306 Coulter Building. Workmen's Compensation Referee, 608 First National Bank Building.
Harrisburg:.....	State Employment Office, Second and Chestnut Streets.
Hazleton:.....	Bureau of Inspection, 713 Hazleton National Bank Building.
Johnstown:.....	Bureau of Inspection, 427 Swank Building. State Employment Office, 219 Market Street. State Workmen's Insurance Fund, 910 U. S. National Bank Building.
Kane:.....	Workmen's Compensation Referee, Kane Trust and Savings Building. Bureau of Inspection, Fraley and Field Streets.
Lancaster:.....	Cooperative State Employment Office, Y. M. C. A. Building. Bureau of Inspection, Workmen's Compensation Referee, Woolworth Building.
Lock Haven:.....	State Workmen's Insurance Fund, 214 Vesper Street.
McKeesport:.....	Cooperative State Employment Office, Y. M. C. A. Building.
New Castle:.....	Cooperative State Employment Office, Y. M. C. A. Building, West Washington Street.
Oil City:.....	Cooperative State Employment Office, Y. M. C. A. Building.
Philadelphia:.....	State Employment Office (Main Office), Bureau of Rehabilitation, Steele Building, Fifteenth and Cherry Streets. Bureau of Inspection, Bureau of Workmen's Compensation, Workmen's Compensation Referee, Workmen's Compensation Board, Manhattan Building, Fourth and Walnut Streets. Bureau of Women and Children, 1924 Chestnut Street, State Workmen's Insurance Fund, 804 Commercial Trust Building.

Pittsburgh:.....	Bureau of Inspection, Bureau of Rehabilitation, Bureau of Workmen's Compensation, Workmen's Compensation Referee, Bureau of Industrial Relations, Fulton Building. State Employment Office, 622 Grant Street. State Workmen's Insurance Fund, 904 Park Building.
Pottsville:.....	Bureau of Rehabilitation, Workmen's Compensation Referee, 1 Ulmer Building. State Workmen's Insurance Fund, Baird Building.
Reading:.....	State Employment Office, 533 Penn Street.
Scranton:.....	State Employment Office, Linden Street and Madison Avenue. Bureau of Inspection, Workmen's Compensation Referee, State Workmen's Insurance Fund, 418 Union National Bank Building.
Sunbury:.....	State Workmen's Insurance Fund, 9 Witmer Building.
Towanda:.....	State Workmen's Insurance Fund, 216 Poplar Street.
Upper Darby:.....	Bureau of Inspection, Bureau of Bedding and Upholstery, 311 Market Street.
Wilkes-Barre:.....	Bureau of Rehabilitation, Workmen's Compensation Referee, Coal Exchange Building. State Workmen's Insurance Fund, 174 Carey Avenue.
Williamsport:.....	Bureau of Inspection, Workmen's Compensation Referee, Heyman Building. Cooperative State Employment Office, Y. M. C. A. Building, 343 West Fourth Street.
York:.....	Bureau of Workmen's Compensation, Central National Bank Building. State Workmen's Insurance Fund, 917 Wayne Avenue.

Note. State Employment Offices are conducted in cooperation with the United States Employment Service.

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Contents

	<i>Page</i>
The Compensation Status of Illegally Employed Minors Beatrice McConnell, Bureau of Women and Children	3
Industrial Board	12
Schedule of Hearings of Workmen's Compensation Board for 1930	13
Recent Decision of Workmen's Compensation Board	14
They Put Safety First	16
Review of Industrial Statistics William J. Maguire, Director, Bureau of Statistics	18
List of Publications of Department of Labor and Industry	44-47
Directory of Offices	48

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THE COMPENSATION STATUS OF ILLEGALLY EMPLOYED MINORS

BY BEATRICE McCONNELL

Assistant Director, Bureau of Women and Children

The status of Workmen's Compensation in regard to illegally employed minors has been materially affected by the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of *Lincoln vs. National Tube Company*, 268 Pennsylvania 504, which declared that illegally employed minors were not eligible to the benefits of Workmen's Compensation. Mr. Justice Simpson, in his opinion, holds that the Workmen's Compensation Act does not apply to a minor who is incapable of entering into a contract and who has been employed in violation of an Act of the General Assembly. He further states that the General Assembly did not intend to make such contracts illegal and at the same time give them the force and effect of legal contracts so far as civil liability for injuries to minors is concerned. To so hold would tend to encourage and not discourage the practice which the statute has declared illegal; for, in the event of an injury the employer would suffer no more in the case of an illegal than of a legal employment. A minor thus illegally employed is, therefore, relegated to an action of trespass for personal injuries received during the course of his employment. That the intent of the court decision was to further protect the youthful worker and to penalize the careless or unscrupulous employer is evident. That such has not been the result in actual practice is shown by the Bureau of Women and Children's investigation of the compensation status of accidents reported to illegally employed minors.

Industrial Accidents and Illegal Employment

In 1928 there were 4760 accidents to minors under 18 years of age reported to the Department of Labor and Industry. The Bureau of Women and Children reviewed 3808* of these accident reports, referring to the Bureau of Inspection for special investigation all cases in which illegal employment was indicated. During the year 297 accident cases were turned over to the Bureau of Inspection for investigation and in 156, or 53 per cent, of the cases investigated some type of illegal employment was found.

Compensation Status of Illegally Employed Minors

Forty-four of the 156 cases were noncompensable, that is, they were cases where the loss of time caused by the accident did not exceed seven days. In the remaining 112 cases the loss of time exceeded seven days and had the employment been legal would have come automatically under the Workmen's Compensation Act. The compensation status of these 112 cases is as follows:

* Accidents occurring in mines are not included as they are investigated by the Department of Mines and not by the Department of Labor and Industry.

Compensation paid.....	95
Compensation refused.....	17
Total.....	112

It will be seen that in the majority of the illegal employment cases not only did the insurance companies accept the liability for compensation, although they were not legally required to do so, but the injured minors accepted the compensation when offered even though they had the right to bring suit against the employer for a possible larger amount. In not one of the 17 cases where compensation was refused was an agreement offered by the insurance company and refused by the minor. The number of refused compensation cases was slightly larger in 1928 than in the preceding year. In 1927 nine per cent of the illegally employed minors injured in industrial accidents were refused compensation,* while in 1928 eleven per cent were refused. There seemed to be no relation between the type of violation of the Child Labor Law or of the extent of disability and the refusal of compensation. Compensation was paid in cases where the type of violation was exactly the same as in others where the compensation was refused. Compensation was paid also in cases where the disability was as great or greater than in those where compensation was refused.

The Refused Compensation Cases

The injured minors figuring in refused compensation cases were all boys and ranged in age from 11 to 17 years.

Age of Minors Refused Compensation

Age	Number
Under 14 years.....	4
14 years.....	2
15 years.....	8
16 years.....	1
17 years.....	2
Total.....	17

The refused compensation cases included one fatal accident and six in which the minor sustained an amputation of some member of his body. One boy lost his arm at the elbow, and five sustained amputations of one or more fingers. The extent of disability in the 17 cases was as follows:

Type of Disability	Number
Fatal.....	1
Permanent disability.....	6
Temporary disability.....	10
Total.....	17

* "Injured Children Excluded from the Benefits of Workmen's Compensation." Labor and Industry, July 1928.

NATURE OF SETTLEMENT OF REFUSED COMPENSATION CASES

The evident intent of the court decision, previously referred to, to provide a greater recompense for the illegally employed minor injured in the course of his duties and to place an added penalty on the employer who employed the minor in violation of the law, has not been realized. Not a single civil suit was brought against the employer in any of these 17 cases in which compensation was refused. In only two instances did the injured minor receive more than he would have received under Workmen's Compensation, and those cases were ones where the disability was temporary, and the amount of money involved was very small. In five cases no redress whatever has been received by the injured minor. The 17 refused cases are listed below according to the nature of settlement made.

Nature of Settlement Made	Number
More than under Workmen's Compensation.....	2
Approximately the same as under Workmen's Compensation.....	4
Less than under Workmen's Compensation.....	1
Only medical fees.....	2
Only funeral expenses.....	1
No redress.....	5
Not determined.....	2
Total.....	17

Information regarding these 17 refused compensation cases has been obtained from the records of the Bureau of Workmen's Compensation and from the reports of special investigations made by the Bureau of Inspection, supplemented by data secured through personal interviews by representatives of the Bureau of Women and Children with the families of the injured minors. The following case histories, arranged according to the nature of the settlement and the extent of disability, present in a graphic form the results of the refusal of workmen's compensation to individual children and their families.

Injured Minors Receiving More Than Under Workmen's Compensation

Temporary disability

1. A 15-year-old boy employed in a printing establishment was placed in the press room to learn to operate the printing press. One day he was feeding the press and his right hand was caught in the press as it was closing. Three fingers were severely crushed and fractured. He was disabled for 12 weeks but succeeded in saving his fingers and has now entirely recovered with the exception of a slight stiffness in his fingers. The operation of a printing press is a prohibited occupation for a minor under 16 years of age, and the insurance company refused to accept liability for the accident. The employer, however, paid all doctor's bills and also paid the boy his wages for the time he was unable to work.

2. A 15-year-old boy working in a toy factory during the summer vacation from school had his thumb and middle finger caught in a punch press which he was operating. The tips of his thumb and finger were cut but no permanent injury resulted. The operation of a punch press is a prohibited occupation for a 15-year-old minor and the insurance company refused to accept the liability. The boy was a son of the foreman and his case was adjusted without delay. The doctor's bills were assumed by the employer and the boy's wages were paid until he was able to return to work.

Injured Minors Receiving Approximately the Same Amount as Under Workmen's Compensation

Permanent disability

1. A 15-year-old boy was employed during his summer vacation as a general helper in the yard of a woodworking factory. He had a vacation employment certificate which indicated the type of work he was permitted to do. One day he was ordered to leave his regular work and go into the mill and clean some machinery. While he was scraping some shavings away from a power-driven joiner his right hand was caught and mangled in the knives. It was necessary to amputate the thumb and index finger at the first joint and the flesh from the tip of the second finger. The doctor's bills were paid by the employer, but the insurance company refused to pay compensation since the employment of a 15-year-old minor on power-driven woodworking machinery is forbidden. The family entered a claim petition to the Workmen's Compensation Board and retained a lawyer to look after their interests. The lawyer succeeded in getting the employer to settle for the amount of \$600, and the claim petition was withdrawn before a hearing had been held. The lawyer was paid \$75, leaving \$525 to be paid to the injured boy, approximately the same sum as he would have secured under a compensation agreement.

Temporary disability

1. A 13-year-old boy was employed during his summer vacation as a helper at a gasoline station. One day he attempted to crank a car and the crank flew back striking his right arm and fracturing it. The boy was under age for legal employment, and the insurance company refused to accept liability for the case. The employer paid the medical expenses and the boy's weekly wages of \$4.00 for the week or more that elapsed before he returned to school.

2. A 17-year-old boy whose job was to feed wool stock into a carding machine one day attempted to pick the stock from the gears of the machine where it had become entangled, with the result that his left hand was caught in the gears. One finger was crushed and the boy was unable to work for about two weeks. The insurance company refused compensation but the employer met

the bills for medical care and paid the boy a sum of money equal to compensation for two weeks.

3. A 16-year-old boy was employed by a grocery and meat market as delivery boy. His duties consisted of driving the truck and delivering the orders. One day his truck was struck by another car and he was thrown to the street sustaining a severe fracture of the skull. The insurance company refused to pay compensation because the employment of a minor under 18 as a driver of an automobile is illegal. The family employed a lawyer who secured a settlement of \$480 from the employer without taking the case to court. The sum paid by the employer was based on an estimate of what the compensation payments would have been if paid by the insurance company. This estimate did not take into consideration the bill for medical and hospital care of \$172 nor the lawyer's fee which had to be paid from the \$480. After many weeks the boy secured another job at a bakery where he is still employed. The doctor has warned the boy that although he has apparently recovered from the accident, his injury may give him trouble later, and a fresh injury to his head would be very serious.

Injured Minor Receiving an Amount Less Than Under Workmen's Compensation

Permanent disability

1. A 15-year-old boy employed in a meat market was grinding meat in a power-driven meat grinder. He used his hand to push the meat down in the grinder and had the middle finger of his left hand amputated at the first joint. The operation of a power-driven meat grinder is a prohibited occupation for a minor under 16 and the insurance company refused to accept liability for the accident. The employer was very much concerned over the accident and took a special interest in the injured boy. His wages were paid for the seven or eight weeks he was away from his work and all medical expenses also were met by the employer. When the boy's finger healed he returned to work and is still employed in the store.

Injured Minors Receiving Only Medical Expenses

Permanent disability

1. A 15-year-old boy employed as a delivery boy one day during a rush period started to grind some meat in a power-driven meat grinder. He caught his right hand in the grinder, amputating the end of his third finger at the base of the nail. The operation of a power-driven meat grinder is prohibited to a minor under 16 years of age. The insurance company refused compensation since the boy was operating a prohibited machine, and also was working without an employment certificate. The doctor's and hospital bills were paid by the employer but no monetary recompense was received by the boy for the injury to his finger or for the time lost from work.

Temporary disability

1. A 15-year-old boy was employed as a helper in a small bakery. He had an employment certificate and his hours of work were supposed to end at 8 P. M. Often his employer required him to work until 10 or 11 o'clock. About 10:30 one night, when the boy was working late, the boiler exploded and he was injured by the flying particles and by the steam and scalding water which was thrown on him. The insurance company refused to pay compensation because the boy was employed illegal hours. Although the employer paid the doctor's bills, the boy received no compensation for the several weeks he was unable to work. After he became 16 years of age and it was no longer a violation of the law for him to be employed later than 8 o'clock, he returned to his old job at the bakery. He earns only \$8.00 a week although he says he has practically learned the trade.

Minor's Fatal Accident Where Only Funeral Expenses Were Paid

Fatal

1. A 15-year-old boy employed to deliver newspapers was thrown from the delivery truck and his skull fractured. The boy lived only a few hours after the accident. He was injured at 5:30 in the morning, an hour at which the employment of a minor under 16 years of age is forbidden, and he was working without an employment certificate. The funeral expenses of \$270 were paid by the employer. In the case of fatal accidents it is necessary to establish dependency before compensation is paid and as no dependency was proved no particular agitation was made regarding further compensation. That such compensation would have been refused is indicated by the following excerpt from a letter written by the insurance company regarding the case, "No dependency was established and if there had been illegal employment would have been the basis for refusal of compensation."

Injured Minors Receiving No Redress

Permanent disability

1. A 14-year-old boy employed as a helper on a milk truck was thrown from the truck when it skidded on the slippery street and his right hand severely cut by a broken milk bottle. A few days later he fell again with a milk bottle in his hand and cut the same hand, more deeply than at first. The tendons of the hand were injured and the child has suffered a partial loss of use of his hand. He has had two operations which have been helpful, but have not restored the complete use of his hand. The boy was employed without an employment certificate and at illegal hours. The insurance company refused compensation. The fees for medical attention are heavy and the doctor is trying to collect from the employer. So far they have not been paid and the mother says, "Of course if the company does not pay the doctor we shall have it to do."

2. A 15-year-old boy employed in a meat market suffered the partial amputation of his thumb while grinding meat in a power-driven meat grinder. The insurance company refused to accept liability since the boy was operating a prohibited machine, and the employer likewise refused to assume any responsibility. The entire burden of the hospital and doctor's bills fell upon the boy's family and the boy received no recompense whatsoever for the permanent disability sustained, or for his loss of time from work. The boy returned to school in the fall and now works after school and on Saturdays.

Temporary disability

1. A 13-year-old boy living near an auto repair shop secured a job as a helper in the shop. While cranking an automobile he had his right arm broken just above the wrist. The boy was under age for legal employment and the insurance company refused to pay compensation or medical expenses. The doctor is still unpaid although he has sent his bill to the employer. The employer says, "Why should I pay the doctor's bill? I paid a fine for employing the boy in violation of the law and I pay the insurance company for the protection of all my employees." The boy received no compensation for the time lost from work but as soon as he was 14 years of age he secured an employment certificate and went back to work in the same shop where he is now learning his trade.

2. A 14-year-old boy employed during his summer vacation by a construction company sustained a fracture of his right arm when he attempted to crank a truck. He was employed without an employment certificate, the employer stating that he had been informed by a representative of the insurance company, in which he carried his liability insurance, that no "papers" were necessary when the minor was employed during the vacation period. However, when the boy was injured the company refused to accept liability. The doctor's bills were paid by the boy's parents. He did not go back to work but entered school again in the fall.

3. A 13-year-old boy was employed by a newspaper company to distribute copies of the paper to subscribers, for which he was paid \$6.50 a month. One evening while delivering his papers he was crossing the street when he was struck by an automobile. His right foot was injured and one of his front teeth knocked out. The insurance company refused compensation, and the employer also refused to accept any responsibility in the matter. The father then attempted to collect damages from the driver of the automobile, he brought suit against him and collected \$125. Of this sum \$50 was paid the doctor for medical services. This left \$75 for the injured minor out of which the lawyer's fees and payment for his dental work had to be made.*

* This case is classified as "no redress" since neither the employer nor the insurance company figured in the damages collected.

Refused Compensation Cases Where the Outcome Could Not Be Determined

Permanent disability

1. A 17-year-old boy while assisting in the operation of a crushing plant noticed a bolt working loose on the top of the shaft and in attempting to adjust the bolt without turning off the power, his right arm was caught in the gears and crushed so severely that it had to be amputated at the elbow. Since he was employed without an age card and was adjusting machinery while in motion, the insurance company refused to accept liability for compensation. The boy was in the hospital several weeks and the heavy fees for medical and hospital care were paid by his parents. The employer finally offered to settle with the boy's father for a small sum of money, a mere fraction of what compensation would have amounted to, but feeling that the sum was not sufficient, it was refused. A local lawyer has had the case for several months but so far has arrived at no settlement. A civil suit was not brought against the employer for the injured boy's mother said, "It's no use for poor folks to try to go to court over a thing like that, they never get anything anyhow." In the meantime the boy has lost his right arm. His family secured an artificial arm for him which he does not wear. He tried going back to school but he had been out for two years, and he was so far behind his class that he was discouraged and refused to try to complete his high school course. He has worked only a few weeks since he was injured more than a year ago and then as a laborer in a nearby truck garden.

Temporary disability

1. An 11-year-old colored boy was employed during the summer vacation as a water boy by a building contractor. One day he stepped on a nail, puncturing his foot. The insurance company refused liability since an 11-year-old child cannot legally be employed. When an investigation was made a little later to find if the employer had assumed any responsibility for the medical fees, no trace could be found either of the employer or the boy.

Conclusion

The present compensation status of illegally employed minors is far from satisfactory. Their exclusion from Workmen's Compensation benefits apparently has brought them no advantage, and certainly in some instances has brought great hardships. The theory that the exclusion of illegally employed minors from compensation would tend to encourage civil suits in which the injured minor might receive amounts larger than would be available under the compensation law has not been realized in practice. If the illegally employed minor is to receive justice, and if the careless and unscrupulous employer is to be deterred from similar violations of the law, it is evident that some remedial

legislation should be enacted. Such action does not lack precedent. Seven states already have legislation which has as its object the redress of illegally employed minors injured in the course of their employment. In Wisconsin such injured minors may collect double or treble compensation, depending on the nature of the illegal employment; the amount above regular compensation being paid by the employer. In New York the Workmen's Compensation Law provides that double compensation be paid to a minor under 18 years of age who was employed in violation of the labor law at the time of his accident. Also, if it is established that under normal conditions the earnings of the minor might be expected to increase before he reached his majority, this fact may be considered in arriving at the average weekly wage upon which compensation payments are based. In both instances the employer is liable for the amount in excess of regular compensation payments. To quote from a recent New York report, "These provisions combined constitute a formidable monetary penalty in case of serious accident."* If Pennsylvania is to meet her obligations to her youthful workers some amendment to the Workmen's Compensation Law should be enacted which will provide redress for injuries received by illegally employed minors, and which will act as a deterrent to employers against future violations of the law.

* Court Decisions on Workmen's Compensation Law, September 1928-July 1929. New York Department of Labor, Special Bulletin 161, page 151.

INDUSTRIAL BOARD

The following regulations were approved by the Industrial Board at a meeting held November 20, 1929:

1. Regulations for Protection from Fire and Panic—Class 1 Buildings.
2. Amendment to Rule W-7 of the Regulations Affecting the Employment of Women—new rule to read as follows:

“That the employment of women in the occupation of electric, acetylene, oxy-hydrogen or other forms of welding and cutting is prohibited except in the following operations and such other operations as may be prescribed by the Industrial Board from time to time: Bench welding, Machine welding, and Welding in the manufacture of radio tubes.

“All women engaged in such occupations shall wear protective clothing as may be prescribed by the Department and shall not be required or permitted to handle cylinders containing gases used in connection with welding and cutting operations or to lift any material having a weight in excess of 15 pounds.”

The action of the Board, in approving Regulations for Protection from Fire and Panic covering Class 1 Buildings (factories of more than one story, power plants, mercantile buildings, warehouses, garages, hotels, office buildings, hospitals, asylums, public and private institutions, schools, colleges, and dormitories), completes the entire set of regulations on the subject of fire and panic as presented at public hearings throughout the State during the past year. For the first time the Department has a comprehensive set of rules to administer in the carrying out of the provisions of the Act of the General Assembly, known as the Fire and Panic Act. The original Fire and Panic Act was drafted in 1909 and was amended at almost every session of the General Assembly until 1927 when, together with all its amendments, it was repealed, and a new law enacted. The Act of 1927 outlines the basic principles of Fire and Panic operations in buildings enumerated, and deputizes the Department to promulgate rules and regulations for carrying out the intent and purpose of the law. This responsibility has now been met by the Department, and it is hoped that enforcement of the regulations will be successful. This can only be accomplished if employers, employees, and the public who are affected, exercise sincere and whole-hearted cooperation with the State.

Copies of these regulations may be obtained by writing to the Secretary of the Industrial Board at Harrisburg.

The amendment to the rule on welding operations for women recognizes that certain phases of this work are now conceded to be nonhazardous if employees are properly protected and accordingly, the Board decided, after considerable study, to modify the original rule.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION BOARD

SCHEDULE OF HEARINGS FOR 1930

Pittsburgh	January 8-9-10
Harrisburg	January 28
Philadelphia	January 29-30-31
Scranton	February 5
Wilkes-Barre	February 6
Shenandoah	February 7
Pittsburgh	March 5-6-7
Harrisburg	March 25
Philadelphia	March 26-27-28
Scranton	April 15
Wilkes-Barre	April 16
Shenandoah	April 17
Pittsburgh	April 30; May 1-2
Harrisburg	June 3
Philadelphia	June 4-5-6
Pittsburgh	June 25-26-27
Scranton	July 9
Wilkes-Barre	July 10
Shenandoah	July 11
Harrisburg	July 15
Philadelphia	July 16-17-18
Pittsburgh	September 17-18-19
Harrisburg	September 30
Philadelphia	October 1-2-3
Scranton	October 7
Wilkes-Barre	October 8
Shenandoah	October 9
Pittsburgh	November 12-13-14
Harrisburg	December 2
Philadelphia	December 3-4-5
Scranton	December 9
Wilkes-Barre	December 10
Shenandoah	December 11

RECENT DECISION OF THE WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION BOARD

OWEN v. STATE WORKMEN'S INSURANCE FUND

Dependency—An award of compensation to dependent parents was affirmed with the provision that the payments should not be started for a period of one year from the date of the death because of the fact that the decedent left a widow who might, within the said period, file a claim for compensation.

OPINION BY COMMISSIONER FLEITZ—NOVEMBER 27, 1929

The defendant has appealed from an award of compensation by the referee under the following circumstances: John T. Owen, Jr., met his death on March 21, 1929, while in the employ of the defendant. Decedent was twenty-three years of age and married. His wife, Doris, having lived with him a short time, was at the time of the hearing living in Los Angeles, California. The present petition was filed by the mother of decedent, alleging that she was dependent upon her son at the time of his death, and a claim petition was also filed by the wife, Doris, alleging that she also was dependent upon her husband at the time of his death. This petition by the wife was withdrawn on August 5, 1929, and the present petition by the mother was filed on April 15, 1929. The referee found that the mother, the present claimant, was dependent upon her deceased son at the time of his death, and awarded compensation for a period of three hundred weeks beginning March, 1929, in the sum of \$1500.00. The defendant, State Insurance Fund, has appealed, contending first that there was no dependency shown on the part of the claimant, and secondly, the decedent being admittedly married, the wife may make claim for compensation for dependency at any time within the statutory period, which expires one year from the time of the decedent's death. An examination of the testimony shows that the mother was partially dependent upon her son within the meaning of the Compensation Act, and that the contributions made by the son are necessary to assist in supporting herself and family consisting of her husband and two children still at home. It was shown that the two children aforesaid contributed together about \$8.00 per week. The claimant and her husband, aged sixty-six years of age, were in need of the support furnished by decedent to supply the necessities of life, the husband in poor health earning only \$15.00 per week. The total earning of the household was \$23.00 per week, and the deceased son was contributing the sum of \$5.00 each week in addition, which contributions were shown by decedent's letters introduced in evidence and made a part of the record. The only serious question raised by the appeal is whether the insurance carrier should be directed to pay compensation to the dependent mother when it is admitted that deceased was a married man, and under the law the wife is

first entitled to compensation; the mother's right to compensation being secondary thereto. (Section 307 of the Compensation Act.) While it is true the wife has withdrawn her present petition, and a letter has been placed in evidence showing that a divorce or permanent separation was contemplated, this does not preclude the wife from filing a new petition and asserting her rights under the law. We believe that in the present case it would be unfair to direct compensation to be paid to the mother, when later defendant might be again compelled to pay compensation to the widow. We believe the most equitable way of disposing of the matter is to modify the referee's order or award of compensation and direct that payments of compensation shall be suspended or held in abeyance until the statutory time within which the widow may file her petition shall have expired. We make this modification and direct that the defendant shall begin payments of compensation to the present claimant one year after March 21, 1929, unless before that time the widow shall have filed her petition for compensation. . With this modification we affirm the referee's findings of fact, conclusions of law and award, and dismiss the appeal.

THEY PUT SAFETY FIRST*

OUTSTANDING ACTIVITIES OF PENNSYLVANIA INDUSTRY ASSEMBLED BY THE BUREAU OF INSPECTION

The Connellsville Silk Company, of Connellsville, reports only 2 lost-time accidents among 125 employes during the first 10 months of 1929.

The Maintenance Department of the Columbia Division of the American Rolling Mills Company, at Butler, recently completed 355 days without a lost-time accident among 480 men working 1,325,100 man-hours. This Division includes mechanical and electrical departments. The mechanical department alone went without accident 492 days of 1,063,447 man-hours; having in fact recorded only one accident since April 23, 1927, that accident representing 6 days loss of time.

An interesting comparison of reduction of accidents in the months of July and August over a period of 3 years is made by the United States Asbestos Company, at Manheim, in its plant safety bulletin "Safety and Asbestos." The record shows 8 accidents in July, 1927, 5 in July, 1928, and 3 in July, 1929, with respective losses of 460½, 334, and 265 hours. For the month of August in this same period the record shows 8 accidents in 1927, 9 in 1928, and 3 in 1929 for losses of 898¾, 1010, and 320 hours respectively. Reviewing the accidents of July and August, 1929, the bulletin states, "It is the opinion of the Safety Committee that 90 per cent of these accidents was avoidable."

A banner framed in glass and a handsome pocket-knife was presented to each of 110 employes of the Lehigh Structural Steel Company, at Allentown, who presented the best safety record, the award being made at the annual picnic. This company, employing 278 men, had only 2 lost-time accidents in 1929 up to August 1. The record, which is outstanding for a concern engaged in this type of work, is attributed to the vigilance of the Safety Committee headed by Charles McGovern, with the cooperation of management and men.

A summary of the accident records of 34 woodworking plants in Philadelphia representing about 25 per cent of the total number of woodworking plants in that city reveals for the first 6 months of 1929, 3,092 employes, 72 lost-time accidents, loss of time from accidents, 992 days. Of this total 16 plants with 543 employes had no accidents, and 25 of the 34 plants (including the above 16), with a total of 2,272 employes, had but 24 accidents for a total of 210 days loss of time among them.

* This will be a regular feature in **Labor and Industry**. Pennsylvania concerns are invited to submit from time to time safety records that they consider worthy of publication. Address: Director, Bureau of Inspection, Department of Labor and Industry, or your Divisional Supervisor of the Bureau.

The Labor Department of the Columbia Division of the American Rolling Mills Company, at Butler, completed a no-accident year on October 13, 1929, with a force of 153 men working a total of 475,207 man-hours. The Slabbing Mill completed a no-accident year on September 30, 1929, with a total of 182,411 man-hours.

No accidents since April, 1928, is the report submitted under date of August 10, 1929, by R. M. Clayton, Personnel Supervisor of the Western Electric Company, for its 550 employees at Philadelphia.

The 8 companies in Philadelphia manufacturing corrugated containers, employing an average total of 1,149 workers, had 40 accidents with a total of 603 days loss of time in the first 6 months of 1929. The list includes: Box Board Products Company, 24 employees, no accidents; Champion Container Company, 16 employees, no accidents; Container Corporation of America, 828 employees, 32 accidents; Corrugated Container Company, 55 employees, 5 accidents; Crescent Box Corporation, 64 employees, no accidents; Federal Container Company, 110 employees, 2 accidents; Keystone Paper Products Corporation, 32 employees, no accidents; David Weber and Company, 70 employees, no accidents. It is of interest to record that, under the inspiration of the state-wide safety campaign, the Container Corporation of America and the Federal Container Company both organized safety committees, from the operation of which results in accident reduction are already noted.

In a contest among firms insured by the Maryland Casualty Company, the Keystone Reamer and Tool Company, of Millersburg, has been awarded a banner for the best safety record. This firm, employing 60 males and 2 females about 54 hours per week, had, up to the beginning of October, 1929, no accidents for the last 5 years. The plant safety committee figured prominently in producing this record.

The Polymet Coil Works, at Easton, with an average of 900 employees, reports but a single lost-time accident in 6 months ending October 14, 1929. H. Saumes, General Manager, is much interested in accident prevention. The plant safety committee meets twice a month.

The construction gang of the Bell Telephone Company, at Sunbury, with an average of 17 men employed, has had only one lost-time accident in 6 years.

The Coatesville plant of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation was awarded first prize in the corporation's inter-plant accident prevention contest for the third quarter of 1929. The prize was \$1,000 to be distributed among the employees.

REVIEW OF INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS

PREPARED BY
The Bureau of Statistics

THE LABOR MARKET

Reports on employment for October, 1929, exhibited a slightly decreasing tendency in manufacturing lines but an upward swing in construction, mining, and wholesale and retail trade. Industrial payrolls were generally larger than in September when payroll totals were reduced by the Labor Day holiday. Total hours of operation in manufacturing plants showed a 2.4 per cent increase in October over September. In comparison with the conditions of employment prevailing at this time last year, employment throughout most industries has shown marked improvement. Employment in anthracite coal mining is an exception, as the volume of employment in this industry is well below last year's level. Employment for street railway companies also shows some reduction. The slight veering off of manufacturing employment, although somewhat unusual for October, is not particularly significant because of the fact that manufacturing activity throughout 1929 has maintained a remarkably even volume, and the expected slackening of activity during the summer months was barely evident. Unless the November reports show a more definite slump in manufacturing employment, the year 1929 will close with general employment in the State in a much more favorable condition than it was twelve months ago.

State Employment Office Reports:—October reports from State Employment Offices indicated a more favorable balance of applicants to jobs than has existed during the last three years. The ratio of applicants to jobs open for October, 1929, was 167 to 100 as compared with 187 to 100 in September, and as compared with 189 to 100 in October, 1928. The Employment Office ratio of applicants to jobs open in October, 1929, was the best for any month since November, 1926. The extent of improvement in employment during 1929 is shown fairly well by a comparison of the ratio of applicants to jobs for the first 10 months of 1929 with the ratio for the first 10 months in 1928. For the first 10 months of 1929, State Employment Offices reported 91,037 applicants for 47,596 jobs, a ratio of 191 to 100. During the corresponding period in 1928, there were 90,673 applicants for 40,307 jobs, a ratio of 225 to 100, indicating that the general availability of employment in Pennsylvania according to the State Employment Office reports has shown a 15 per cent increase over last year.

Reports From Manufacturing Firms:—Reports on employment and payroll received from manufacturing firms for October show an 0.9 per cent decrease in employment as compared with September but a 2.4 per cent gain in

payrolls. In comparison with figures for October, 1928, the level of employment in manufacturing industries is 8.6 per cent higher and payrolls are increased 9.7 per cent. These figures are based on reports received from 861 manufacturing establishments engaged in 51 separate fields of manufacturing activity.

Earnings of workers in these plants averaged \$27.96 a week in October as compared with \$26.96 a week in September. The average of weekly earnings for workers in 803 plants reporting for October, 1928, was \$26.73.

Reports for 556 plants gave information as to the number of hours worked. These show that workers in manufacturing plants averaged 49.3 hours a week during October as compared with 48.1 hours a week during September.

The general rate of hourly earnings for manufacturing workers has shown very little fluctuation during the last year. The rate of average hourly earnings of workers in the manufacturing industry was \$0.588 in October, 1929, \$0.576 in September, 1929, and \$0.571 in October, 1928.

The Metal Industries:—Employment in the metal industries declined 2.8 per cent in October, the iron and steel forgings and electrical apparatus groups showing the largest decreases. The decline for the latter group was principally in the radio industry. Increased operation was shown for all other metal groups. Manufacturers of steam and hot water heating apparatus and of stoves and furnaces reported a busy month. Most plants in these two industries were running full time and a few reported overtime work. The foundry, machine and pump, and hardware industries also showed considerably increased production and payrolls.

Transportation Equipment:—Increased payrolls for automobile plants were due to the resumption of normal working schedules following part-time operation during September. Curtailed production was reported by most firms manufacturing auto bodies and parts. Contemplated changes in the models of several makes of cars was reported in explanation of the decreased volume of orders.

Work in railroad car repair shops maintained a fair volume. The 9 per cent increase in payrolls was due principally to the fact that there were more regular working days in the payroll period covered by the October report than in the report for September. The increase does not represent a gain in actual operation. Shops in the eastern section of the State are working more regularly than those in the central and western sections.

Textile Products:—Seasonally improved business was reported from the silk industry. Most mills show large payroll gains over last month and are working full time with occasional overtime. Carpet mills also reported seasonally increased production. Most mills are working 50 hours a week.

Foods and Tobacco:—The volume of Thanksgiving and Christmas trade boosted production in the candy industry. Nearly all candy manufacturers reported large gains in employment and payrolls. Ice cream manufacturers report reduced employment and payrolls because of decreased production during the fall and winter months. Work on orders for the Christmas trade also accounted for increased activity in cigar manufacture.

A heavy demand for wooden and paper boxes and containers during the Christmas season is forecast by the increased employment and production in these two industries.

Coal Mining:—Considerable improvement in employment and payrolls for the coal mining industries was shown during October. Reports to the Anthracite Bureau of Information from 155 anthracite collieries show a 4.1 per cent increase in employment and a 39.8 per cent gain in payrolls for October as compared with September. Employment in anthracite mines during October reached the highest total since January, but was 19 per cent less than in October, 1928. Wage payments in the anthracite industry for October were the highest since October, 1928, but were 13 per cent less than last year's total.

Reports from 345 mines in the bituminous industry in Pennsylvania for October show an 0.1 per cent increase in employment and a 2.1 per cent in payrolls as compared with September. Data for comparison with last year are not available for this industry.

Construction and Contracting:—Employment in the construction industry, as indicated by the reports received from 59 construction firms, advanced 3.5 per cent as compared with September. Payrolls increased 6.0 per cent. Construction employment for this small group of firms reporting to the Department is running much higher than in 1928. The index of construction employment for October is 48.4 per cent higher than for the corresponding month in 1928, and wage payments are 35.5 per cent higher than the figure for October, 1928. The percentage of total construction employment represented in the reports to the Department is so small, however, that the trend of employment for this group possibly is not representative of the true employment trend for the industry.

Trade:—Employment in wholesale and retail mercantile establishments was higher than in September. Employment in retail stores was 5.1 per cent higher than in September, and employment for wholesale firms showed a 1.7 per cent increase. Employment for both industries is slightly higher than at this time last year.

General:—The employment reports for October, of course, do not reflect any conditions which may have been brought about by the stock market upheaval during the early part of November and it is doubtful whether an unfavorable reaction, if any, will be reflected in employment reports for several months to come. However, it is the opinion of many economists that the stock market crash will not react unfavorably toward industrial production and expansion. Indeed, some economists assert that it will have a salutary effect in that funds which have been diverted from industrial production channels into stock market manipulation can now be used for industrial construction and expansion. Regardless of which opinion will prove to be correct, if active and whole-hearted support be given to President Hoover's program of progress, a prosperous year in industry generally throughout 1930 will be assured.

REPORT OF ACTIVITIES OF STATE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES FOR THE MONTH OF OCTOBER, 1929

INDUSTRIES	Persons Applying for Positions			Persons Asked for by Employers			Persons Sent to Positions			Persons Receiving Positions		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
GRAND TOTAL.....	8,358	5,858	2,500	5,003	3,758	1,245	5,074	3,719	1,355	3,714	2,735	979
Total Industrial Group (skilled).....	2,614	2,016	598	1,616	1,383	233	1,543	1,271	272	971	812	159
Building and construction.....	304	304	.....	159	159	.....	176	176	.....	125	125	.....
Shipbuilding.....	168	168	.....	97	97	.....	118	118	.....	80	80	.....
Chemicals and allied products.....	7	7	.....	3	3	.....	5	5	.....	3	3	.....
Clay, glass and stone products.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clothing.....	18	10	8	2	.....	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....
Textiles.....	26	14	12	4	.....	4	5	.....	5	.....	.....	.....
Food and kindred products.....	22	16	6	14	12	2	15	13	2	12	10	2
Leather, rubber and composition goods.....	15	13	2	7	6	1	11	8	3	5	.....	1
Lumber, woodwork and furniture.....	32	32	.....	20	20	.....	18	18	.....	9	9	.....
Paper and printing.....	8	8	.....	6	4	2	7	4	3	5	3	2
Metals and metal products.....	746	738	8	792	786	6	589	565	6	335	330	5
Mines and quarries.....	25	25	.....	14	14	.....	20	20	.....	17	17	.....
Transportation and public utilities.....	193	144	49	40	28	12	45	33	12	20	17	3
Hotel and restaurant.....	419	170	249	159	90	69	181	108	73	111	71	40
Wholesale and retail trade.....	264	118	146	104	53	51	114	61	53	61	40	21
Miscellaneous.....	366	248	118	195	111	84	237	124	113	183	103	80
Total Other Groups.....	5,744	3,842	1,902	3,387	2,375	1,012	3,531	2,448	1,083	2,743	1,923	820
Clerical and professional.....	1,088	614	474	236	144	92	350	185	165	164	83	81
Agriculture.....	19	11	8	41	35	6	39	33	6	37	31	6
Semi-skilled.....	967	433	534	623	197	426	664	239	425	402	144	258
Unskilled.....	2,619	2,478	141	1,774	1,725	49	1,752	1,704	48	1,432	1,394	38
Casual and day workers*.....	1,051	306	745	713	274	439	726	287	439	708	271	437
September, 1929.....	10,354	7,430	2,924	5,544	4,107	1,437	6,223	4,684	1,539	4,454	3,401	1,053
October, 1928.....	8,120	5,290	2,830	4,296	3,164	1,132	4,857	3,597	1,260	3,509	2,663	846
October, 1927.....	9,118	6,018	3,100	4,475	2,792	1,683	4,488	2,909	1,579	3,297	2,260	1,037

* The placement of each casual or day worker is recorded for only one (1) placement per week.

EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN PENNSYLVANIA¹

EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES											
GROUP AND INDUSTRY	No. of Plants Reporting	EMPLOYMENT				PAYROLLS			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS		
		No. of Wage Earners Week Ended Oct. 15, 1929	Index Numbers 1923-1925 = 100			Total Weekly Payroll Week Ended Oct. 15, 1929	Index Numbers 1923-1925 = 100			Week Ended	
			Oct. 1929	Per cent change compared with			Oct. 1929	Per cent change compared with			
				Sept. 1929	Oct. 1928			Sept. 1929	Oct. 1928		
ALL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES: (51) 42%	861	356,206	96.1	-0.9	+ 8.6	\$9,959,393	103.9	+ 2.4	+ 9.7	\$27.96	\$26.96
Metal products: (12) 57%	247	173,525	94.9	-2.8	+ 6.6	5,277,892	104.4	+ 0.5	+ 7.1	30.42	29.27
Blast furnaces.....	9	2,101	48.0	+1.5	+17.9	63,588	52.6	+ 3.1	+ 21.5	30.27	29.82
Steel works and rolling mills.....	49	87,660	83.8	-1.2	+ 8.8	2,797,931	92.6	+ 2.9	+ 8.3	31.92	30.43
Iron and steel forgings.....	10	2,244	104.3	-7.0	+17.2	62,356	119.6	- 1.9	+17.4	27.81	26.34
Structural iron work.....	10	4,960	117.5	+2.7	+ 7.7	147,500	126.7	+ 4.5	+ 8.9	29.74	29.26
Steam and hot water heating appliances.....	16	4,331	95.5	+1.6	+ 2.9	141,400	114.4	+15.8	+ 9.0	32.65	28.64
Stoves and furnaces.....	8	936	86.3	+3.4	+ 1.6	28,846	93.3	+13.8	- 3.6	30.82	28.01
Foundries.....	37	8,311	96.6	+0.6	+13.9	252,333	108.5	+ 8.5	+19.1	30.36	28.18
Machinery and parts.....	44	11,608	119.4	-0.6	+14.4	375,805	138.2	+ 3.4	+19.8	32.37	31.18
Electrical apparatus.....	23	39,950	135.4	-7.6	+11.1	1,098,356	145.3	- 9.0	+ 8.6	27.49	27.77
Engines and pumps.....	10	3,840	104.0	+3.0	+ 6.4	117,770	118.2	+ 8.5	+ 8.5	30.67	29.09
Hardware and tools.....	19	6,516	87.1	-1.2	+ 5.4	161,855	91.6	+ 4.7	+ 5.0	24.84	23.43
Brass and bronze products.....	12	1,068	91.2	+4.3	+17.2	30,112	95.0	+ 8.2	- 5.6	28.19	27.20
Transportation equipment: (5) 74%	41	31,321	75.4	-2.1	+ 1.9	941,119	77.8	+ 3.0	- 0.1	30.05	28.51
Automobiles.....	5	4,216	83.3	-0.5	+ 9.3	130,623	89.3	+13.5	-11.1	30.98	27.16
Automobile bodies and parts.....	13	7,203	82.8	-8.1	+ 1.4	215,114	76.5	- 5.1	+ 9.0	29.86	28.91
Locomotives and cars.....	13	13,614	66.4	-0.4	+22.1	415,250	70.1	+ 3.2	+44.2	30.50	29.46
Railroad repair shops.....	6	3,513	87.1	-3.0	+10.4	103,348	96.8	+ 9.4	+12.8	29.42	26.10
Shipbuilding.....	4	2,775	53.0	+4.1	+119.9	76,784	50.4	+ 3.1	+118.2	27.67	27.94

EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN PENNSYLVANIA —(Continued)

EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING														
GROUP AND INDUSTRY	No. of Plants Reporting	EMPLOYMENT					PAYROLLS			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS				
		No. of Wage Earners Week Ended Oct. 15, 1929	Index Numbers 1923-1925 = 100			Total Weekly Payroll Week Ended Oct. 15, 1929	Index Numbers 1923-1925 = 100		Week Ended					
			Oct. 1929	Per cent change compared with			Oct. 1929	Per cent change compared with						
				Sept. 1929	Oct. 1928						Sept. 1929	Oct. 1928		
Stone, clay and glass products: (3) 42%	68	16,164	84.5	-2.1	+	2.7	\$ 437,196	83.8	+	4.4	-	3.0	\$27.05	\$25.36
	32	5,065	94.0	-5.5	+	6.5	122,848	91.7	-	4.1	+	1.4	24.25	23.89
	14	5,037	70.3	-2.5	+	7.9	160,330	76.9	+	4.2	-	12.0	31.83	29.75
	22	6,062	99.4	+1.5	+	10.0	154,018	94.1	+	12.7	+	4.7	25.41	22.88
Lumber products: (3) 27%	54	6,566	80.7	-2.1	-	4.6	159,754	86.2	+	1.9	-	5.9	24.33	23.30
	17	2,136	70.9	-8.4	-	3.4	46,224	74.7	-	3.1	-	5.6	21.64	20.32
	30	3,366	81.9	+1.5	-	11.4	89,855	85.4	+	2.3	-	15.8	26.69	26.38
	7	1,064	114.2	+0.7	+	2.1	23,675	141.1	+	11.3	+	17.9	22.25	20.14
Chemical products: (5) 47%	54	13,629	105.7	0.0	+	7.9	409,952	117.9	+	4.4	+	10.9	30.08	28.60
	29	1,392	98.2	0.0	+	4.6	39,329	101.0	+	1.9	+	5.5	28.25	27.15
	3	2,786	120.4	+1.5	+	1.3	80,993	123.9	+	5.3	+	0.6	29.07	28.01
	3	619	143.0	+3.0	+	7.3	16,504	138.0	+	8.7	+	13.3	26.66	25.25
Chemicals and drugs.....	12	1,490	130.9	+0.2	+	2.4	41,861	141.9	+	8.7	+	3.6	28.09	25.81
	7	7,342	101.2	-0.8	+	15.8	231,265	115.6	+	3.4	+	19.8	31.50	30.10

EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN PENNSYLVANIA—(Continued)

26

GROUP AND INDUSTRY	No. of Plants Reporting	EMPLOYMENT				PAYROLLS				AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS	
		No. of Wage Earners Week Ended Oct. 15, 1929	Index Numbers 1923-1925 = 100		Total Weekly Payroll Week Ended Oct. 15, 1929	Index Numbers 1923-1925 = 100					
			Per cent change compared with			Per cent change compared with	Per cent change compared with				
			Oct. 1929	Sept. 1929			Oct. 1928	Oct. 1929	Sept. 1929		Oct. 1928
Leather and rubber products: (4) 46%	51	12,072	104.6	+1.7	+ 7.4	\$ 288,149	112.2	+ 4.9	+ 8.2	\$23.87	\$23.12
Leather tanning.....	17	6,032	109.1	+1.6	+ 5.3	159,354	117.1	+ 6.8	+ 7.9	26.42	25.10
Shoes.....	20	4,000	101.1	+1.0	+14.2	77,015	109.7	+ 2.4	+ 18.6	19.25	18.96
Leather products, other.....	10	1,120	122.7	+4.4	+ 1.5	26,341	113.2	+ 5.5	+ 6.4	23.10	23.40
Rubber tires and goods.....	4	920	84.3	+1.7	+ 0.1	25,439	99.1	+ 1.1	+ 5.4	27.65	28.42
Paper and printing: (3) 30%	68	14,008	97.3	+1.8	+ 3.1	469,120	115.4	+ 0.2	+ 6.2	33.49	34.16
Paper and wood pulp.....	12	3,664	84.6	+2.7	+ 1.0	106,746	95.9	+ 1.5	+ 2.6	29.13	29.44
Paper boxes and bags.....	10	1,169	107.1	+5.5	+ 6.0	20,947	136.8	+11.3	+10.3	17.92	16.98
Printing and publishing.....	46	9,175	104.6	+0.9	+ 2.0	341,427	124.9	+ 1.3	+ 5.5	37.21	38.11
Anthracite coal mining ² 50%.....	155	120,309	109.8	+4.1	+ 19.2	4,596,899	116.6	+39.8	+ 13.4	38.21	28.48
Bituminous coal mining ³ 35%.....	395	65,024	.....	+2.3	.....	1,740,098	.....	+ 6.3	.....	26.76	25.76
Construction and contracting 3%.....	59	8,911	156.0	+3.5	+ 48.4	244,147	133.2	+ 6.0	+ 35.5	27.25	26.55
Street railways 55%.....	5	15,312	90.2	+0.7	+ 7.5	529,858	96.7	+ 5.2	+ 5.8	34.60	32.68
Retail trade 17%.....	52	21,618	100.8	+5.2	+ 0.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wholesale trade 12%.....	83	3,952	100.2	+1.7	+ 2.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

¹Data compiled and published in conjunction with the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia. Figures used in this table are not actual employment totals, but are representative samples compiled from reports submitted by a selected group of firms in each industry. The percentages placed opposite the group totals indicate the approximate proportion of total employment which these figures represent.

²Anthracite figures are from the Anthracite Bureau of Information.

³Bituminous figures are from the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN PENNSYLVANIA—(Continued)

GROUP AND INDUSTRY	No. of Plants Reporting	No. of Wage Earners Week Ended Oct. 15, 1929	Total Weekly Wages Week Ended Oct. 15, 1929	Total Weekly Employe Hours Week Ended			Average Hourly Earnings Week Ended	
				Oct. 15, 1929	Sept. 15, 1929	Per Cent change	Oct. 15, 1929	Sept. 15, 1929
ALL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES: (47)	556	237,111	\$6,875,767	11,697,137	11,422,288	+ 2.4	\$.588	\$.576
Metal products:	190	140,222	4,311,153	6,935,124	6,816,179	+ 1.7	.622	.615
Blast furnaces.....	7	1,916	58,016	100,672	97,292	+ 3.5	.576	.583
Steel works and rolling mills.....	32	68,642	2,229,429	3,540,407	3,416,614	+ 3.6	.630	.627
Iron and steel forgings.....	9	1,954	56,205	96,747	104,808	+ 7.7	.581	.536
Structural iron work.....	7	2,657	75,922	134,303	125,738	+ 6.8	.565	.567
Steam and hot water heating appliances.	13	2,816	94,035	152,600	130,381	+ 17.0	.616	.617
Foundries.....	32	7,766	237,004	391,799	359,987	+ 8.8	.605	.606
Machinery and parts.....	36	9,420	302,557	489,041	483,155	+ 1.2	.619	.605
Electrical apparatus.....	22	35,981	1,005,518	1,580,857	1,671,494	+ 5.4	.636	.630
Engines and pumps.....	10	3,840	117,770	193,070	179,238	+ 7.7	.610	.606
Hardware and tools.....	13	4,374	109,657	210,252	205,678	+ 2.2	.522	.517
Brass and bronze products.....	9	856	25,040	45,376	41,794	+ 8.6	.552	.556
Transportation equipment:	32	22,142	667,457	1,047,105	999,208	+ 4.8	.637	.637
Automobiles.....	5	4,216	130,623	199,482	177,525	+ 12.4	.655	.648
Automobile bodies and parts.....	10	6,880	208,099	333,091	350,266	+ 4.9	.625	.626
Locomotives and cars.....	9	5,964	182,257	300,187	269,474	+ 11.4	.607	.601
Railroad repair shops.....	4	2,307	69,694	95,186	87,746	+ 8.5	.732	.731
Shipbuilding.....	4	2,775	76,784	119,159	114,197	+ 4.3	.644	.652
Textile products:	96	32,049	713,550	1,571,274	1,492,186	+ 5.3	.454	.447
Cotton goods.....	10	1,307	29,648	62,334	62,302	+ 0.1	.476	.466
Woolens and worsteds.....	9	3,518	73,404	172,748	179,634	+ 3.8	.425	.419
Silk goods.....	33	13,972	283,249	657,569	604,011	+ 8.9	.431	.427
Textile dyeing and finishing.....	7	840	18,869	36,771	41,071	+ 10.5	.513	.492
Carpets and rugs.....	5	1,914	50,600	94,218	89,947	+ 4.7	.537	.506
Hosiery.....	9	6,711	193,105	364,321	343,303	+ 6.1	.530	.521
Knit goods, other.....	8	1,343	27,012	68,357	62,253	+ 9.8	.395	.407
Men's clothing.....	3	146	1,669	6,315	5,949	+ 6.2	.264	.267
Women's clothing.....	8	983	15,227	47,571	49,150	+ 3.2	.320	.323
Shirts and furnishings.....	4	1,315	20,767	61,070	54,566	+ 11.9	.340	.336

EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN PENNSYLVANIA—(Concluded)

GROUP AND INDUSTRY	No. of Plants Reporting	No. of Wage Earners Week Ended Oct. 15, 1929	Total Weekly Wages Week Ended Oct. 15, 1929	Total Weekly Employe Hours Week Ended			Average Hourly Earnings Week Ended	
				Oct. 15, 1929	Sept. 15, 1929	Per Cent change	Oct. 15, 1929	Sept. 15, 1929
Foods and tobacco:	50	8,133	\$ 197,815	428,190	408,761	+ 4.8	\$.462	\$.463
Bread and bakery products.....	21	2,267	56,497	117,536	113,792	+ 3.3	.481	.492
Confectionery.....	5	2,146	49,320	115,911	102,817	+ 12.7	.425	.427
Ice cream.....	8	796	27,650	49,429	51,608	- 4.2	.559	.554
Meat packing.....	9	1,309	37,107	66,594	64,286	+ 3.6	.557	.563
Cigars and tobacco.....	7	1,615	27,241	78,720	76,258	+ 3.2	.346	.322
Stone, clay and glass products:	40	8,794	240,207	442,751	444,138	- 0.3	.543	.536
Brick, tile and pottery.....	20	3,251	77,973	153,690	169,817	- 9.5	.507	.506
Cement.....	8	2,701	84,226	154,562	152,600	+ 1.3	.545	.547
Glass.....	12	2,842	78,008	134,499	121,721	+ 10.5	.580	.561
Lumber products.....	43	3,980	106,935	194,909	187,633	+ 3.9	.549	.553
Lumber and planing mills.....	14	829	21,549	39,900	38,800	+ 2.8	.540	.524
Furniture.....	24	2,582	71,424	127,289	121,881	+ 4.4	.561	.586
Wooden boxes.....	5	569	13,962	27,720	26,952	+ 2.8	.504	.444
Chemical products:	24	8,262	251,951	407,965	418,488	- 2.5	.618	.570
Chemicals and drugs.....	10	768	22,302	44,411	44,154	+ 0.6	.502	.498
Paints and varnishes.....	9	1,367	38,216	68,224	62,598	+ 9.0	.560	.559
Petroleum refining.....	5	6,137	191,433	294,330	311,736	- 5.6	.650	.584
Leather and rubber products:	31	5,216	119,094	255,106	254,498	+ 0.2	.467	.465
Leather tanning.....	8	1,579	40,389	80,715	76,499	+ 5.5	.500	.508
Shoes.....	11	2,102	36,654	99,014	101,482	- 2.4	.370	.366
Leather products, other.....	8	615	16,612	30,018	30,796	- 2.5	.553	.540
Rubber tires and goods.....	4	920	25,439	45,359	45,721	- 0.8	.561	.562
Paper and printing:	50	8,283	267,605	414,713	401,197	+ 3.4	.645	.654
Paper and wood pulp.....	8	2,802	84,445	155,962	148,734	+ 4.9	.541	.559
Paper boxes and bags.....	7	594	11,607	29,195	25,593	+ 14.1	.398	.401
Printing and publishing.....	35	4,887	171,553	229,556	226,870	+ 1.2	.747	.745
Construction and contracting.....	51	8,153	221,100	371,136	354,643	+ 4.7	.596	.599

Data compiled and published in conjunction with the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia.

EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN PENNSYLVANIA CITY AREAS¹

CITY AREAS	No. of Plants Reporting	EMPLOYMENT				PAYROLLS				AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS	
		No. of Wage Earners Week Ended Oct. 15, 1929	Index Numbers 1923-1925 = 100			Total Weekly Payroll Week Ended Oct. 15, 1929	Index Numbers 1923-1925 = 100				
			Oct. 1929	Per cent change compared with			Oct. 1929	Per cent change compared with			
				Sept. 1929	Oct. 1928			Sept. 1929	Oct. 1928		
	81	30,619	94.6	+0.7	4.0		104.2	6.4	7.9	\$30.20	\$28.55
Allentown—Bethlehem—Easton.....	13	2,597	90.6	-2.4	16.3	\$ 924,722	98.6	0.4	19.4	23.44	22.83
Altoona.....	22	10,630	119.6	-1.0	17.6	60,880	137.1	3.0	19.2	31.06	29.77
Erie.....	35	11,915	108.1	+0.6	5.7	330,163	124.2	7.5	58.8	28.20	26.37
Harrisburg.....	20	5,008	105.1	+0.6	4.1	335,947	112.9	3.4	8.5	21.86	21.28
Hazleton—Pottsville.....	16	11,099	93.8	+0.6	20.6	109,485	105.0	3.1	25.4	35.23	34.33
Johnstown.....	31	5,768	84.7	+0.6	3.3	390,974	87.6	7.4	4.8	23.20	21.74
Lancaster.....	10	5,608	83.1	-5.4	1.2	133,833	81.9	1.4	0.6	29.62	28.41
New Castle.....	262	103,731	105.8	-2.8	6.0	166,105	115.1	0.1	7.7	28.30	27.34
Philadelphia.....	92	81,161	88.3	-0.6	-9.1	2,935,309	91.8	0.0	4.8	28.81	28.29
Pittsburgh.....	68	28,729	106.5	+2.3	12.7	2,338,234	122.6	+12.9	19.4	28.12	25.49
Reading—Lebanon.....	30	5,822	101.5	+4.6	16.4	807,802	105.6	+12.5	9.1	18.66	17.35
Scranton.....	23	9,017	89.6	-2.7	6.8	108,649	94.6	+4.4	12.8	22.38	20.84
Sunbury.....	27	7,380	96.7	+3.8	1.0	201,778	109.5	+5.5	10.7	19.77	19.37
Wilkes-Barre.....	23	7,380	96.7	+3.8	1.0	145,909	109.5	+5.5	10.7	19.77	19.37
Williamsport.....	27	4,055	92.3	-5.2	5.7	145,909	101.7	-3.8	12.6	22.75	22.38
York.....	54	7,246	103.0	0.0	3.4	92,239	98.8	-3.2	9.5	19.77	20.43

¹Data compiled and published in conjunction with the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia.

ACCIDENTS IN INDUSTRY INCREASE IN OCTOBER

Reports of accidents to workers in industry continue to show increased totals in 1929 over corresponding months of last year. Reports of 181 fatal accidents and 15,674 non-fatal accidents were received at the Bureau of Workmen's Compensation during October, 1929, as compared with 168 fatal and 15,091 non-fatal accidents received during October, 1928, an increase of 7.7 per cent in fatal accidents and of 3.9 per cent in non-fatal accidents. In comparison to the accident totals for September, 1929, fatal accidents for October, 1929, show a 1.1 per cent decrease and non-fatal accidents a 15.3 per cent increase.

Despite the state-wide campaign for safety in industry throughout 1929, the monthly accident totals have shown a constant increase as compared with last year. This fact does not imply failure of the campaign, but rather emphasizes the wisdom of its inception and the vital need for its continuance. There are many factors contributing to the increase in the reported total of accidents for 1929 which, when fully understood, constitute a reasonable explanation of part of the accident increase. The most important of these are the following:

1. *Increased employment.* The number of workers in industry has been greater in 1929 than in 1928. Employment records of all kinds testify to this. The more conservative estimates place the general increase in manufacturing employment in 1929 over 1928 at from 6 to 8 per cent.
2. *Increased plant operation as shown by the gains in wage payments.* This increase has been variously estimated at from 8 to 12 per cent. The Pennsylvania reports from manufacturers show approximately a 12 per cent increase in wage payments for ten months of 1929 over the corresponding period in 1928.
3. *A fuller compliance with the accident reporting law.* Undoubtedly this has been an important factor. There is no means of determining how many employers are reporting accidents this year who had neglected to do so, in violation of law, in former years, nor how many are reporting all accidents this year who formerly reported only those which were compensable. There are some of each class. It is quite certain that the widespread interest and activity in safety work has resulted in a more general and careful observance of the provisions of the accident reporting law. Then, too, the campaign for the strict enforcement of the compulsory insurance provision of the workmen's compensation law has brought many new employers into the accident reporting ranks.

4. *Miscellaneous factors.* These include new men on jobs, lack of safety instruction, increased mechanization of industry, speeded production, increased traffic hazards, and the like.

With all of these factors tending to increase the accident total for 1929 taken into consideration, it is surprising that the accident record for the first 10 months of 1929 shows only a 9.2 per cent increase over the total for the corresponding period in 1928. At least half of this increase might be attributed quite reasonably to the factors outlined above. In any comparison of accident totals for one year only, with those of a preceding year, a mistaken impression as to the general trend of accidents is sometimes obtained. For example, a comparison of the accident total for the first 10 months of 1929 with that for the first 10 months in 1928 shows a 9.3 per cent accident increase, but if the comparison of the accident total for the first 10 months of 1929 is made with the average number of accidents reported during the first 10 months of the last five years, it shows that the total of accidents for the first 10 months of 1929 is actually 1.9 per cent less than the average number reported during the corresponding period of the last five years.

The record of accidents for the three main divisions of industry for the first ten months in 1929 as compared with the record for the first ten months in 1928 is as follows:

ACCIDENTS REPORTED TO THE BUREAU OF WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

INDUSTRY	Ten Months, 1929		Ten Months, 1928		Per Cent Increase or Decrease in 1929	
	Fatal	Non-fatal	Fatal	Non-fatal	Fatal	Non-fatal
General industrial.....	742	88,767	692	78,612	+ 7.2	+12.9
Coal mining.....	773	42,357	900 ¹	40,034	—14.1	+ 5.8
Transportation and public utilities.....	171	7,399	177	8,014	— 3.4	— 7.7
Total.....	1,686	138,523	1,769	126,660	— 4.7	+ 9.4

¹Includes figure for mine disaster in which 194 lives were lost.

COMPENSATION

Compensation awards for October, 1929, totaled \$1,562,756, the second highest figure this year. April was the high month with awards totaling \$1,789,498. Agreements were approved by the Bureau of Workmen's Compensation during October in 7,501 cases as follows:

152 fatal cases.....	\$639,199
323 permanent disability cases.....	355,326
7,026 temporary disability cases.....	568,231

Awards for all three groups were higher than in September.

The statement is sometimes made that it is only the minor accidents, those causing no lost time or resulting in only one or two days of disability, that are increasing. That statement is not substantiated by the record of compensated accident cases. Agreements for the payment of compensation in 73,349 cases were approved by the Bureau of Workmen's Compensation during the first ten months of 1929, a 9.4 per cent increase over last year, or almost the same proportionate increase as is shown in the reported total of all accidents. The amount of compensation awards for the first ten months of 1929 was \$13,681,248, an increase of \$779,909, or 6.2 per cent, over the total of compensation awards for the first ten months in 1928.

While with all factors considered there seems to have been an appreciable increase in the frequency of accidents in 1929, the severity of accidental injuries has shown a distinct decrease. The duration of disability in the temporary disability cases compensated during the first 10 months of 1929 has averaged 41.8 days as compared with an average of 45.3 days for the temporary disability cases compensated during the corresponding period in 1928, a decrease in the average severity of injury of 3.5 days per case.

ONE MORE COUNTY SLIPPED INTO THE RED DURING OCTOBER. FORTY-ONE OF 67 COUNTIES WITH ACCIDENT INCREASE IS NOT A RECORD TO BOAST OF. WE'RE DEPENDING ON WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA'S THANKSGIVING NO-ACCIDENT MONTH FOR A NOVEMBER RECORD. SHALL WE GET IT?

This table gives the record of accidents reported to the Bureau of Workmen's Compensation from industries other than coal mining and transportation and public utilities.

COUNTY ¹	October, 1929			October, 1928			Per Cent Increase or Decrease
	Fatal	Non-fatal ²	Total	Fatal	Non-fatal ²	Total	
Adams.....	..	50	50	1	35	36	+ 38.89
Allegheny.....	15	1,758	1,773	15	1,639	1,654	+ 7.19
Armstrong.....	..	100	100	1	80	81	+ 23.46
Beaver.....	3	211	214	5	207	212	+ 0.94
Bedford.....	..	26	26	..	22	22	+ 13.04
Berks.....	..	342	342	4	329	333	+ 2.70
Blair.....	2	119	121	1	98	99	+ 22.22
Bradford.....	..	36	36	..	53	53	- 32.08
Bucks.....	..	76	76	1	66	67	+ 13.43
Butler.....	..	90	90	2	79	81	+ 11.11
Cambria.....	1	107	108	1	115	116	- 6.90
Cameron.....	..	4	4	..	7	7	- 42.86
Carbon.....	..	24	24	..	21	21	+ 14.29
Centre.....	1	40	41	1	35	36	+ 13.89
Chester.....	..	139	139	..	118	118	+ 17.80
Clarion.....	..	22	22	..	24	24	- 8.33
Clearfield.....	..	68	68	..	58	58	+ 17.24
Clinton.....	..	43	43	..	62	62	- 30.65
Columbia.....	..	21	21	1	24	25	- 16.00
Crawford.....	..	107	107	..	80	80	+ 33.75
Cumberland.....	1	77	78	..	66	66	+ 18.18
Dauphin.....	1	175	176	2	261	263	- 33.08
Delaware.....	..	278	278	1	180	181	+ 53.59
Elk.....	2	53	55	..	45	45	+ 22.22
Erie.....	1	340	341	1	232	233	+ 46.35
Fayette.....	2	99	101	1	77	78	+ 29.36
Forest.....	..	7	7	..	5	5	+ 40.00
Franklin.....	..	73	73	1	64	65	+ 12.30
Fulton.....	..	9	9	..	3	3	+200.00
Greene.....	..	21	21	..	23	23	- 8.65
Huntingdon.....	..	40	40	1	32	33	+ 21.21
Indiana.....	..	51	51	..	61	61	- 16.39
Jefferson.....	..	40	40	..	37	37	+ 8.11
Juniata.....	..	8	8	..	10	10	- 20.00
Lackawanna.....	..	125	125	1	162	163	- 23.31
Lancaster.....	..	176	176	..	230	230	- 23.48
Lawrence.....	2	92	94	..	88	88	+ 6.82
Lebanon.....	..	74	74	1	80	81	- 8.64
Lehigh.....	5	173	178	1	155	156	+ 14.10
Luzerne.....	5	243	248	2	270	272	- 8.08
Lycoming.....	1	102	103	..	102	102	+ 0.98
McKean.....	2	163	165	..	108	108	+ 52.78
Mercer.....	..	102	102	1	94	95	+ 7.37
Mifflin.....	1	46	47	..	71	71	- 33.80
Monroe.....	..	34	34	..	33	33	+ 3.03
Montgomery.....	1	307	308	2	321	323	- 4.65
Montour.....	..	15	15	..	15	15	.....
Northampton.....	1	198	199	5	199	204	- 2.45
Northumberland.....	..	97	97	..	88	88	+ 10.23
Perry.....	..	16	16	..	14	14	+ 14.29
Philadelphia.....	24	2,069	2,093	7	2,053	2,060	+ 1.12
Pike.....	..	7	7	..	5	5	+ 40.00
Potter.....	..	17	17	..	10	10	+ 70.00
Schuylkill.....	2	133	135	1	149	150	- 10.00
Snyder.....	..	6	6	..	8	8	- 25.00
Somerset.....	..	40	40	2	44	46	- 13.04
Sullivan.....	..	3	3	..	5	5	- 40.00
Susquehanna.....	2	12	14	..	14	14	.....
Tioga.....	1	41	42	..	23	23	+ 82.61
Union.....	..	8	8	..	7	7	+ 14.29
Venango.....	2	82	84	..	64	64	+ 31.25
Warren.....	..	73	73	..	60	60	+ 21.67
Washington.....	3	178	181	3	165	168	+ 7.74
Wayne.....	..	19	19	..	21	21	- 9.52
Westmoreland.....	..	284	284	2	290	292	- 2.74
Wyoming.....	..	4	4	..	10	10	- 60.00
York.....	..	151	151	..	190	190	- 20.53
Out of State ³.....	..	25	25	..	not recorded	..	..
TOTALS.....	81	9,769	9,850	68	9,396	9,464	+ 4.08

¹Counties showing an increase in the total number of accidents are printed in red.

²Accidents resulting in disability lasting 2 or more days.

³By amendment to Compensation Law, effective April 29, 1929, accidents to employes of Pennsylvania concerns temporarily engaged in work in another State are compensable under the Pennsylvania Law.

AT THE END OF 10 MONTHS ONLY 17 COUNTIES IN THE STATE ARE ELIGIBLE FOR
A PLACE ON THE HONOR ROLL OF COUNTIES SHOWING REDUCED ACCIDENT
TOTALS IN 1929. CAMERON COUNTY HAS HAD THE WORST ACCIDENT
EXPERIENCE IN COMPARISON TO 1928. WYOMING COUNTY THE
BEST. WHAT OF YOUR COUNTY? *Help Get It Out of the Red.*

This table gives the record of accidents reported to the Bureau of Workmen's Compensation from industries other than coal mining and transportation and public utilities.

COUNTY ¹	10 Months, 1929			10 Months, 1928			Per Cent Increase or Decrease in 1929
	Fatal	Non-fatal ²	Total	Fatal	Non-fatal ²	Total	
Adams.....	..	299	299	3	283	286	+ 4.55
Allegheny.....	170	16,137	16,307	131	13,112	13,243	+ 23.14
Armstrong.....	8	852	860	5	734	739	+ 16.37
Beaver.....	26	2,100	2,126	18	1,800	1,818	+ 16.94
Bedford.....	2	223	225	3	188	191	+ 17.80
Berks.....	9	3,260	3,269	20	2,869	2,889	+ 13.15
Blair.....	5	1,008	1,013	6	840	846	+ 19.74
Bradford.....	2	389	391	5	387	392	- 0.26
Bucks.....	7	559	602	9	611	620	- 2.90
Butler.....	3	765	768	7	608	615	+ 24.88
Cambria.....	10	826	836	14	803	817	+ 2.33
Cameron.....	..	57	57	..	34	34	+ 67.65
Carbon.....	..	251	251	1	225	226	+ 11.06
Centre.....	2	352	354	5	315	320	+ 10.63
Chester.....	10	1,257	1,267	14	1,078	1,092	+ 16.03
Clarion.....	1	250	251	..	197	197	+ 27.41
Clearfield.....	6	588	594	2	620	622	- 4.50
Clinton.....	4	363	367	4	470	474	- 22.57
Columbia.....	3	254	257	4	238	242	+ 6.19
Crawford.....	5	974	979	3	651	654	+ 49.69
Cumberland.....	3	631	634	4	534	538	+ 17.84
Dauphin.....	19	1,862	1,881	15	2,002	2,017	- 6.74
Delaware.....	17	2,168	2,185	21	1,740	1,761	+ 24.08
Elk.....	2	487	489	3	488	491	- 0.41
Erie.....	14	2,545	2,559	14	1,791	1,805	+ 41.77
Fayette.....	8	834	842	8	846	854	- 1.41
Forest.....	..	65	65	1	55	56	+ 16.07
Franklin.....	2	649	651	5	525	530	+ 22.83
Fulton.....	1	64	65	..	48	48	+ 35.42
Greene.....	3	206	209	4	127	131	+ 59.54
Huntingdon.....	1	352	353	6	308	314	+ 12.42
Indiana.....	5	494	499	8	481	489	+ 2.04
Jefferson.....	2	295	297	1	333	334	- 11.08
Juniata.....	1	74	75	..	90	90	- 16.67
Lackawanna.....	8	1,249	1,257	9	1,400	1,409	- 10.78
Lancaster.....	11	1,818	1,829	6	1,742	1,748	+ 4.63
Lawrence.....	7	839	846	3	764	767	+ 10.30
Lebanon.....	6	747	753	3	636	639	+ 17.84
Lehigh.....	19	1,538	1,557	10	1,458	1,468	+ 6.06
Luzerne.....	24	2,157	2,181	17	2,078	2,095	+ 4.11
Lycoming.....	9	1,007	1,016	9	1,032	1,041	- 2.40
McKean.....	7	1,450	1,457	3	953	956	+ 52.41
Mercer.....	6	912	918	9	759	768	+ 19.53
Mifflin.....	8	368	376	4	399	403	- 6.70
Monroe.....	2	288	290	..	292	292	- 0.68
Montgomery.....	23	2,828	2,851	22	2,693	2,715	+ 5.01
Montour.....	2	190	192	3	157	160	+ 20.00
Northampton.....	20	1,650	1,670	25	1,534	1,559	+ 7.12
Northumberland.....	5	857	862	2	821	823	+ 4.74
Perry.....	1	100	101	..	93	93	+ 8.60
Philadelphia.....	161	19,349	19,510	145	17,964	18,109	+ 7.74
Pike.....	1	62	63	..	44	44	+ 43.18
Potter.....	2	139	141	2	120	122	+ 15.57
Schuylkill.....	13	1,217	1,230	10	1,105	1,115	+ 10.31
Snyder.....	2	71	73	1	73	74	- 1.35
Somerset.....	1	327	328	2	313	315	+ 4.13
Sullivan.....	..	54	54	..	38	38	+ 42.11
Susquehanna.....	2	156	158	1	135	136	+ 16.18
Tioga.....	3	303	306	4	302	306	.....
Union.....	..	85	85	1	89	90	- 5.56
Venango.....	6	718	724	9	569	578	+ 25.26
Warren.....	3	646	649	1	432	433	+ 49.88
Washington.....	13	1,400	1,413	17	1,213	1,230	+ 14.88
Wayne.....	1	239	240	..	203	203	+ 18.23
Westmoreland.....	15	2,597	2,612	17	2,119	2,136	+ 22.28
Wyoming.....	..	56	56	1	83	84	- 33.33
York.....	6	1,667	1,673	12	1,568 not recorded	1,580	+ 5.89
Out of State ³	4	157	161	recorded			.....
TOTALS.....	742	88,767	89,509	692	78,612	79,304	+ 12.87

¹Counties showing an increase in the total number of accidents are printed in red.

²Accidents resulting in disability lasting 2 or more days.

³By amendment to Compensation Law, effective April 29, 1929, accidents to employes of Pennsylvania concerns temporarily engaged in work in another State are compensable under the Pennsylvania Law.

RECORD OF ACCIDENTS REPORTED TO THE BUREAU OF WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION DURING THE FIRST 10 MONTHS OF 1929
AS COMPARED WITH THE FIRST 10 MONTHS OF 1928, BY CLASS OF INDUSTRY

INDUSTRIES	10 Months, 1929		10 Months, 1928		Increase or Decrease in 1929	
	Fatal	Non-fatal*	Fatal	Non-fatal*	Fatal	Non-fatal*
TOTAL OF ALL INDUSTRIES.....	1,686	138,523	1,776	126,660	- 5.1	+ 9.4
CONSTRUCTION AND CONTRACTING—(Total).....	197	16,774	186	15,484	+ 5.9	+ 8.3
Building construction.....	81	6,262	71	8,153	+14.1	-23.2
Other construction.....	81	5,047	77	3,090	+ 5.2	+63.3
Contracting.....	35	5,465	38	4,241	- 7.9	+28.9
MANUFACTURING—(Total).....	335	51,359	295	44,427	+13.6	+15.6
Chemicals and allied products.....	32	2,365	30	2,029	+ 6.7	+16.6
Clay, glass and stone products.....	28	3,871	22	3,829	+27.3	+ 1.1
Clothing.....	2	1,866	6	1,580	-66.7	+18.1
Food and kindred products.....	21	4,538	20	4,164	+ 5.0	+ 9.0
Leather, rubber and composition goods.....	5	1,284	9	1,357	-14.5	- 5.4
Lumber, wood and their products.....	13	3,376	23	3,140	-43.5	+ 7.5
Paper and paper products and printing and publishing.....	4	2,084	13	1,978	-69.3	+ 5.4
Textiles.....	9	2,447	9	2,342	0.0	+ 4.4
METALS AND METAL PRODUCTS—(Total).....	217	28,724	157	23,339	+38.2	+23.1
Blast furnaces and steel works.....	34	951	20	777	+70.0	+22.4
Rolling mills.....	63	5,701	37	4,669	+70.3	+22.1
Foundries and machine shops.....	20	5,824	16	4,693	+25.0	+24.1
Fabrication.....	74	11,733	57	8,946	+29.8	+31.2
Car repair shops.....	20	2,571	20	2,428	0.0	+ 5.9
Automobile service stations.....	6	1,944	7	1,826	-14.3	+ 6.5
Other manufacturing.....	4	804	6	669	-33.4	+20.2
COAL MINING—(Total).....	773	42,358	901	40,034	-14.2	+ 5.8
Anthracite coal mining.....	417	22,948	400	21,028	+ 4.3	+ 9.1
Bituminous coal mining.....	356	19,410	501	19,006	-29.0	+ 2.1
QUARRYING AND MINING OTHER THAN COAL MINING.....	35	1,729	23	1,966	+52.2	-12.1
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES—(Total).....	171	7,398	177	8,014	- 3.4	- 7.7
Steam railroads.....	101	4,025	107	4,496	- 5.6	-10.5
Other transportation.....	22	1,582	25	1,600	-12.0	- 1.1
Public utilities.....	48	1,791	45	1,918	+ 6.7	- 6.6

RECORD OF ACCIDENTS REPORTED TO THE BUREAU OF WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION DURING THE FIRST 10 MONTHS OF 1929
AS COMPARED WITH THE FIRST 10 MONTHS OF 1928, BY CLASS OF INDUSTRY

INDUSTRIES	10 Months, 1929		10 Months, 1928		Increase or Decrease in 1929	
	Fatal	Non-fatal*	Fatal	Non-fatal*	Fatal	Non-fatal*
HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.....	1	1,370	2	1,219	-50.0	+12.4
TRADING—(Total).....	43	7,843	48	6,968	-10.4	+12.6
Retail.....	32	6,349	38	5,543	-15.8	+14.5
Wholesale.....	11	1,494	10	1,425	+10.0	+ 4.8
STATE AND MUNICIPAL.....	75	3,418	88	3,227	-14.8	+ 5.9
MISCELLANEOUS.....	56	6,274	56	5,321	0.0	+17.9

* Accidents resulting in disability lasting two or more days.

ACCIDENTS OCCURRING DURING COURSE OF EMPLOYMENT REPORTED TO THE BUREAU OF WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

ACCIDENT REPORTS RECEIVED

1929	Total		General Industrial		Coal Mining		Transportation and Public Utilities	
	Total	Fatal	Non-fatal	Fatal	Fatal	Non-fatal	Fatal	Non-fatal
TOTAL—1929.....	140,209	1,686	138,523	742	88,767	42,357	171	7,399
January.....	13,806	162	13,644	79	8,396	4,432	17	816
February.....	12,277	137	12,140	51	7,183	4,330	12	627
March.....	13,907	195	13,712	65	8,613	4,335	18	764
April.....	12,744	151	12,593	75	8,153	3,877	9	563
May.....	13,856	179	13,677	78	8,678	4,333	23	666
June.....	13,818	139	13,679	58	9,071	3,807	18	801
July.....	13,478	176	13,302	91	9,102	3,198	19	702
August.....	16,695	183	16,512	88	11,048	4,578	15	886
September.....	13,773	183	13,590	76	8,754	4,090	23	746
October.....	15,855	181	15,674	81	9,769	5,077	17	828
TOTAL—first 10 months 1928....	128,429	1,769	126,660	692	78,612	40,034	177	8,014
*GRAND TOTAL..	2,470,521	32,609	2,437,912	13,926	1,544,111	682,148	5,002	211,653

* Since the inception of the Act—January 1, 1916.

**NUMBER OF ACCIDENTS REPORTED DURING FIRST 10 MONTHS OF
1929, AND THE FIRST 10 MONTHS OF 1928 TABULATED BY CAUSE
OF ACCIDENT AND DEGREE OF INJURY**

CAUSE	10 Months, 1929		10 Months, 1928		Increase or Decrease in 1929	
	Fatal	Non- fatal	Fatal	Non- fatal	Fatal	Non- fatal
TOTAL.....	1,686	138,523	1,776	126,660	— 5.1	+ 9.4
Working machinery.....	51	11,607	55	10,372	— 7.3	+11.9
Boilers and pressure apparatus.....	14	220	4	227	+250.0	— 3.1
Pumps and prime movers....	6	325	6	328	0.0	— 0.9
Transmission apparatus.....	5	168	5	174	0.0	+ 3.5
Elevators and hoists.....	34	786	34	738	0.0	+ 6.5
Cranes and derricks.....	75	2,605	46	1,995	+ 63.0	+30.6
Cars and engines.....	286	9,409	265	9,745	+ 7.9	— 3.5
Motor vehicles.....	127	5,975	120	5,119	+ 5.8	+16.7
Other vehicles.....	18	929	19	951	— 5.3	— 2.3
Hand trucks.....	6	2,020	7	1,654	— 14.3	+22.1
Water and air craft....	14	61	12	70	+ 16.7	—12.9
Handling objects—by hand..	48	29,690	46	27,371	+ 4.3	+ 8.5
Hand tools.....	24	13,352	12	12,394	+100.0	+ 7.7
Electricity.....	67	891	76	854	— 11.9	+ 4.3
Explosive substances.....	171	1,599	346	1,523	— 50.6	+ 5.0
Hot and corrosive substances..	32	4,900	25	4,369	+ 28.0	+12.2
Falling objects.....	466	20,810	433	18,466	+ 7.6	+12.7
Falls of persons.....	181	18,523	176	17,287	+ 2.8	+ 7.1
Stepping upon or striking against objects.....	13	8,780	8	8,126	+ 62.5	+ 8.0
Miscellaneous.....	48	5,873	81	4,897	— 40.8	+19.9

AGREEMENTS APPROVED BY THE BUREAU OF WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

1929		Total	Fatal	Permanent Disability	Temporary Disability
TOTAL—1929.....		73,349	1,502	2,955	68,892
January.....	7,342	151		300	6,891
February.....	6,249	129		260	5,860
March.....	7,554	164		277	7,113
April.....	8,087	215		326	7,546
May.....	7,495	150		304	7,041
June.....	7,628	158		320	7,150
July.....	7,028	129		300	6,599
August.....	7,196	140		278	6,778
September.....	7,269	114		267	6,888
October.....	7,501	152		323	7,026
TOTAL—first 10 months 1928.....		67,029	1,562	2,751	62,716
*GRAND TOTAL.....		997,757	27,085	30,253	940,419

COMPENSATION AWARDED AND PAID

1929		AWARDED				PAID			
		Total Compensation Awarded	Fatal Compensation Awarded	Permanent Disability Compensation Awarded	Temporary Disability Compensation Awarded	Total Compensation Paid	Fatal Compensation Paid	Permanent Disability Compensation Paid	Temporary Disability Compensation Paid
TOTAL—1929.....		\$ 13,681,248	\$ 5,281,074	\$ 3,259,886	\$ 5,140,288	\$ 11,280,930	\$ 3,200,863	\$ 2,939,779	\$ 5,140,288
January.....		1,377,476	503,017	339,299	535,130	1,205,786	329,519	341,137	535,130
February.....		1,115,954	473,335	285,004	357,615	889,916	288,628	243,673	288,628
March.....		1,332,970	500,802	310,464	521,704	1,108,205	316,728	269,774	521,704
April.....		1,789,498	817,253	341,795	630,450	1,429,968	458,662	340,856	630,450
May.....		1,399,557	538,346	317,032	544,179	1,140,751	286,619	309,956	544,179
June.....		1,400,471	466,819	384,272	549,380	1,240,955	297,138	394,417	549,380
July.....		1,259,898	382,176	336,543	541,179	1,212,412	390,309	280,924	541,179
August.....		1,378,884	562,965	346,800	469,119	1,057,743	316,318	272,311	469,119
September.....		1,063,784	397,132	243,351	423,301	896,073	220,683	252,089	423,301
October.....		1,562,756	639,199	355,326	568,231	1,099,132	296,259	234,642	568,231
TOTAL—first 10 months 1928.....		\$ 12,881,339	\$ 5,308,994	\$ 2,980,891	\$ 4,591,454	\$ 10,256,718	\$ 2,925,697	\$ 2,739,567	\$ 4,591,454
*GRAND TOTAL.....		\$163,965,283	\$76,949,502	\$34,707,091	\$52,308,690	\$117,596,360	\$35,766,342	\$29,521,328	\$52,308,690

* Since the inception of the Act—January 1, 1916.

COMPILED FROM RECORDS IN THE BUREAU OF WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

**PERMANENT INJURIES

1929	Loss of Legs		Loss of Arms		Loss of Hands		Loss of Feet		Loss of Eyes	
	No.	Amt. Awarded	No.	Amt. Awarded	No.	Amt. Awarded	No.	Amt. Awarded	No.	Amt. Awarded
TOTAL—1929.....	73	\$ 198,227	63	\$ 177,891	181	\$ 425,216	137	\$ 278,639	461	\$ 828,246
January.....	6	17,932	11	31,223	22	49,946	13	27,423	40	67,974
February.....	9	24,268	4	10,920	12	27,707	18	35,067	33	61,494
March.....	11	29,509	5	16,083	17	40,931	8	16,111	42	72,675
April.....	10	27,048	5	12,817	23	55,374	15	28,311	45	84,593
May.....	7	18,865	7	20,503	18	43,118	16	32,687	53	94,840
June.....	10	26,165	6	16,862	18	38,295	7	13,651	52	93,186
July.....	5	13,932	4	11,687	17	38,593	19	39,952	46	80,394
August.....	5	12,864	8	24,360	17	39,932	17	36,164	53	102,570
September.....	4	10,874	5	11,831	11	26,912	7	13,950	42	68,523
October.....	6	16,770	8	21,605	26	64,408	17	35,323	55	101,997
TOTAL—first 10 months 1928.....	108	\$ 272,859	59	\$ 157,804	190	\$ 422,670	149	\$ 286,740	443	\$ 732,819
*GRAND TOTAL.....	1,448	\$3,268,927	1,028	\$2,343,366	3,245	\$6,072,574	2,035	\$3,460,865	8,027	\$11,457,830

40

**PERMANENT INJURIES—(Concluded)

1929	Loss of Fingers		Loss of Phalanges		Facial Disfigurement		Miscellaneous	
	No.	Amt. Awarded	No.	Amt. Awarded	No.	Amt. Awarded	No.	Amt. Awarded
TOTAL—1929.....	1,418	\$ 598,664	958	\$ 224,407	121	\$ 63,662	96	\$ 464,934
January.....	131	58,753	94	22,071	11	8,921	11	55,056
February.....	125	54,225	77	19,231	6	5,861	9	46,231
March.....	149	58,769	83	20,252	9	4,629	11	51,505
April.....	167	67,838	112	25,108	18	7,232	8	33,474
May.....	139	59,076	98	24,447	18	5,596	3	17,900
June.....	139	56,873	102	23,086	20	7,470	23	108,684
July.....	138	58,758	105	24,917	10	5,409	13	62,901
August.....	122	51,597	78	17,150	9	7,645	11	54,518
September.....	150	65,040	98	21,204	7	6,852	4	18,165
October.....	158	67,735	111	26,941	13	4,047	3	16,500
TOTAL—first 10 months 1928.....	1,137	\$ 449,942	934	\$ 204,435	122	\$ 53,908	87	\$ 399,714
*GRAND TOTAL.....	9,606	\$3,474,079	7,767	\$1,537,370	630	\$353,035	635	\$2,739,045

* Since the inception of the Act—January 1, 1916.
 ** Multiple losses separated respectively.

ACCIDENTS OCCURRING DURING COURSE OF EMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED TO THE BUREAU OF WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION DURING OCTOBER, 1929

CAUSE	Total of All Industries				Construction and Contracting				Coal Mining				Manufacturing																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
					Building Construction				Other Construction				Contracting				Anthracite		Bituminous		Quarrying and Mining other than Coal Mining				Total of Manufacturing Industries							Chemicals and Allied Products		Clay, Glass and Stone Products		Clothing		Food and Kindred Products		Leather, Rubber and Composition Goods		Lumber, Wood and their Products		Paper and Paper Products and Publishing		Textiles																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F

* F. = Fatal
N. F. = Non-fatal

ACCIDENTS OCCURRING DURING COURSE OF EMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED TO THE BUREAU OF WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION DURING OCTOBER, 1929—(Concluded)

CAUSE	Manufacturing—(Concluded)										Transportation and Public Utilities				Other Industries															
	Metals and Metal Products										Other				Public Utilities				Hotels and Restaurants				Trading							
	Blast Furnaces and Steel Works		Rolling Mills		Foundries and Machine Shops		Fabrication		Car Repair Shops		Automobile Service Stations		Other		Steam Railroads		Other Transportation		Public Utilities		Hotels and Restaurants		Retail		Wholesale		State and Municipal		Miscellaneous	
	Total	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	F	NF	
* F																														
TOTAL OF ALL CAUSES																														
Working machinery and processes																														
Boilers and pressure apparatus																														
Pumps and prime movers																														
Transmission apparatus																														
Elevators and hoists																														
Cranes and derricks																														
Cars and engines																														
Motor vehicles																														
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Hand trucks																														
Water and air craft																														
Handling objects—by hand																														
Hand tools																														
Electricity																														
Explosive substances																														
Hot and corrosive substances																														
Falling objects																														
Falls of persons																														
Stepping upon or striking against objects																														
Miscellaneous																														

*F. = Fatal.
N. F. = Non-fatal.

FIVE-YEAR COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF ACCIDENTS REPORTED

MONTH	1925			1926			1927			1928			1929		
	Fatal	Non-fatal	Total	Fatal	Non-fatal	Total	Fatal	Non-fatal	Total	Fatal	Non-fatal	Total	Fatal	Non-fatal	Total
January.....	200	15,339	15,539	150	12,815	12,965	170	14,497	14,667	161	11,975	12,136	162	13,644	13,806
February.....	171	14,208	14,379	149	11,958	12,107	184	13,101	13,285	145	11,912	12,057	137	12,140	12,277
March.....	158	15,517	15,675	185	15,606	15,791	354	27,598	27,952	306	23,887	24,193	290	25,784	26,083
April.....	529	45,064	45,593	484	40,379	40,863	516	41,930	42,446	451	36,426	36,877	494	39,496	39,990
May.....	180	14,251	14,431	144	14,249	14,393	169	12,693	12,862	139	10,928	11,067	151	12,593	12,744
June.....	170	14,523	14,693	171	14,521	14,692	172	12,869	13,041	360	13,041	13,401	179	13,677	13,856
July.....	178	16,440	16,618	190	15,586	15,776	185	13,441	13,626	190	12,503	12,693	139	13,679	13,818
August.....	188	15,141	15,329	183	16,513	16,696	172	13,660	13,832	175	13,633	13,808	183	16,512	16,695
September.....	141	14,428	14,569	231	15,866	16,097	160	13,279	13,439	147	12,747	12,894	183	13,590	13,773
October.....	155	13,982	14,137	166	16,389	16,555	161	13,564	13,725	168	15,091	15,259	181	15,674	15,855
November.....	133	12,273	12,406	181	14,849	15,030	192	13,087	13,279	156	12,763	12,919	186	15,674	15,855
December.....	141	13,612	13,753	203	14,699	14,902	150	11,619	11,769	143	11,010	11,153	186	13,523	13,709
TOTAL.....	2,009	174,370	176,379	2,116	178,284	180,400	2,053	158,690	160,743	2,068	150,433	152,501			

Note: The figures in italics represent the cumulative totals by month under each classification.

INDUSTRIAL SAFETY AND GENERAL FIRE AND PANIC REGULATIONS

Abrasive and Polishing Wheels

Bakeries

Brewing and Bottling

Canneries

Cereal Mills, Malt Houses, and Grain Elevators

Compressed Air Apparatus

Construction and Repairs

Cranes and Hoists

Dry Color Industry

Electric Safety Regulations

Elevators, Escalators, Dumbwaiters, and Hoists

Emergency Lighting

Foundries

Handling, Storage and Use of Explosives in Pits, Quarries, and Mines other than
Coal Mines

Head and Eye Protection

Heating Boilers

Industrial Home Work

Industrial Lighting

Industrial Sanitation

Labor Camps

Ladders

Laundries

Lead Corroding and Lead Oxidizing

Logging, Sawmill, Woodworking, Veneer, and Cooperage Operations

Machine Tools

Manufacture of Nitro and Amido Compounds
Mechanical Power Transmission Apparatus
Mines other than Coal Mines
Miniature Boilers
Minors, Affecting Employment of
Operation of Motion Picture Projectors
Paint Grinding
Pits and Quarries
Plant Railways
Plants Manufacturing and Using Explosives
Power Boilers
Power, Foot, and Hand Cold Metal Presses
Printing and Allied Industries
Protection from Fire and Panic
Railings, Toe Boards, Open Sided Floors, Platforms, and Runways
Safe Practices Recommendations
Stationary Engines
Textile Industries
Tunnel Construction and Work in Compressed Air
Window Cleaning
Women, Affecting Employment of

SPECIAL BULLETINS *of the* DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY

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- * 3 Industrial Home Work in Pennsylvania.
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DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY

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